

Pram IAS

TEST PAPER I-8

70th BPSC Prelims

Solution English

SUBJECT

- Ancient-1
- Medieval-1
- Modern-3
- Polity-2
- Env & Ecology



- **Shaurya**
- **Tejas**
- **Foundation**

Contact us-7250110905

1) B. 2 and 3 only

Hiuen Tsang made the following observations of India:

- ❖ There were different types of houses constructed of wood, bricks and dung. The streets of the city were circular and dirty.
- ❖ New cities grew up in place of the old ones which got ruined. Prayag and Kannauj(capital) were important cities where he witnessed the assemblies.
- ❖ Nalanda and Vallabhi were the important centres of Buddhist learning.
- ❖ Indians wore garments made of cotton, silk and wool and are lovers of education, literature and fine arts.
- ❖ He also praised the emperor Harsha and his administration. He wrote that the criminal law was severe and the offenders were given imprisonment, also trial by ordeals was in vogue, but still the roads were not safe and he himself got robbed more than once. Also, the emperor maintained a large, powerful and well equipped army.
- ❖ According to him, the government was liberal in the case of tax and revenue collection. Tradesmen had to pay light duties at ferries and barrier stations.
- ❖ The people did not include meat in their diet, the society was divided based on caste and women were respected in general.
- ❖ Brahmanical system of religion was prominent and Sanskrit was the language of the cultured classes.

Important Foreign Travellers to India

Foreign Travellers	Period of Stay	Description
Abdur Razzak	1443 A.D. – 1444 A.D.	He was a Persian scholar. He was also an ambassador of Persia. He visited India during the rule of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagar.
Alberuni/Abu al-Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni	1024 A.D. – 1030 A.D.)	He was a Persian scholar. He accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote a book titled 'Tahqiq-i-hind'. He is considered the father of Indology.
Al-Masudi	957 A.D.	Al-Masudi was An Arab traveller. In his book Muruj-ul-Zehab he has explained his journey.
Captain William Hawkins	1608 A.D. – 1611 A.D.	Captain William Hawkins led the first expedition of the English East India Company to India in 1609.

		He visited India during the reign of Jahangir. He carried a personal letter from King James I of England. He did not succeed in getting Jahangir's permission to start a factory.
Fa-Hien	405 A.D. – 411 A.D.	He was a Chinese Buddhist monk. He visited India during the reign of Vikramaditya (Chandragupta II). He is known for his visit to Lumbini. His voyage is described in his travelogue "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms".
Francois Bernier	1656 A.D. – 1668 A.D.	He was a French physician and traveller. He was in India from 1656-1668. He visited India during the reign of Shah Jahan. He was physician to Prince Dara Shikoh and later was attached to the court of Aurangzeb. 'Travels in the Mughal Empire' was written by Francois Bernier. The book mainly talks about the rules of Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb.
Huien Tsang	630 A.D. – 645 A.D.	He was a Chinese traveller. He visited India during the supremacy of Harsha Vardhana. Si-yu-ki or 'The Records of the Western World' was written by him.
Ibn Battuta	1333 A.D. – 1347 A.D.	He was a Moroccan traveller. He visited India during the rule of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq. Rihla is a book written by Ibn Batuta.
Marco Polo	1292 A.D. – 1294 A.D.	He was a European traveller. He visited Southern India during the reign of

		Rudramma Devi of the Kakatiyas.
Megasthenes	302 B.C. – 298 B.C.	He was the ambassador of Seleucus. He visited India during the supremacy of Chandragupta Maurya. Chandragupta was known to the Greeks as Sandrocottus. He was also the author of the book 'Indica'.
Nicolo Conti	1420 A.D. – 1421 A.D.	He was an Italian merchant. He visited India during the reign of Deva Raya I of Vijayanagar.
Thomas Roe	1615 A.D. – 1619 A.D.	Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat. He visited India during the reign of Jahangir in 1615. He came to seek protection for an English factory at Surat. His "Journal of the Mission to the Mughal Empire" is a treasured contribution to the history of India.

2) D. Jagarabhivamsa, Narindabhidhaja, and Sumangalasami presided over the sixth Buddhist Council.

Jagarabhivamsa, Narindabhidhaja, and Sumangalasami presided over the fifth Buddhist Council.

COUNCIL	VENUE	CHAIRMAN	PATRON KING
First 483 BC	Sattapani cave at Rajgriha.	Mahakasyapa	Ajatasatru
Second 383 BC	Vaishali	Sabbakami	Kalashoka
Third 250 BC	Pataliputra	MogaliputtaTissa	Ashoka
Fourth 98AD	Kashmir	Vasumitra & Ashvaghosa	Kanishka

3) D. Unlike Harappans, Mesopotamians domesticated elephants in large scale.

Elephants were well known to the Harappans, who were also acquainted with the rhinoceros. The contemporary Sumerian cities in Mesopotamia produced virtually the same food grains and domesticated the same animals as did the Harappans, but the Harappans in Gujarat produced rice and

domesticated elephants which was not the case with the Mesopotamians.

4) D. None

Pathinenkilkanakku contains eighteen works mostly dealing with ethics and morals. The most important among them is Tirukkural authored by Thiruvalluvar. Silappathigaram written by Elango Adigal and Manimegalai by Sittalai Sattanar also provides valuable information on the Sangam polity and society.

5) D. 1, 2 and 3

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea and Ptolemy's Geography, both written in Greek, provide valuable data for the study of the ancient geography and commerce of India. The date ascribed to the first ranges between A.D. 80 and 115, while the second is attributed to about A.D. 150. Pliny's Naturalis Historia, which belongs to the first century AD., was written in Latin and tells us about trade between India and Italy.

6). C. His father Siddhartha was head of Lichhavi clan.

- ❖ Vardhaman Mahavira was 24th and the last Tirthankara of Jainism.
- ❖ He was born in 540 BC in Kundagrama, a village near Vaishali.
- ❖ His father Siddhartha was head of Jnatrika clan and his mother Trishala was sister of King Chetaka who was a Lichchavi Prince of Vajji Ganasangha.
- ❖ He left his house at the age of 30 and attained enlightenment 12 years later at the age of 42 years. He preached for next 30 years in Kosala, Magadha, Mithila, Champa etc. He died at the age of 72 at Pavapuri near modern Rajgir.
- ❖ Through Kaivalya, Mahavira conquered misery and happiness, and called as Jina (great conqueror). Later his followers were known as Jainas. Mahavira taught simple doctrine of 'Ahimsa' (Non-violence), in Prakrit language which was a common man's language at that time.

7). A. Rishabhanatha

Ranakpur Jain temple or Chaturmukha Dharana Vihara is a Śvētāmbara Jain temple at Ranakpur dedicated to Tirthankara Rishabhanatha. The temple is located in a village of Ranakpur near Sadri town in the Pali district of Rajasthan.

Darna Shah, a local Jain businessperson, started construction of the temple in the 15th century following a divine vision. The temple honours Adinath, the first Tirthankar of the present half-cycle (avasarpinī) according to Jain cosmology. The Ranakpur temple is one of the largest and most important temples of Jain culture. The campus includes various temples such as Chaumukha temple, Surya temple, Suparshvanatha temple and Amba temple.

Ranakpur along with Muchhal Mahavir, Narlai, Nadol and Varkana forms "Gorwad Panch Tirth"

8) D. Kautilya's Arthashastra gives fair idea about foreign affairs, administration, military arts, war and religion of Gupta Empire.

- ❖ Kautilya's Arthashastra gives fair idea about foreign affairs, administration, military arts, war and religion of Mauryan Empire.
- ❖ Chanakya was an ancient Indian polymath who was active as a teacher, author, strategist, philosopher, economist, jurist, and royal advisor.
- ❖ He is traditionally identified as Kauṭilya or Vishnugupta, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the Arthashastra, a text dated to roughly between the fourth century BCE and the third century CE.
- ❖ As such, he is considered the pioneer of the field of political science and economics in India, and his work is thought of as an important precursor to classical economics.
- ❖ His works were lost near the end of the Gupta Empire in the sixth century CE and not rediscovered until the early 20th century.
- ❖ Around 321 BCE, Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta in his rise to power and is widely credited for having played an important role in the establishment of the Maurya Empire.
- ❖ Chanakya served as the chief advisor to both emperors Chandragupta and his son Bindusara.

ANCIENT INDIAN BOOKS & ITS AUTHORS

Books	Author	Books	Author
Ashtadhyayi	Panini	Meghduta	Kalidas
Buddhacharita	Asvaghosha	Mitakshara	Vijnaneshwara
Charak Samhita	Charak	Mrichhkatikam	Sudraka
Devi Chandra-	Vishakadutta	Mudra Rakshasha	Vishakhadatta
guptam		Nagananda	Harshavardhana
Gita Govind	Jayadeva	Natya Shashtra	Bharata
Harsha Charita	Banabhatta	Nitisara	Kamandaki
Kadambari	Banabhatta	Priyadarshika	Harshavardhana
Kumar Sambhava	Kalidas	Ramcharita	Sandhyakara
Kumarpalcharita	Hemchandra		Nandi
Mahabhashya	Patanjali	Ritu Samhara	Kalidas
Mahavir Charita	Bhavabhuti	Sisupal Vadha	Magha
Malvikagnimitram	Kalidas	Susruta Samhita	Susruta

9) B. Sudraka

The famous ancient Indian book 'Mrichhakatika' was written by Sudraka which is a ten-act Sanskrit drama. Hence, option (B) is correct. 'Mrichhakatika' meaning "the clay cart" deals with the love affairs of a rich merchant with the daughter of a courtesan.

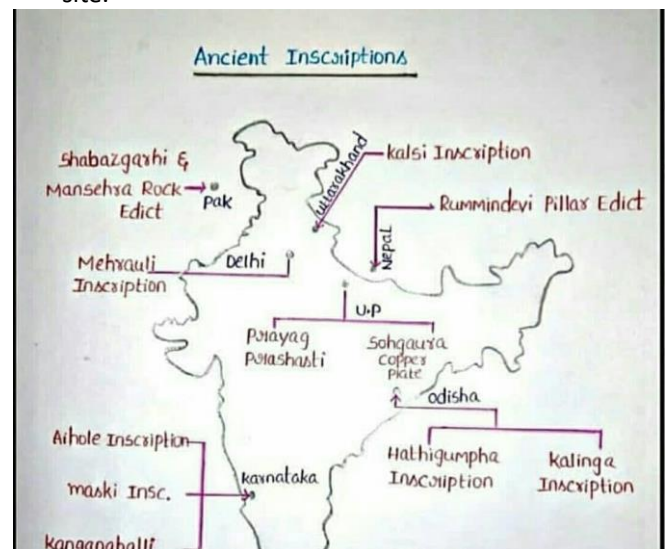
This book also talks about the changes that took place during the Gupta period and give some information about Shudra officers in Ujjaini.

10) B. Charaka Samhita

- ❖ The earliest codified document on Ayurveda is Charaka Samhita.
- ❖ Charaka Samhita deals with internal medicine.
- ❖ Charaka tradition was descended through Atreya.
- ❖ The origin of Ayurveda dates back to the Vedic era.

11) D. Maski inscription

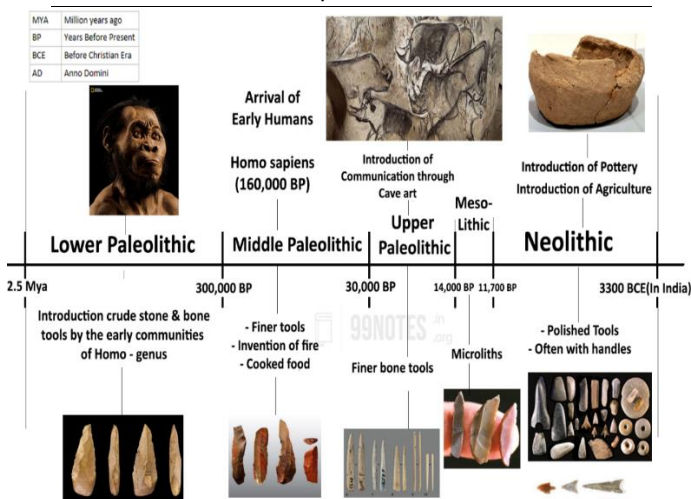
- ❖ Maski is an archaeological site in the Raichur district of Karnataka, India.
- ❖ It lies on the banks of the Maski river which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra.
- ❖ The site came into prominence with the discovery of a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka by C. Beadon in 1915.
- ❖ It was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name 'Asoka' in it instead of the earlier edicts that referred to him as 'Devanampiya Piyadasi'.
- ❖ This edict was important to conclude that many edicts found earlier in the Indian sub-continent in the name of Devanampiya Piyadasi, all belonged to Emperor Ashoka.
- ❖ The edict is etched on a rock-face of Durgada-Gudda, one of the gneissic outcrops that are present in the site.



12) C. Neolithic Period

- ❖ The evidence of the first use of fire is found during the Neolithic Period. Hence, option (C) is correct.
- ❖ The term Neolithic Period refers to the last stage of the Stone Age which covers three different periods—Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic.
- ❖ The other important features of the Neolithic Period are as follows.
 - Starting of agriculture
 - The transition from nomadic to settled life

- Discovery of Wheel
- Use of pottery
- First intentional disposal of the dead



13) B. Gupta period

- ❖ The game of Chess originated in India during the Gupta period. At that time, it was known as 'Chaturanga'.
- ❖ Chess was initially called 'Ashtapada'.
- ❖ Persians who travelled to ancient India had picked up the game and named it as 'Shatranj'.
- ❖ Also, there is an indication of board games similar to Chess in the archaeological sites of Indus Valley civilization.

14) B. Black Pepper

- ❖ Yavanapriya was the name of Pepper. It was one of the spices brought to the Romans. Pepper, also known as Yavanapriya, was a popular spice among Romans. Spices were the Romans' primary need, along with perfumes, jewels, ivory, and fine textiles such as muslin. South India dominated the spice trade with the Roman Empire.
- ❖ Black Pepper spice is one of the most important parts of the Indian kitchen. It is imported by Greek traders from Ancient India. During ancient times the people in Central Asia are known as "Yavanas" in India.

- These people used to like the pepper and import it in large amounts every time.
- At that time, India was well known for spices.
- That's why they used to buy from India.
- Due to this, the pepper is named Yavana-the people of foreign countries, and "Priya" which means a liking; so altogether, pepper was known as Yavanapriya.

15) C. Kamandak

The Nitisara, also known as the Kamandakiyya Nitisara, is a Sanskrit treatise on statecraft. The name of its author is 'Kamandaki' or 'Kamandak', due to which it is famous by the name 'Kamandaka'. This book presents the basic

principles of Kautilya's Arthashastra (mainly political science).

16) D. Death – Lumbini

The events from the life of Gautam Buddha and places related to them are as mentioned below:

- ❖ Lumbini - where he was born
- ❖ Bodh Gaya - where he achieved Enlightenment
- ❖ Deer Park at Sarnath - where he preached his first sermon sharing the Four Noble Truths
- ❖ Kushinagar - where he died

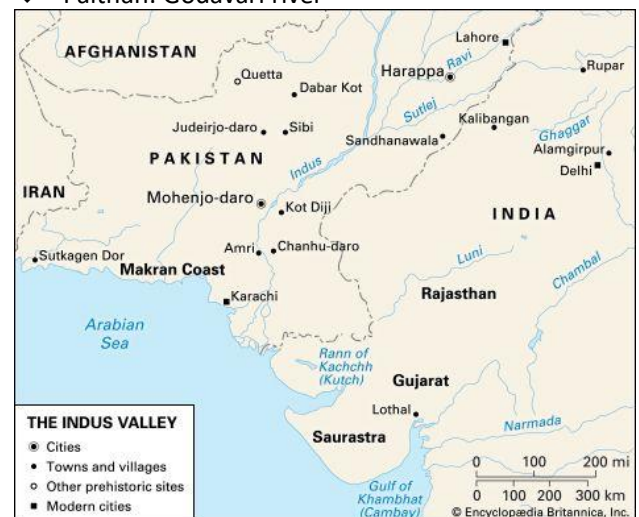
17) B. A(2), B(1), C(4), D(3)

The archaeological remains of the Harappan port-town of Lothal are located along the Bhogava River, a tributary of Sabarmati, in the Gulf of Cambay. Kalibangan town is located on the bank of Ghaggar River (Saraswati River) in Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan. Kalibangan has given the evidence of the earliest ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through excavation. An inscription comprising ten large-sized signs of the Harappan scripts were found from Dholavira of Harappan script. Banawali is located in Hisar district of Haryana from where a terracotta replica of a plough was found.

18) B. A(2), B(3), C(4), D(1)

The correctly matched list is as follows :

- ❖ Harappa: Ravi river
- ❖ Hastinapur: Ganga river
- ❖ Nagarjuna Konda: Krishna river
- ❖ Paithan: Godavari river



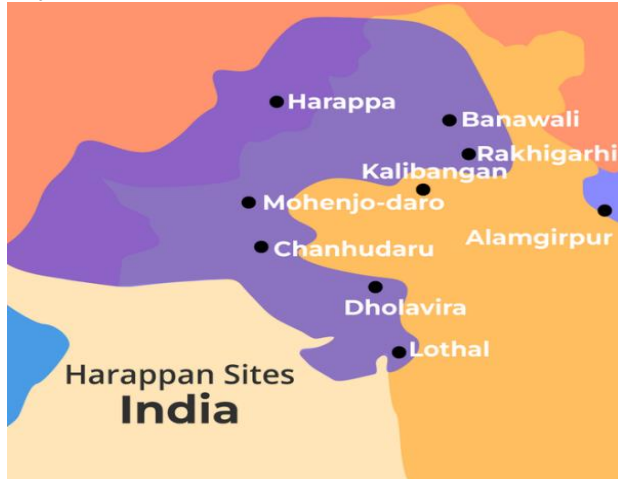
19) C. Saurashtra

Rangpur is located in Saurashtra region of western India on the coast of Arabian sea in Gujarat state. On the basis of large vegetative remains, it can be said that these people used to cultivate Rice, Bajra and Millet.

20) B. 2 and 3

Among the above options, Harappa is located in Punjab (Pakistan), Mohenjodaro and Chanhudaro both are

located in Sindh province and Surkotada is located in Gujarat.

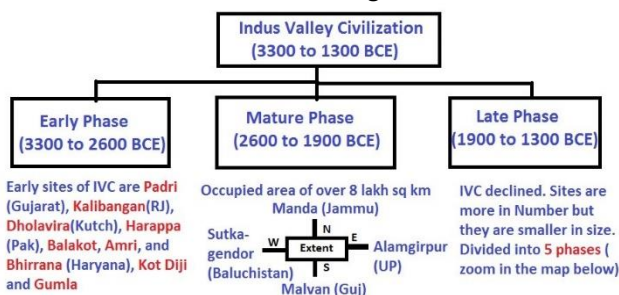


21) C. Sohgaura

Sohgaura is a village located on the bank of Rapti river in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. A copper plate inscription of Mauryan period has been found here which gives us information about the storehouses present here. Chanhudaro, Kot Diji and Desalpur are Harappan sites. Chanhudaro and Kot Diji are present in the current Sindh province of Pakistan whereas Desalpur is located in the Kutchh region of Gujarat.

22) A. Burnt brick buildings

The use of burnt bricks in the construction of buildings was one of the main features of the Indus Valley Civilization. Burnt bricks were used in abundance in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. In Lothal, burnt bricks were used in the construction of drainage.



23) B. Sir John Marshall

Sir John Marshall was the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1902 to 1928. He appointed Mr. R.B. Dayaram Sahni, who carried out excavations in the Larkana district of Sindh province and Montgomery district of Punjab on the right side of Ravi river. Mr. Sahni discovered the ruins of Harappa in 1921. Mr. Rakhal Das Banerjee dug out the ruins of the city of Mohenjodaro in 1922.

24) A. A. Cunningham

Alexander Cunningham, who headed the Archaeological Survey of India, visited this site in 1853 and 1856. Cunningham made a few small excavations at the site and reported some discoveries of ancient pottery, stone,

tools and a stone seal but did not recognize its significance. Later, John Marshall sent Rakhal Das Banerjee and Daya Ram Sahni to begin the further excavation of this Harappan site. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

25) D. India

Cotton was first cultivated in India for clothing. In 1922, Rakhal Das Banerjee took interest in the site of MohenjoDaro for excavation. Evidence of the earliest cotton cultivation was found by excavation in India. From India, it reached Greece where it was called as "Hindon". The cotton cultivation in India started in 3000 B.C. while it was cultivated in Egypt in 2500 B.C.

26) C. Lothal

The evidence of triple burial has been found from Lothal. It was an important trade centre of the Harappan culture. Its town planning was different than that of Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The city was divided into six sections. Each section was built on a wide platform of baked bricks, and each platform is separated by a road (12 to 20 ft).

27) C. Horse

People of Harappa civilization were known to horses, but no pieces of evidence has been found on seals. A great majority of seals found in Indus valley civilization carry short inscriptions with pictures of the one-horned bull (most common), the buffalo, the tiger, the rhinoceros, the goat and the elephant.

28) A. Aitareya Brahmana

Brahmanas of Rig-Veda

Rig-Veda has two Brahmanas viz. Aitareya Brahmana & Kaushitaki Brahmana.

- ❖ **Aitareya Brahmana:** Sometimes it is also known as Ashvalayana Brahmana. It is older than Kaushitaki in style and content. The legendary author ascribed for this Brahmana is Mahidas Aitareya. It is of Shakala shakhas of Rig-Veda
- ❖ **Kaushitaki Brahmana :** It is of the Vatkal or Bashkala shakhas of Rig-Veda and sometimes also known as Śāṅkhāyana Brahmana. It is younger in content and style.

29) C. Chenab

- ❖ Vedic river Askini is identified with a present-day river named as Chenab, also popularly known as Chandrabhaga.
- ❖ The river Chenab originates from Tandi in Lahul Spiti where two rivulets namely Chandra and Bhaga meet to form this river.

30) B. Inscriptions were found which mentioned the names of Vedic Gods and Goddesses

Boghaz-Koi inscription (Asia Minor, Turkey) is important because there is mention of four Vedic Gods, namely Indra, Varuna, Mitra and Nasatyas.

31) D. Rishi Gautama Rahugana

It is believed that Saraswati was the scene of the activities of the famous Vedic tribes - the Bharatas, the Purus, and the Kurus. The Shatapatha Brahmana narrates the story of King Videgha Madhava (a king of Videha) accompanied by his priest Rishi Gautama Rahugana, carrying the sacred fire to east preserving thereby the tradition that the Kosalas and the Videhas received from their culture.

32) A. Sabha

Several tribal or the clan-based assemblies such as the Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha are mentioned in the Rigveda. Among them Sabha was associated with the judicial function. Sabha is mentioned eight times in Rigveda. Sabha and Samiti are mentioned as two daughters of Prajapati in Atharvaveda.

33) D. Jayasamhita

Mahabharata originally had only 8,800 slokas and its original name was 'Jaya' or Jayasamhita. Mahabharata today has 100,000 Shlokas and is believed to be written by Sage Veda Vyasa.

Mahabharata was written by Maharishi Vedvyas known as fifth Veda scripture and is a valuable asset of Hindu culture. The Bhagwad Gita also came out from this epic which has a total of one lakh shlokas and is therefore known as Shatsahasri Sanhita.

34) D. Dharmashastra phase

The concept of untouchability assumed definite shape in the early Christian era which was the period known as the era of Dharmashastra in ancient Indian history. During this period, the Brahmanical religion was on ascendances. Various scriptures were being written and the social customs of different types were practised strictly and untouchability was one of them.

35) B. Cow

Cattle breeding was the most important economic activity of the Rigvedic people. Prayers were offered to increase the number of cattle. It was a medium of exchange. A cow is considered as a deity in some Suktas of Rig Veda.

36) D. Brahmi

The basic script of the Rig Veda was Brahmi. The work on a script or 'Bhasa' is said to have been started by Brahma. For thousands of years, the script was known after him as the Brahmi script. The Rig Veda is divided into 10 Mandals, which consists of 1028 Sukta and 10552 Mantra. According to Patanjali, there are 21 branches of Rig Veda. The priests of Rig Veda were called 'Hota'

37) A. 1 only

Coat of mail and helmet made of gold and iron is mentioned in Rigveda. Possibly they were used in warfare. Indus Valley people were lacking in weapons and were possibly ruled by a class of merchants. Indus valley civilization did not leave any evidence of using weapons. Therefore, statement 1 is correct. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper. Indus Valley people knew only copper and bronze. The use of iron spread in North India between 1000 BC - 600 BC. Therefore, statement 2 is wrong. Rigvedic Aryans owed their success in India to their use of horses and chariots and recently a site called Bhagwanpura has been excavated in Haryana (of Rigvedic period) where horse bones have also been found. Evidence of the horse comes from a superficial level of Mohanjo-daro and from a doubtful terracotta figurine from Lothal. The remains of the horse are reported from Surkotada, situated in west Gujarat, and belong to around 2000 BC, but the identity is doubtful. In any case the Indus Valley civilization was not horse centred. Therefore, statement 3 is also wrong. So, the correct option is (a).

38) A. Mauryan

From the Mauryan dynasty emperor Ashoka's Rummindei Pillar inscription, it is known that Lumbini is the birthplace of Gautam Buddha. According to this inscription King Ashoka came here (Lumbini) in the 20th year of his coronation and worshipped the place where Shakya Muni was born. In addition to that, he also exempted Lumbini from tax as it was the birthplace of Gautam Buddha.

39) C. Balaputradeva

Balaputradeva was the ruler of Suvarnabhumi who founded a Buddhist monastery at Nalanda and requested Devapala through his ambassador to grant five villages for its maintenance.

40) B. Sarnath

After his enlightenment in Bodhgaya, Buddha went to Sarnath, where he delivered his first sermon which is known in Pali as the 'Dhammachakkapavathana' or "Dharma Chakra Pravartana." Sarnath is one of the four holy places associated with the life of Buddha. Other three important places related to Buddhism are Lumbini (birthplace of Buddha) Bodhgaya (the place of enlightenment of Buddha) and Kushinagar (place of death popularly known as Mahaparinirvana in Buddhism).

41) B. Udayana

Mahatma Buddha visited Kaushambi during the reign of "King Udayana". It was his 9th resting place. Under the influence of Pindola Bharadvaj, Udayan turned to

Buddhism and donated Ghoshit Ram Vihar to Bhikshu Sangh.

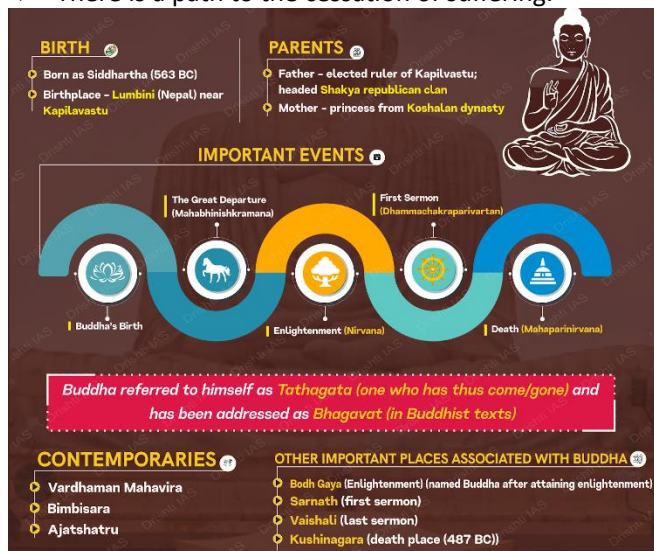
42) A. Buddhism

Triratna (Three jewels) is associated with Buddha philosophy. Here the three jewels are the Buddha, the Dhamma and the Sangha.

43) D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, was born in 563 BC in Lumbini (now in Nepal) in Shakya Kshatriya clan of Kapilavastu. He believed in the theory of Karma. Buddha discarded Vedas and Vedic rituals. Instead, he believed in noble deeds and acts in place of Vedic rituals. He has given four noble truths often known as Arya Satya

- ❖ Life means suffering
- ❖ The origin of suffering is attachment
- ❖ The cessation of suffering is attainable
- ❖ There is a path to the cessation of suffering.



44) A. Devadatta

Devadatta, the cousin of Mahatma Buddha, in his early days, he was a follower of Buddha and a good monk as well. But later he tried to become the leader of Sangha in place of Buddha but did not succeed. From the beginning, he was thinking to become the leader of Sangha.

45) D. Sutta Pitaka

Sutta Pitaka which is also called Sutra Pitaka in Sanskrit is an extensive body of text constituting the basic doctrinal section of the Buddhist canon. Sutta Pitaka is the book of discourses, dealing with ethical principles of Buddha's teachings. One of the parts of Sutta Pitaka known as Digha Nikaya, is a collection of 34 long Suttas including doctrinal expositions, legends and moral rules.

Buddhist Literature

Commonly referred as "Tripitakas" – Three-Fold Basket; in Pali Language.
Almost 10,000 pages long and principal source for the life and teachings of Buddha.

Vinaya Pitaka	Rules of Discipline in Buddhist monasteries. Basket of Discipline (Rules of Sangha or Monks).
Sutta Pitaka	Contains collection of Buddha's sermons and teachings. Largest among all three pitakas. Basket of Discourse (Discourse between Buddha & his Disciples).
Abhidhamma Pitaka	Explanation of philosophical principles of the Buddhist religion. Basket of Further Teachings (Views on the nature of universe).

46) C. 1, 2 and 4

Rajgir is a pilgrimage centre for Buddhists, Hindus, and Jains and is famous for its hot water springs. Lion Capital of Ashoka is in Sarnath not in Rajgir. The remains of ancient dockyard are found from Lothal, Gujarat. Mahatma Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath. Nalanda was a great seat of Buddhist learnings.

47) D. Pushyamitra Shunga

Pushyamitra Shunga (185-149 BCE) was the founder and the first ruler of the Shunga empire in east India. Pushyamitra was originally a "General" of the Mauryan Empire. In 185 BCE he assassinated the last Mauryan Emperor, Brihadratha and proclaimed himself emperor. Buddhist texts state that Pushyamitra cruelly persecuted the Buddhist.

48) B. 2 and 3

The avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment was prohibited in Buddhism, not in Jainism. While denial of the efficiency of rituals, indifference to the authority of Vedas and non-injury to animals are prohibited by both religions. Both of them followed the path of Ahimsa.

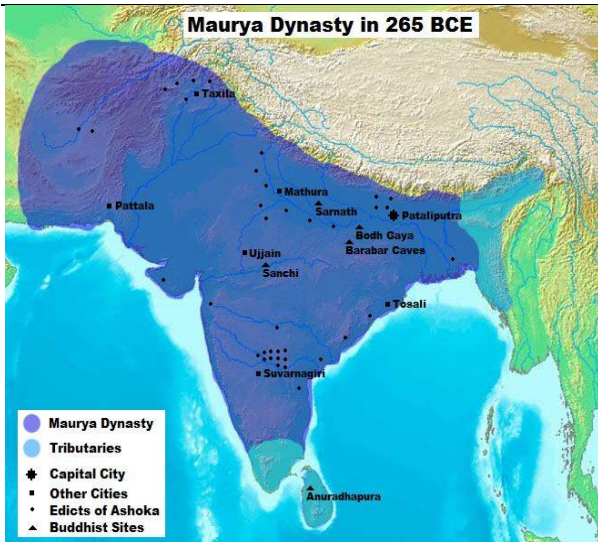
49) C. 1, 2 and 3

Although Buddhism had accepted the caste system up to some extent but they challenged the social rank of Brahmins who were at the top during that period. In Buddhism, some of the castes were placed as low.

50) C. Geeta

The concept of working without expecting the fruit in The Bhagavad Gita reflects the idea of performing one's duty or actions without being attached to the outcome.

51) C. Ashoka towards the close of his reign



52) D. None of the above.

Ashoka, the third king of the Mauryan dynasty and one of the greatest kings of the ancient world, succeeded to the throne around 269 B.C. Ashoka usurped the throne after emerging victorious in succession wars. The region under the reign of Ashoka stretched from Afghanistan in the west to Bangladesh in the east.

Ashoka's period is marked by his policy of Dhamma, a topic of discussion even today, and his efforts to spread Buddhism, which he arguably adopted after the Kalinga War. He assumed the titles of Priyadasi (He who regards amiably) and Devanampiya (Beloved of the Gods), which can be observed in almost all the Rocks and Pillar edicts.

53) A. Rock Edict XIII

Major Rock Edicts	Description
Rock Edict I	Declares prohibition of animal sacrifice and holidays of festive gatherings.
Rock Edict II	It mentions social welfare under Dhamma, like medical treatment for men and animals, construction of roads, wells, tree planting, etc. Mentions Pandiyas, Satyaputras and Keralaputras of South India.
Rock Edict III	declares that respect for parents and for all living things, including Brahmanas and Sramanas, is a virtue.
Rock Edict IV	Consideration and non-violence to animals and courtesy to relations.
Rock Edict V	Refers to the appointment of Dhamma mahamattas. These special officers were appointed to look after the interests of all sects and religions and spread the message of Dhamma in society.

Rock Edict VI	Instruction to Dhamma-mahamattas. They were told that they could bring their reports to the king at any time, irrespective of whatever activity he may be engaged in. The second part deals with speedy administration and transaction of smooth business.
Rock Edict VII	It is an appeal for tolerance between all sects.
Rock Edict VIII	States that Dhamma yatras (tours) would be undertaken by the emperor. The earlier practice of the emperor of going out on hunting expeditions was given up. It describes Ashoka's first visit to Bodhi Gaya.
Rock Edict IX	He attacked ceremonies performed after birth, illness, marriage and before setting out for a journey. Ceremonies carried out by mothers and wives are condemned.
Rock Edict X	Denounced fame and glory and reasserted the merits of following the policy of Dhamma.
Rock Edict XI	Additional clarification of the Dhamma's principles. Emphasis is on respect for elders, abstaining from killing animals, and liberality towards friends.
Rock Edict XII	An appeal towards toleration among sects.
Rock Edict XIII	It is crucial for comprehending the Ashokan Dhamma policy. The Rock Edict pleads for conquest by Dhamma instead of War. It mentions Ashoka's victory over Kalinga.
Rock Edict XIV	This Dhamma-related record has been written down in an abbreviated or enlarged manner so that people can act appropriately.

54) A. King maintained a standing army.

The formation of wider kingdoms made the king more powerful. Tribal authority tended to become territorial.

But even in later Vedic times the king did not possess a standing army. Tribal units were mustered in times of war, and, according to one ritual for success in war, the king had to eat along with his people from the same plate.

55) C. The impermanence of all things

Buddhism views impermanence (Anicca or Anitya) as one of their essential doctrines that posits 'Everything changes and nothing lasts forever.

56) A. 1 only

The Rig Vedic people may have occasionally occupied pieces of land, but land did not form a well-established type of private property. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

In Rig Vedic times, we also notice the practice of levirate and widow remarriage. There are no examples of child marriage and the marriageable age in the Rig Veda seems to have been 16 to 17. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

57) B. 2 and 3 only

He was an important figure in the court of Gupta emperor, Samudragupta.

58) B. administrative divisions

The Guptas organized a system of provincial and local administration. The empire was divided into divisions (bhuktis), and each bhukti was placed under the charge of an uparika. The bhuktis were divided into districts (vishayas), which were placed under the charge of vishayapati. In eastern India, the vishayas were divided into vithis, which again were divided into villages.

59) D. 1, 2 and 3

60) B. 1 and 3 only

Several tribal assemblies such as: the sabha, samiti, vidatha, gana are mentioned in the Rig Veda. These assemblies exercised deliberative, military and religious functions.

Even women attended the samiti and vidatha in Rig Vedic times, But the two most important assemblies from the political point of view seem to have been the sabha and the samiti. These "two were so important that the kings showed' eagerness to win their support. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

61) B. Asvaghosha

Asvaghosha wrote the Buddhacharita, which is a biography of the Buddha, He also composed Saundarananda, which is a fine example of Sanskrit kavya.

62) D. 1, 2 and 3

63) B. 3 and 4 only

Broach and Sopara situated on the western coast of India, and Arikamedu and Tamralipti situated on its eastern coast.

64) A. 1 and 3 only

Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife and

Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women. In fact, in the excavations at the cemetery in Harappa in the mid-1980s, an ornament consisting of three shell rings, a jasper (a kind of semi-precious stone) bead and hundreds of microbeads were found near the skull of a male. In some instances, the dead were buried with copper mirrors. The Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

65) A. None of the pairs

❖ Asanga, along with Nagarjuna, Aryadeva and Vasubandhu, were thinkers of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. Mahayana philosophical ideas were represented in the texts of two major Buddhist schools –Madhyamaka and Yogachara. Asanga (belonging to the 4th century) was a fourth-century Indian adept and philosopher and an important proponent of the Yogachara school. So, Pair 1 is not correct.

❖ Gunabhadra is a Jain saint who lived in the 9th century. He, along with Jinasena, wrote the Trishashtilakshana Mahapurana. It has life stories of various Jaina saints, kings, and heroes. It also has sections on topics such as life-cycle rituals, the interpretation of dreams, town planning, the duties of a warrior, and how a king should rule. So, Pair 2 is not correct.

❖ The Bhakti saints of the Tamil Bhakti movement came from varied social backgrounds. While a significant portion was Brahmanas, there were also people from other social backgrounds. Two saints, namely the Shaiva saint Nandanar (only Dalit ("untouchable") saint in the Nayanars) and the Vaishnava saint Tiruppan Alvar, are described as untouchables. So, Pair 3 is not correct.

66) D. Tahqiq-i-Hind

❖ The political history of c. 300-600 CE, which in general, is known as the Gupta era in Indian history, has been largely reconstructed on the basis of inscriptions and coins. There are no specific details about the origins or social backgrounds of the Guptas.

❖ Apart from the historical value of his descriptions of 11th-century India, Al-Biruni helped modern historians identify the initial year of the Gupta era in his Tahqiq-i-Hind states that the Gupta era began 241 years after the beginning of the Shaka era. Since the Shaka era began in 78 CE, this places the beginning of the Gupta era in 319-320 CE.

67) C. Only 3

❖ The middle palaeolithic industry of central and peninsular India is sometimes referred to as the Nevasan industry after the site of Nevasa, where the pioneering archaeologist H. D. Sankalia first

discovered middle palaeolithic artefacts in a stratified context.

- ❖ The tools, which include a wide variety of scrapers, are made of smooth, fine-grained stone such as agate, jasper, and chalcedony. Nevasa is situated along the Pravara river in the Godavari river basin not in Tapi river basin. So, Pair 1 is not correct.
- ❖ Patne is located in Tapi valley and not in the Godavari river basin. Patne, the pre-historic site in Jalgaon, has evidence of middle and upper Palaeolithic settlements Mesolithic tools. Patne excavation revealed stone tools, bones and even ostrich eggshells, which showed the existence of ostriches in this area around 25,000 to 40,000 years ago. So, Pair 2 is not correct.
- ❖ The transition from a hunting-gathering stage to the beginnings of settled agriculture can be traced to Chopani Mando in the Belan valley. This is based on the discovery of wild rice at Mesolithic levels of this site which was reported from similar levels at Damdama as well. Belan Valley is located in the Ganga river basin in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. So, Pair 3 is correct.

68) C. Hathigumpha inscription

- ❖ The 1st century BCE Hathigumpha inscription of the Kalinga king Kharavela refers to his retrieving an image of a Jina. This inscription is the earliest epigraphic reference to image worship in Jainism.
- ❖ The Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves in Orissa are among the oldest long-standing centres of Jaina monasticism. A large number of Jaina images and inscriptions from the Mathura area indicate the popularity of Jainism.
- ❖ Kharavela, the Chedi king of Kalinga (in eastern India), claims in his Hathigumpha inscription to have defied a king named Satakarni in his second regnal year. He also claims two years later, he defeated the Rathikas of the Maratha country and the Bhojas of Vidarbha, who seem to have been subordinates of the Satavahanas.
- ❖ A possible indication of Nanda military victories in Kalinga is suggested by the later Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, which mentions a king named Nanda building a canal and either conquering a place or taking away a Jaina shrine or image from Kalinga.

69) D. Neither 1 nor 2

- ❖ The Mahajanapadas were sixteen kingdoms or oligarchic republics that existed in ancient India from the sixth to fourth centuries BCE during the second urbanisation period.
- ❖ Most of these kingdoms were monarchical in nature, but some of them, called Gana sangha, had an oligarchal system of governance. In this system, unlike monarchies, where a hereditary king rules, the

administration was run by an elected king with the help of a large council or assemblies comprising heads of all important clans and families.

- ❖ This system was certainly more democratic than monarchy, though the common man had no participation in the administration. The most important of these states was that of Vajjis, with their capital at Vaishali, which the Lichchhavis ruled. These oligarchies mainly existed in the foothills of the Himalayas.
- ❖ As the rulers of the mahajanapadas were building huge forts and maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. And they needed officials to collect these. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the raja of the janapadas, they started collecting regular taxes.

70) B. 1, 2 and 4 only

- ❖ In Ancient Indian, the Gupta empire was established in the mid-3rd century A.D and lasted till 543 A.D. The Gupta empire reached its prominence in 320 A.D. The founder of the Gupta empire was Sri Gupta.
- ❖ The period of 300-600 CE sources includes inscriptions—mostly on stone, some on copper plates—of the imperial Guptas and those of contemporary dynasties such as the Vakatakas, Kadambas, Varmans, and Hunas.
- ❖ The Kanva dynasty had a Brahmanic origin. The dynasty was named after the gotra of the ruler Kanva. Vasudeva Kanva founded the Kanva dynasty. Kanva dynasty, also called Kanvayanas, were the successors of the Shungas in the North Indian kingdom of Magadha, who ruled about 72–28 BCE. Thus, Kanva dynasty was not the contemporary of Gupta Empire.

71) C. Only 3

- ❖ Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan Empire is known for the rock and pillar edicts issued by him during his reign. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions are about his dhamma. One of the most remarkable and innovative aspects of Ashoka's ideas of his own dhamma and the dhamma of a king was his renunciation of warfare and his re-definition of righteous conquest. The King established his control over the four quarters through righteousness, not through violence or force. Rival kings do not resist and happily accept his sovereignty, which in any case is not about territorial conquest but spreading dhamma. In this respect, Ashoka's dhamma-vijaya was different from the dharma-vijaya of the Arthashastra. The entire discussion of statecraft in the Arthashastra is from the point of the 'vijigishu' – the would-be conqueror who desires to conquer the entire subcontinent.
- ❖ Ashoka's message of dhamma was not only inscribed on rocks and pillars across his empire. Relatively few

people would have known how to read or write at the time, and Ashoka.

- ❖ An important aspect of Ashoka's dhamma was the generation of mutual respect and concord among people belonging to different sects or religious communities. This clearly indicates that dhamma did not consist of the promotion of a particular sect, Buddhist or otherwise. So, Statement 3 is correct.

72) D. Vasudhara is contemplated as the guardian of viharas and the Buddhist teachings

Vasudhara is a Sanskrit word that means the stream of gems. The Buddhist deity, Vasudhara, is a female bodhisattva of wealth, prosperity, and abundance. She has strong followers among the Buddhist Newars of Kathmandu valley. Sometimes she is related to the Hindu goddess Lakshmi.

73) C. 1 and 3 only

Kanishka was an ardent follower of Buddhism and hosted the fourth Buddhist maha sangha or council at Kundalvana, Kashmir (72 AD) (the third council had been held in Pataliputra during Ashoka's reign). By now, Mahayana Buddhism had become the dominant sect, and Kanishka supported the missions sent to China to preach Buddhism. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

74) B. Only 2

- ❖ The male deity is represented on a seal in the sitting posture of a Yogi, placing one foot on the other And seal has three heads and horns. These four animals (an elephant, a tiger, a rhinoceros and a buffalo) were surrounding the god, looking towards the four directions of the earth. Numerous symbols of the phallus and female sex organs made of stone have been found in Harappa. Possibly, they were meant for worship.
- ❖ The phallus worship, which started in the days of Harappa, came to be recognized as a respectable form of worship in Hindu society. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

75) B. 1 and 3 only

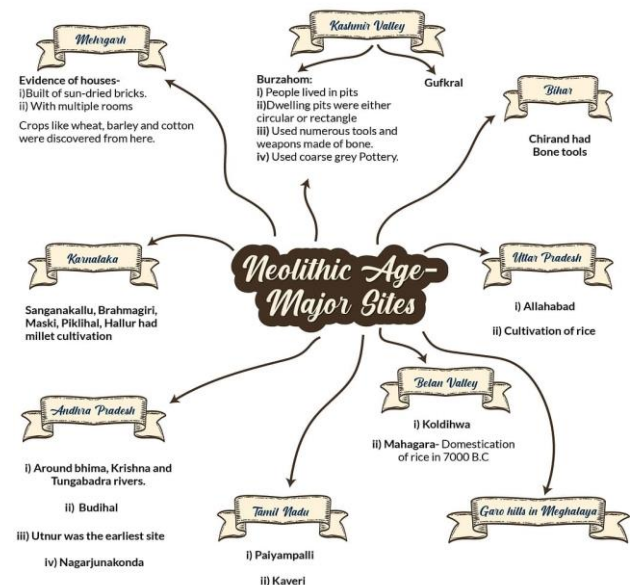
References to the sabha and samiti continue in later Vedic texts. For instance, in the Shatapatha Brahmana, the king prays: 'May the samiti and the sabha, the two daughters of Prajapati, concurrently aid me.' But with the increased royal power, the assemblies' power must have declined. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

76) B. Burzahom

- ❖ Burzahom is one of the most important excavated Neolithic sites in the Kashmir valley. It is located on the remnants of the ancient lake beds known as Karewas. Burzahom, along with Gufkral in Kashmir, is

known for its pit-dwellings which are considered to be winter homes of the neolithic period.

- ❖ In these sites, the Neolithic phase was followed by a megalithic phase. Megaliths are monuments made of large, roughly dressed slabs of stone. At Burzahom, there are massive menhirs (single, tall stones) and a large megalithic stone circle.
- ❖ Grey (or) black burnished ware made way for a coarse red ware. Bone and stone tools typical of the earlier period continued but in fewer numbers. There were a few metal objects.



77) A. Vishnu

Vishnu as Varaha — an image from Eran, Madhya Pradesh. This magnificent statue is of a special form of Vishnu, the Varaha or boar. According to the Puranas, Vishnu took the shape of a boar in order to rescue the earth, which had sunk into water. Here the earth is shown as a woman

78) A. Kushnas

Kushnas were amongst the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold coins.



79) D. Simha Vishnu

Simha Vishnu was founder of the Pallava dynasty. The Pallava dynasty existed from 275 CE to 897 CE, ruling a significant portion of the Deccan, also known as

Tondaimandalam. The dynasty rose to prominence after the downfall of the Satavahana dynasty, with whom they had formerly served as feudatories.

80) C. Lothal

Lothal is situated near the village of Saragwala in the Dholka Taluka in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat. It is situated 2 Kms from Saragwala village North on the bank of Bhogava river. It was discovered by S.R. Rao in 1954. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are situated in Pakistan.

81) B. Kushinagar

Mahatma Buddha delivered his first sermon at the site of Deer Park at Sarnath. Later he moved towards Kosala, Kapilavastu, Vaishali and Rajgriha to propagate the teachings of Buddhism. The king of Kosala Prasenjit with his entire family adopted discipleship of Buddha. During his campaign, he reached 'Pava', the capital of Mallas. At Pava, Buddha stayed in the mango grove of Chund, the blacksmith. There Chund provided him a large amount of Sukaramaddava, which resulted in sickness with the flow of blood and violent deadly pains, but Buddha reached Kushinara (Capital of Republic of Malla). Here he abandoned his body in 483 BC at the age of 80 years. It is also known as Mahaparinirvan

82) D. Both 1 and 2

The earliest Tamil compositions: Some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as Sangam literature, were composed around 2300 years ago.

These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies (known as sangams) of poets that were held in the city of **Madurai**.

83) D. All 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ Taxes on crops were the most important. This was because most people were farmers. Usually, the tax was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. This was known as bhaga or a share.
- ❖ There were taxes on crafts persons as well. These could have been in the form of labour. For example, a weaver or a smith may have had to work for a day every month for the king.
- ❖ Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.
- ❖ There were also taxes on goods that were bought and sold, through trade.
- ❖ And hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produce to the raja

84) D. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C

- ❖ A women thinker, Gargi, was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts.
- ❖ Poor people rarely took part in these discussions. One famous exception was Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali.

He had a deep desire to learn about reality, was accepted as a student by a Brahmin teacher named Gautama, and became one of the best-known thinkers of the time.

- ❖ Panini, prepared a grammar for Sanskrit. He arranged the vowels and the consonants in a special order, and then used these to create formulae like those found in Algebra.

85) B. 2, 3 and 4 only

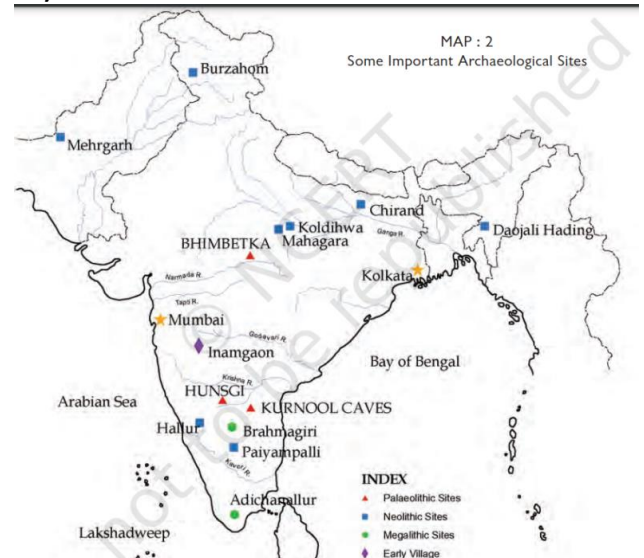
Statement 1 is not correct because these hymns were composed by sages (Rishis). Priests taught students to recite and memorise each syllable, word, and sentence, bit by bit, with great care.

Rest statements are correct.

86) D. The bodies of those who died later were brought into the grave through the death holes.

Statement (d) is not correct because the bodies of those who died later were brought into the grave through the portholes.

87) C. 3-2-1



88) C. Both 1 and 2

- Cities, such as Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars, where sacrifices may have been performed.
- And some cities like Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and Lothal had elaborate store houses

89) C. Both 1 and 2

90) A. 1 only

Statement 1 is not correct because the practice of erecting megaliths began about 3000 years ago, and was prevalent throughout the Deccan, South India, in the north-east and Kashmir.

91) C. The wealth that was obtained was kept by the leaders and the priests.

Statement (c) is not correct because some of the wealth that was obtained was kept by the leaders, some was given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people. Some wealth was used for the performance of yajnas or sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire.

92) D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

All are correct.

Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site in present-day Pakistan and located near Bolan Pass.

Mehrgarh site is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran. Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area.

93) D. 1-2-3-4



94) B. Nagaram- revenue collector

- ❖ Harshavardhana, who ruled nearly 1400 years ago, was one such ruler. His court poet, Banabhatta, wrote his biography, the Harshacharita, in Sanskrit. This gives us the genealogy of Harsha, and ends with his becoming king.
- ❖ The military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them. They were not paid regular salaries. Instead, some of them received grants of land. They collected revenue from the land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses, and provide equipment for warfare. These men were known as samantas
- ❖ The best-known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. We know about him from a prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti. It is the Aihole inscription. This tells us about his ancestors, who are traced back through four generations from father to son. Pulakeshin evidently got the kingdom from his uncle.
- ❖ The nagaram was an organisation of merchants. It is likely that these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.

95) C. Xuan Zang

- ❖ Xuan Zang came to India around 1400 years ago.
- ❖ Xuan Zang, who took the land route back to China (through the north-west, and Central Asia) carried back with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over 600 manuscripts loaded on the backs of 20 horses.
- ❖ Over 50 manuscripts were lost when the boat on which he was crossing the Indus capsized. He spent the rest of his life translating the remaining manuscripts from Sanskrit into Chinese.
- ❖ Xuan Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda, (Bihar) the most famous Buddhist monastery of the period.
- ❖ Changjie was his elder brother who was a Buddhist monk.
- ❖ He came during the reign of Harshavardhan

96) A. Chandragupta was known to the Greeks as 'Amitroehates', the destroyer of foes

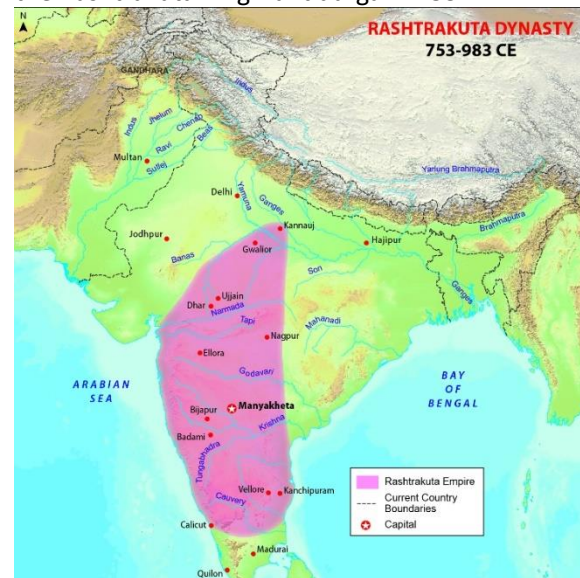
Bindusara was known as amitraghata, the 'destroyer of foes'. Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta Maurya. He ruled from 297 BC to 273 BC. He was also known as Amitrochates (destroyer of foes) by the Greek scholars while the Mahabhasya refers to him as Amitraghata (killer of enemies).

97) C. Vakataka

The Vakataka rulers also made several land donations to Brahmanas in central and western Madhya Pradesh. Their contemporaries, including Gupta vassals, donated lands to the Brahmanas in north-eastern Madhya Pradesh during the 4th and the 5th centuries.

98) D. Rashtrakuta

The last Chalukya king, Kirtivarman II, was overthrown by the Rashtrakuta King Dantidurga in 753.



99) D. Krishna II defeated the Chola king Parantaka I (949 CE), annexed the northern part of the Chola empire and distributed the Chola kingdom among his servants.

Krishna III:

- ❖ Krishna III was the last in a line of brilliant rulers.
- ❖ Krishna III defeated the Chola king Parantaka I (949 CE), annexed the northern part of the Chola empire and distributed the Chola kingdom among his servants.
- ❖ He, then, pressed down to Rameshwaram and set up a pillar of victory there and built a temple.
- ❖ After his death, all in late 966 CE or very early in 967 CE his opponents united against his successor half-brother Khottiga. The Rashtrakuta capital Manyakheta was sacked, plundered and burnt in 972 CE by the Paramara kings and the emperor was forced to abandon Manyakheta.

100) C. Govinda III

Govinda III:

- ❖ Govinda III (793-814) became one of the greatest Rashtrakuta rulers who had the titles of:
 - Jagattunga (Prominent in the world)
 - Kirti-Narayana (The very Narayana in respect of fame)
 - Janavallabha (Favorite of the people)
 - Tribhuvanadhavalala (Pure in the three worlds)
 - Prabhutavarsha (The abundant rainer)
 - Shrivallabha
- ❖ He first quelled the rebellions of his elder brothers in the south.
- ❖ In the north, after a successful expedition against Nagabhatta of Kanauj and the annexation of Malawa along with Kosala, Kalinga, Vengi, Dahala and Odraka, Govinda III again turned to the south.
- ❖ Performing better than his father's expectations, he spread the fame of the Rashtrakuta empire literally from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin through his skills both in diplomacy and on the battlefield.
- ❖ Govinda's successor became his only son Maharaja Sarva better known as Amoghavarsha I.

101) D. 1, 2 and 3

102) A. 2 and 3 only

Sthaviravadins belong to Mahayana Buddhism. This statement is incorrect. Sthaviravadins belong to the Theravada tradition of Buddhism, which is different from Mahayana Buddhism. Theravada Buddhism emphasizes the importance of individual enlightenment and the teachings of the Buddha.

103) B. 2 and 3 only

Bodhisattva is an ideal in Mahāyāna Buddhism. Bodhisattva is an aspirant of Buddhahood (buddhatva)

who works for the enlightenment of all sentient beings in contrast to that of one's own emancipation of the Arhat (an ideal in non-Mahāyāna traditions).

Hinayana	Mahayana
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Did not worship idols or images of Buddha. ■ Practiced austerity. ■ Believed that Salvation of the individual as its goal. ■ Used Prakrit language. ■ Hinayana is also known as Theravada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worshiped images of Buddha. ■ Observed elaborate rituals ■ Believed that salvation of all beings as its objective ■ Used Sanskrit language ■ Spread to Central Asia, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Tibet, China, Japan, where middle path was accepted.

104) A. The extinction of the flame of desire

Nirvana, (Sanskrit: "becoming extinguished" or "blowing out") in Indian religious thought, the supreme goal of certain meditation disciplines. Although it occurs in the literatures of a number of ancient Indian traditions, the Sanskrit term nirvana is most commonly associated with Buddhism, in which it is the oldest and most common designation for the goal of the Buddhist path. It is used to refer to the extinction of desire, hatred, and ignorance and, ultimately, of suffering and rebirth. Literally, it means "blowing out" or "becoming extinguished," as when a flame is blown out or a fire burns out.

105) D. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ Mahayana (Great Vehicle) school of Buddhism is a group of religious practices that emphasizes the bodhisattva path and upholds the Mahayana sutras.
- ❖ According to contemporary researchers, these writings originate from the first century BCE.
- ❖ It was founded 400 years after Buddha's death, probably inspired by the early Mahasanghika ideology, and was streamlined and codified by the sage Nagarjuna (c. 2nd century CE), the central figure of the school.
- ❖ Mahayana schools often maintain that there are now numerous Buddhas who are accessible and that they are transcendental or supramundane creatures, in contrast to Theravada and other early schools.
- ❖ Mahayana Buddhism is said to have split off from Theravada in the belief that it was too self-centered and had lost its true vision; this school also claims it holds to the Buddha's original teaching.

106) A. 1 only

Invaders from Middle East like the Arabs, Persians, etc. persecuted Buddhists and led to the destruction of Buddhist institutions such as Nalanda. Hence, Statement 2 is not correct.

After the decline of the Gupta Empire regionalization of India occurred which led to the loss of patronage and donations and buddhist monasteries gradually lost control of land revenue. Hence, Statement 3 is not correct.

107) B. Jainism

Anekantavada in Jainism is the ontological assumption that any entity is at once enduring but also undergoing change that is both constant and inevitable. The doctrine of anekantavada states that all entities have three aspects: substance (dravya), quality (guna), and mode (paryaya).

108) B. 2 and 3 only

Only Buddhism: Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment

Jainism and Buddhism- Similarities and Dissimilarities

Similarities	Dissimilarities	
	JAINISM	BUDDHISM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both Mahavira and Buddha hailed from royal families. Yet they renounced royal privileges and chose to adopt an ascetic life. Denied the authority of Vedas. Taught in the language of the common people. Admitted disciples from all the castes and from both the genders Opposed blood sacrifices. Believed in the doctrine of Karma. Emphasized on right conduct and right knowledge instead of performing religious ceremonial and rituals as the means to achieve salvation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It followed extreme path. It remained in India only. It does not believe in the existence of god, but believes life in every living being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It followed middle path. It spread across many parts of the world. It emphasises on ANATMA (no eternal soul) and ANITYA (impermanence).

109) D. 1, 2 and 3

110) B. Jainism

Sthanakvasi is a Svetambara Jain sect. It holds that idol worship isn't necessary for soul cleansing and the achievement of Nirvana/Moksha. Sthanakvasi accepts the Svetambara canon, which consists of thirty-two Jain Agamas.

111) D. 1, 2 and 3

112) C. 1 and 3 only

Indus Valley people did not know about iron.

113) B. 1 and 3 only

Out of the cited options, only Banawali and Rakhigarhi are located in Haryana. While Kalibangan is located in the Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan, Ropar (also called Rupar) is located in Punjab. Ropar was the site where the Harappan remains were excavated post partition of India.

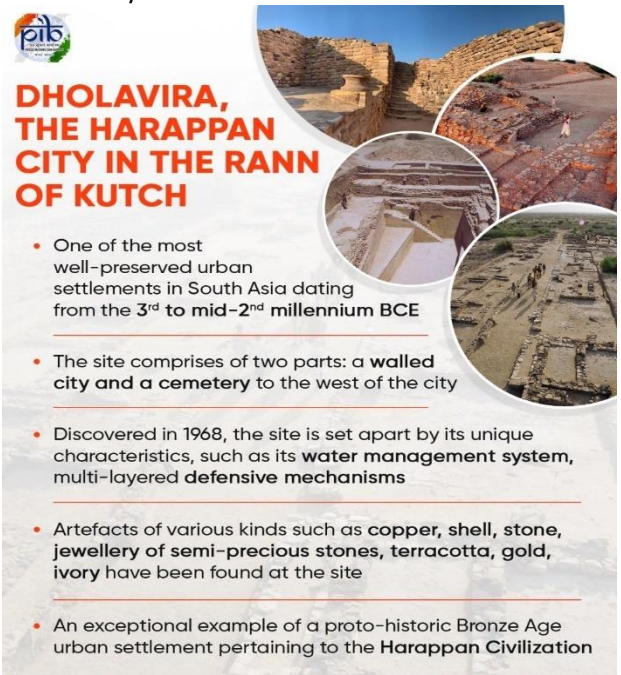


114) D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

115) A. 1 and 2 only

Desalpur (Gimthli) is a site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization located at Nakhtrana Taluka, Kutch district, Gujarat, India.

Dholavira is an archaeological site in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch district, in the state of Gujarat in western India. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization.



116) B. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ The tank of the Great Bath complex at Mohenjodaro was surrounded by staircases on two sides: the northern as well as the southern side.
- ❖ These staircases surrounding the tank of the building lead to either the roof or the upper storey.
- ❖ Due to the size of the story its proximity to the building, which was considered to be a site for 'ritual bathing', the room was supposed to be of the chief priest or may have belonged to a group of priests.



117) C. 2 and 3 only

Burzahom and Gufkral (both located in Kashmir) have revealed the existence of pit dwellings. These dwelling pits are circular or oval in shape. Some of the pit chambers are square to rectangular in shape. Both the pits and the pit chambers have been dug into the natural soil. Some of the deeper pits have also been provided with landing steps. These steps, however, do not lead down to the bottom, which indicates that a ladder may have been used for further descent. The filling in some of the pits also consists of charcoal and ash, which indicates human occupation.

118) C. 1,2 and 3 only

Amongst the animals that were domesticated by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization include the humped bull, pigs, elephants, donkeys and goats. Horse is mostly absent from this civilization can be stated since the evidence of its domestication comes only from Surkotada. There have been evidences of the domestication of goats, cows and sheep in the mature Harappan phase, but the evidence of buffalo and camel or their domestication has not been found.

119) B. 1,2 and 3 only

S.Bokonyi, a palaeontologist, discovered a horse skeleton in Surkotada. Archaeologist B.B. Lal has referred to a number of horse teeth and bones discovered from Kalibangan, Dholavira and Lothal.

120. D. 1,2,3 and 4

All the given statements are correct.

Agriculture of Harappan Civilization

- ❖ The Harappan villages, mostly situated near the flood plains, produced sufficient foodgrains.
- ❖ Wheat, barley, rai, peas, sesame, lentil, chickpea and mustard were produced. Millets are also found from sites in Gujarat. While rice uses were relatively rare.
- ❖ The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton.
- ❖ While the prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grain, it is more difficult to reconstruct actual agricultural practices.

- ❖ Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologists extrapolate shows oxen were also used for ploughing.
- ❖ Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture.
- ❖ Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sindh.
- ❖ Although the Harappans practised agriculture, animals were also reared on a large scale.
- ❖ Evidence of the horse comes from a superficial level of Mohenjodaro and from a doubtful terracotta figurine from Lothal. In any case the Harappan culture was not horse centred.

121) B. Kalibangan

Student Notes on Kalibangan

- ❖ "Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation" – Dr. B Lal
- ❖ Kalibangan is also a site which has given an evidence of earliest recorded "Earthquake". The earthquake is dated back to 2600 BC and is considered to have contributed to the end of this remarkable site of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- ❖ The Fire altars discovered at Kalibangan reveal that the people were ritualistic and believed in worship of fire.
- ❖ A charging bull which is considered to signify the "realistic and powerful folk art of Harappan Age" has been found at Kalibangan.
- ❖ The most important discovery of Kalibangan is a ploughed field.
- ❖ A wooden furrow has been found, 7 fire altars in a row have been found and they suggest the practice of sacrifice.
- ❖ Bones of camel have been found at Kalibangan.
- ❖ At Kalibangan a tiled floor which bears the intersecting signs of circles has been found.
- ❖ The burials have been found in two types of pits viz. circular graves and rectangular graves.
- ❖ The bricks used in Kalibangan were earthen ones and Kalibangan was not as better planned.
- ❖ There was no drainage system in Kalibangan.

122) C. 3 and 4 only

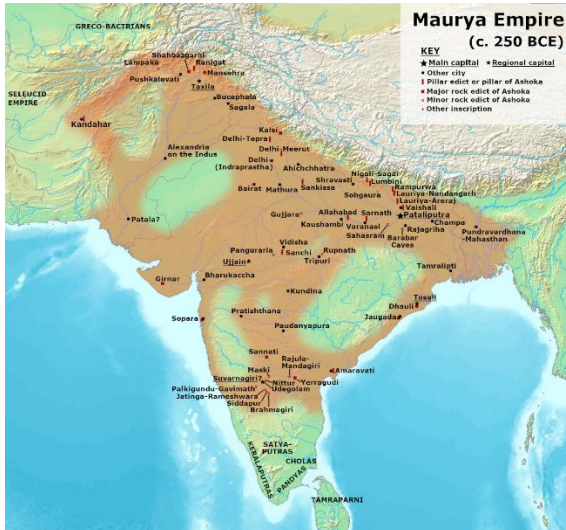
The Harappan and the Mohenjodaro cities were known as well-planned cities because: Roads in the cities were laid out along a grid pattern intersecting each other at right angles. The cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation had an advanced system of drainage. Every house was connected to the street drain.

The Harappans probably brought copper from areas of Rajasthan, and Oman in West Asia. Tin, which was

combined with copper to produce bronze, was carried from areas of Afghanistan and Iran. Gold was brought from modern Karnataka and gemstones from modern-day Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.

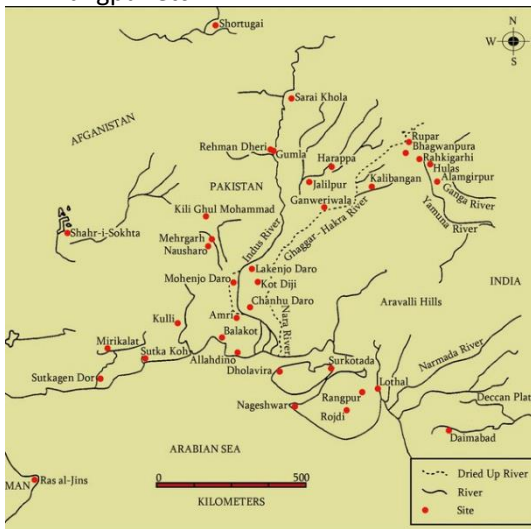
123) A. 1, 2 and 4

The Mauryan dynasty was founded by Chandragupta Maurya (324/321- 297 BCE) who conquered almost the whole of the north, the north-west and a large region of Peninsular India.



124) A. Gujarat

- ❖ The state which has accounted for highest number of Harappan sites after independence is Gujarat.
- ❖ Gujarat has been one of the main center of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- ❖ It contains major ancient metropolitan cities from the Indus Valley such as Lothal, Dholavira, Rojdi, Rangpur etc.



125) A. Ashoka

James Prinsep was the first person to decipher Ashoka's edicts. The excerpt from the 12th Major Rock Edict reads: "Whosoever praises his religious sector blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the

view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely".

126) C. 2 and 3 only

Each guild had its own chief, assisted by others. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

127) C. He named Prayag as Teerthra

Shankaracharya also named as Shankara was born in Kaladi, a small village in Kerala in the 8th century. At this time, Hinduism which had diminished in status due to arrival of Jainism and Buddhism again rose to eminence with the emergence of Shankaracharya. He advocated the greatness of the Vedanta. To study and compile the Vedas, he travelled all over India on foot. His philosophy is known as Advaita Vedanta. The four religious centres established by Shankaracharya are considered as the most important centres of Hinduism. The religious centres are. (1) Sringeri (Karnataka) in the South (2) Dwarka (Gujarat) in West (3) Puri (Odisha) in the East and (4) Jyotirmath (Joshimath, Uttarakhand) in the north. Prayaga find mention in holy scriptures of the Hindus – the Vedas and the Puranas, was then named as Prayaga or Tirth Raj (King of Thirths, i.e. pilgrimage center).

128) C. Harisena – Harsha

Harisena was the compiler of Prayaga Prashasti and secretary of Samundragupta while Banabhatta was the poet laureate of Harsha. Other options are correctly matched.

129) C. Sung Yun

Chinese pilgrim Sung Yun came to India in 518 AD and collected texts of Buddha's preaching in his three years of stay in India.

130) C. Hieun Tsang

Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese traveller who arrived in India during Harsha's period. He also travelled to Bhinmal. His composition is known as 'Sei-Yu-Kei.' He was a Buddhist.

131) B. 618 A.D.

In April 2016, researchers from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research institute claimed that the date of Pulakeshin's great triumph over Harsha could be fixed at 618 AD. This information was based on a recently discovered copper plate inscription of Pulakeshin II.

132) A. Patanjali

Maharshi Patanjali is known as the founder of 'Yoga Darshan.' Although the history of yoga in Indian tradition is very old. The description about yoga is found in Upanishad, Mahabharat, Bhagavad Geeta, Jain and Buddha texts. However, Maharshi Patanjali explained it as a compact philosophical theory. So, it is called as 'Patanjali Darshan'.

133) A. Kulottunga I

Vijayabahu, the Ceylon king proclaimed independent Sinhala Island during the period of Kulottunga-I but Kulottunga did not show any incivility and married his daughter with Sinhala prince Virapperumal.

134) D. V.A Smith

Harappa is the first discovered site of this civilization excavated in 1921 by a team led by Daya Ram Sahni. Pandit Madho Sarup Vats was an Indian archaeologist and Sanskrit scholar who served as the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1950 to 1954. Pandit Vats is, especially, well known for his participation in the excavations at Mohenjodaro which he supervised from 1924. Mohenjo-Daro (mound of dead) was excavated by a team led by R.D. Banerjee in 1922. It is located in the Larkana District of Sindh Pakistan on bank of Indus River. Dikshit was a part of John Marshall's team which excavated Mohenjodaro.



135) B. Utensils, jewellery, weapons, tools

136) A. Sthulabahu

When Bhadrabahu left for South India, Sthulabahu remained in the North with his followers. Sthulabahu changed the code of conduct and said that white clothes could be worn. Thus, split Jainism into two sects: Svetambaras: White-clad; Northerners Digambaras: Sky-clad (naked); Southerners

137) D. Arab invasion

The Gupta decline started during the reign of Skandagupta, the grandson of Chandragupta II. He was successful in retaliating against the Huns and the Pushyamitras, but his empire was drained of finances and resources because of this. The last recognised king of the Gupta line was Vishnugupta who reigned from 540 to 550 AD. Internal fighting and dissensions among the royal family led to its weakening. During the reign of a Gupta king, Budhagupta, the Vakataka ruler Narendrasena of western Deccan attacked Malwa, Mekala and Kosala. Later on, another Vakataka king Harishena conquered

Malwa and Gujarat from the Guptas. During Skandagupta's reign, the Huns invaded northwest India but were restricted. But in the sixth century, they occupied Malwa, Gujarat, Punjab and Gandhara. The Hun invasion weakened the Gupta hold in the country.

138) A. Kalibangan

Archeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.

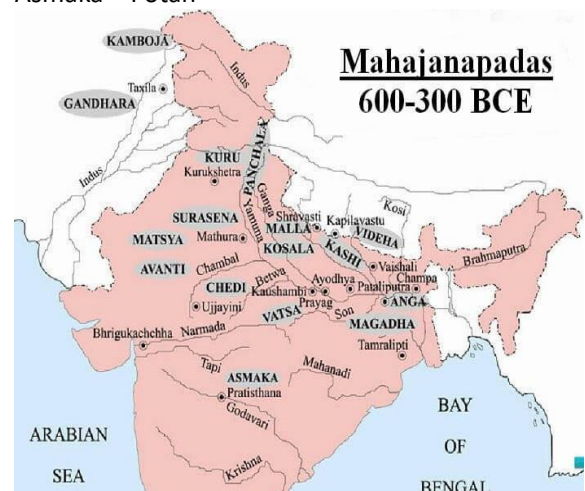


139) A. Vaisheshika

Vaisheshika philosophy was propounded by Kanad. He propounds the doctrine of anu(atoms) as part of its metaphysics. The doctrine of Anu is somehow considered equivalent to the modern atomic theory of science.

140) D. Asmaka - Indraprastha

Asmaka – Potan



141) A. V.S Wakankar

Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar was an Indian archeologist. Wakankar is credited with the discovery of the Bhimbetka rock caves in 1957 and the Kayatha culture in

1964, among others. In 2003, UNESCO inscribed the Bhimbetka rock caves as a World Heritage Site.

142) C. Vishkhadatta

Mudrarakshasa is his only sustaining play, although there exist fragments of another work attributed to him. He has focussed upon historical facts in the Mudrarakshasa, a play dealing with the time of the Maurya dynasty. The play describes the ascent of King Chandragupta Maurya to power in India. His father and grandfather characters as Maharaja Bhaskar Dutta and Maharaja Vateshwar Data also narrated in this book stimulate a point of interest. He narrated that he came from a princely family, precise to have been included in political administration at least at a local level. Bhāsa is one of the earliest and most celebrated Indian playwrights in Sanskrit, predating Kalidasa. Shudraka was an Indian playwright, to whom three Sanskrit plays are attributed: Mrichchhakatika, Vinavasavadatta, and a bhana, Padmaprabhritaka. Buddha Charita is an epic poem on the life of Lord Buddha written in Sanskrit. It was written by a Buddhist philosopher and writer Ashwaghosha who was a member of Kanishka's court. The book described the whole life of Buddha from birth to death in 28 chapters.

143) C. Udayin

King Udayin laid the foundation of the city of Pataliputra at the confluence of two rivers, the Son and the Ganges. He shifted his capital from Rajgriha to Patliputra because of the latter's central location in Magadha empire.

144) B. Chandragupta

The founder of the Mauryan dynasty, Chandragupta Maurya conquered the Deccan plateau. Jain and Tamil sources inscriptions found at various sites of southern India proved that Chandragupta Maurya expanded his empire into Deccan trap. Inscriptions of Ashoka were also found from many sites of the southern part of India, but he conquered the Kalinga only. In this situation, Chandragupta should be given the credit of Deccan victory as Victory of Bindusara is doubtful and history never remembered him as a victor.

145) D. 7

Philosophers, farmers, herders, artisans, military, oversees and councillors and assessors.

146) A. Dholavira

Site	Location	Excavated by	Major findings
Dholavira	Gujarat in Rann of Kutch	R S Bisht	Exclusive water management Only site to be divided into three parts Giant water reservoir

			Unique water harnessing system Dams Embankments Stadium Rock – Cut architecture
Lothal	Gujarat on Bhogva river near the Gulf of Cambay	R. Rao	Port Town, Graveyard, Ivory weight balance, First manmade port, Dockyard, Rice husk, Fire alters, Chess-playing
Kalibangan	Hanumanagar District, Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar river	Amlanand Ghose	Lower fortified town, Evidence of earthquake, Wooden plough, Camel's bone, Fire alters, Camel's bones, Furrowed land

147) C. Rig Veda

The correct answer is Rig Veda. Gayatri Mantra: Gayatri Mantra was first recorded in the Rig Veda and was written in Sanskrit around 2500 to 3500 years back.

148) C. Eran Pillar Inscription of Bhanugupta

The Eran Stone Pillar Inscription in Sangar district, Madhya Pradesh, recorded that a chieftain, Goparaja was killed while accompanying king Bhanugupta, and commemorated the self-immolation of his widow.

Famous Inscriptions		
Inscription	King	Aspect
Junagarh Rock	Rudradaman (Saka)	Sanskrit. Says that a dam on the sudarshana lake was constructed by Pushyagupta a governor of Chandragupta Maurya
Allahabad Pillar	Samudragupta	Sanskrit. Composed by Harisena
Aihole Inscription	Pulakeshin II	Mentions Harsha defeat by Pulakeshin II. Composed by Ravikirti Vishnuvardan son of King.
Gwalior Inscription	Bhoja	Most famous Pratihara king.
Hathigumpha	Kharvela	
Bogha koi [1400 B.C.]	Proves Rig Veda to be more than 1400 BC old.	Indra, Varuna, Mitra, two Nasatya mentioned
Nanaghat Inscription	Satkarṇi I [Satvahana king]	Achievements of the king
Nasik Inscription	Gautamiputra Satkarṇi	Achievements of the king.
Mehrauli Iron Pillar	Chandragupta II	
Mandor Inscription	Kumaragupta I	Composed by Vatsabhathi.
Bhitari Stone pillar	Skandagupta	
Tiruvallangudi	Rajendra I (Chola)	His conquests (annexed whole of Sri Lanka)
Uttaramerur	Cholar Period	Chola village assemblies
Besnagar Inscription	Near Vidisa (MP). Mentions Heliodorus the ambassador of king Antialcidas called himself Bhagvata & erected garudadhvaja in his honour of Vasudev.	

149) B. Sindhu

The most prominent river of the Rigveda is the Sindhu, next to Indus. Sapta Sindhu play a prominent part in the hymns of the Rigveda, and consequently in early Vedic religion.

Ancient Names	Modern Names
Kubhu	Kurram
Kubha	Kabul
Vitasta	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Purushni	Ravi
Shatudri	Satluj
Vipasha	Beas
Sadanira	Gandak
Gomti	Gomal/Gomati
Suvastu	Swat
Sindhu	Indus

150) D. more than one of the above

In ancient times Mahanadi's name was **Chitrotapala, Mahananda and Neelotpala**. It originates from the mountain range of Sihawa, located in the Dhamtari district near Raipur.



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[illegible]

1) A. Only 1

Muslims were also inducted in Shivaji's army.

Important information

Battles fought by Shivaji

Battle	Date	Detail
Battle of Pratapgarh	10th November, 1659 AD	Between the forces of Shivaji and the Adilshahi general Afzal Khan. The Marathas defeated the Adilshahi forces despite being outnumbered
Battle of Pavan Khind	13th July, 1660 AD	Shivaji, managed to escape from the battlefield. It resulted in losing the Panhala fort of Maratha to Adilshahi rulers.
Battle of Umberkhind	2nd February, 1661 AD	Between Shivaji and Uzbek General Kartalab Khan of Mughals. Shivaji was well-prepared and defeated the Mughal forces.
Battle of Purandar	2nd June, 1665 AD	It was fought between the Mughal Empire under Jai Singh and Shivaji. Mughal army killed Maratha General Murarbaji, Shivaji surrendered and treaty of Purandar was signed.
Battle of Sinhagad	4th February, 1670 AD	It was fought to occupy Sinhagad fort, between Tanaji Malusare of Maratha and Udaybhan Rathore of Mughal army. Maratha forces occupied the Sinhagad fort but with the loss of Tanaji. Shivaji renamed the fort as 'Sinhagad' (Earlier 'Kondhana fort').
Battle of Sangamner	1679 AD	The war the last battle in which the Maratha King Shivaji fought against Mughal Empire. The Mughals attacked Shivaji with a large force and defeated. However, Shivaji escaped to Raigad.

2) C. Only 1

Akbarnama	Abul Fazal
Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Baburnama)	Babur
Shahjahan nama	Inayat Khan
Tabaqat-i-Akbari	Nijamuddin Ahamad

3) A. 1 only

- ❖ The Qutb Minar also spelled Qutub Minar and Qutab Minar, is a minaret and "victory tower" that forms part of the Qutb complex, which lies at the site of Delhi's oldest fortified city, Lal Kot, founded by the Tomar Rajputs. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of South Delhi, India. The monument was started by Qutubuddin Aibak, but completed by Iltutmish. It is believed to have been dedicated to the Sufi saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ Alai Darwaza (southern door to the Qutub Minar) is the southern gateway of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in the Qutub complex, Mehrauli, Delhi, India. Built by Sultan Alauddin Khalji in 1311 and made of red sandstone, it is a square domed gatehouse with arched entrances and houses a single chamber. Hence statement 2 is correct.

4) B. 2 only

Besides, dahsala system other systems were also prevalent during the Mughal rule. One such was batai or ghallabakhshi. In this system, the produce was divided between the peasants and the state in a fixed proportion. The crop was divided after it had been thrashed, or when it had been cut and tied in stacks, or while it was standing in the field. This system was considered a very fair one, but it needed an army of honest officials to be present at the time of the ripening or the reaping of the crops. The peasants were allowed to choose between zabti and batai under certain conditions. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

5) D. 1, 2, 3, and 4

Famous Travellers who Came to the Vijayanagara Kingdom

- ❖ **Abu Abdullah/Ibn Battuta:** A Moroccan traveller left account of Harihara I's reign in his book Rehla also called Tuhfat-un-Nuzzar fi Gharaib ul-Amsar wa Ajaib-ul-Afsar.
- ❖ **Nicolo de Conti:** An Italian traveller, who visited during the time of Devaraya I. He left an account in travels of Nicolo de Conti.
- ❖ **Abdur Razzaq:** Ambassador of Shahrukh of Samarqand at the court of the Zamorin of Calicut. He

gives an account of the reign of Devaraya II in his *Matla-us-Sadain wa Majma-ul-Bahrain*.

- ❖ **Athanasius Nikitin:** A Russian merchant, who described the conditions of the Bahmani kingdom under Mohammed III in his voyage to India.
- ❖ **Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605-1689):** He was a 17th century French gem merchant and traveller. He was a private individual and merchant travelling at his own expense. He covered by his own account, 60,000 leagues (120,000 miles) in making six voyages to Persia and India between the years 1630 and 1668. He gave the earliest trustworthy account of Golconda diamond mines.
- ❖ **Ludovico di Varthema:** An Italian merchant, who visited India in 1502-08 AD, and left his memoirs in *Travels in Egypt, India, Syria etc.*
- ❖ **Dominigos Paes:** He was Portuguese, who spent a number of years at Krishnadeva court and gave his detailed account.
- ❖ **Marco Polo:** The only traveller, who could rival Ibn Battuta's tag of the greatest medieval traveller arrived at India's opposite extremity, a Tamil port, enroute from China in 1290 AD. Marco Polo to his surprise found that in Peninsular India there were tailors or seamstresses. He failed to get coat made for himself.

6) B. 3 only

- ❖ Ulugh Khan, known in history by his later title of Balban, ascended the throne in 1265. The growing authority of Balban alienated many of the Turkish chiefs who had hoped to continue their former power and influence in the affairs of government since Nasiruddin Mahmud was young and inexperienced.
- ❖ Iltutmish, who is widely regarded as the true founder of the slave dynasty, established the 'Chalisha', Turk-i-Chahalghani, and Chahalghani systems. This arrangement comprised a group of 40 nobles who held significant sway in the governance of the Delhi Sultanate. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ During the earlier period, Balban held the position of naib or deputy to Nasiruddin Mahmud whom Balban had helped in securing the throne in 1246.
- ❖ An era of centralized government began for the first time. Balban constantly sought to increase the prestige and power of the monarchy, because he was convinced that this was the only way to face the internal and external dangers facing him. He refused to entertain important government posts for anyone who did not belong to a noble family. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- ❖ He reorganized the military department (diwan-i-arz), and pensioned off those soldiers and troopers

who were no longer fit for service. While Alauddin Khalji first set up a separate *ariz*'s department. Hence statement 3 is correct.

7) D. 2 and 3 only

There was an established tradition of the succession of kingship in the Chola Kingdom. As per the tradition, the eldest son succeeded the king to the throne. The heir apparent was called Yuvaraja.



8) B. 2, 3 and 4

Akbar's tomb is built at Sikandara which is near Agra.



9) B. 1 and 2 only

Tuzuk-i-Babri (Baburnama) was written in the Chagatai language. Chagatai is an extinct Turkic language which was once widely spoken in Central Asia. It was also spoken by the early Mughal rulers in the Indian subcontinent, where it influenced the development of Hindustani.

10) A. 1 only

- ❖ Chauth was a levy imposed on the territories not directly controlled by the Marathas. It was a levy of

twenty-five percent paid to the Marathas by the adjoining/outside rulers to the Maratha kingdom in order to avoid the Maratha raids. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- ❖ Sardeshmukhi was imposed by Shivaji in his own dominion (swaraj) on the basis of his claim as hereditary sardeshmukh (landlord) of the dominion. Thus, it was claimed by Shivaji as a matter of right, unlike Chauth. It was 10 percent of the total revenue realized. Thus, it was a tax on landlords and not peasants. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

11) D. 1, 2 and 3

12) C. 3 only

Akbar did not write his memoir. Jahangir wrote his own memoir under the name of Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri. The memoir about Humayun was written by his sister Gulbadan Beghum. The Allahabad stone pillar has inscriptions of Ashoka in Brahmi Samudragupta inscription in Gupta script a later version of Brahmi and inscription of Jehangir in Persian.

13) C. 1 and 4 only

Mughal Architecture

Monuments	Description
Humayun's Tomb	It was commissioned by Humayun's wife Bega Begum and completed by Akbar in 1558 AD. It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent.
Agra Fort	Built in 1565-73 AD in red sandstone by Akbar, this massive fort is first building to have many magnificent gates.
Fatehpur Sikri	A palace-cum-fort complex, Fatehpur Sikri built in 1572 AD by Akbar. It is based in Gujarat style of Architecture.
Buland Darwaza	It is located inside the complex of Fatehpur Sikri. It is completed in 1575 AD to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
Panch Mahal	The Panch Mahal 'Five-level Palace' located inside the Fatehpur Sikri. It was used for entertainment and relaxation purposes by royal woman.
Tomb of I'timad-ud Daulah	This is the tomb of Mirza Ghiyas, father of Nur Jahan.

Important aspect of this tomb is its ornamentation in geometrical designs and mosaic techniques of Pietra-Dura.
It is often regarded as a draft of the Taj Mahal.

Begum Shahi Mosque
The Begum Shahi Mosque is an early 17th century mosque situated in Lahore, Pakistan. The mosque is in the style of the Persian Char Taq (four arches).

Red Fort
Its massive, 2.5-km-long enclosing walls are made of red sandstone. The fort was completed in 1643 AD. It was originally named Qila-i-Mubarak.

Jama Masjid
Jama Masjid of Delhi is the largest mosques in India. It was built by between 1650 and 1656

Taj Mahal
This magnificent piece of art built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal in 1649 AD.
It consists of a symmetrical building with an iwan (an arch-shaped doorway) topped by a large dome and finial. Pietra Dura and Jali work.

Bibi ka Maqbara
It was built by Aurangzeb in 1660 AD in memory of his wife, Dilras Bano Begum in Aurangabad (Maharashtra).

Moti Masjid
The mosque was built by Aurangzeb at the Red Fort for his second wife Nawab Bai in the year 1659-1660 AD.
The mosque was originally covered in gilded copper.

14) A. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred the capital from Delhi to Deogir. As Deogir had been a base for the expansion of Turkish rule in South India. The attempt to bring entire South India under control had led to serious political difficulties. Later Deogir was renamed to Daulatabad. Soon he decided to abandon Daulatabad. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced token currency in order to avoid dependency upon the supply of

gold, and silver. There was a shortage of silver in the world in the 14th century. Later people started forging the coins, this experiment turned out to be a failure. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

15) C. 2 and 3 only

The Indigenous states raised on the debris of the Mughal Empire established the law and order in India and there was no anarchy.

Decline of Mughal Empire

- ❖ The Mughal Empire had become highly centralised and too large to be controlled by any ruler from one centre i.e. Delhi. The Great Mughals till the reign of Aurangzeb were efficient and exercised control over administration and army; however the later Mughals were weak and lacking foresightedness.
- ❖ During the last years of Aurangzeb's reign, the number of jagirdars appointed had risen to such a great number that there was a serious shortage of paibaqi land (land earmarked to be given as jagirs). This created huge crisis in jagirdari system among nobles and the Mughal Emperor.
- ❖ Aurangzeb Deccan policy was another cause of downfall of the Mughal dynasty. His religious persecution against the Shia kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda and waged a long, endless war against the Marathas inflicted disagreement among his own nobles and mansabdars.

16) C. 3 and 4 only

- ❖ **Nicolo de Conti:** He was Italian merchant, scholar, and a traveller who visited the Vijaynagar Kingdom during the time of Dev Raya II. He left an account in the Travels of Nicolo Conti.
- ❖ **Abdur Razzaq:** He was a Persian, Timurid chronicler and a scholar who visited the Vijaynagar Kingdom at the time of Dev Raya II as an ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia. He gives an account of the reign of Devaraya II in his Matla as Sadain Wa Majma ul Bahrain.
- ❖ **Dominigo Paes:** He was Portuguese merchant, writer and explorer who visited India and gave most detailed accounts of all historic descriptions of ancient city Hampi which was governed by Vijaynagar Empire under Krishna Deva Raya.
- ❖ **Fernao Nuniz:** He was Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who visited India during reign of Achyutaraya and who spent three years in Vijayanagara. He gave detailed account on the history of Vijaynagar especially the foundation of the city, the subsequent careers of three dynasties of rulers, and the battles that they fought with the Deccan sultans and Orissan Rayas. He also mentions cultural aspects of the empire and admire the jewels

worn of women as well as how women were appointed in the King's service.

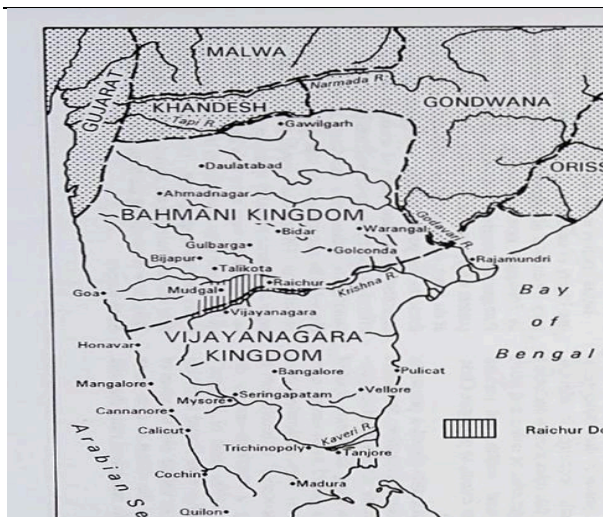
17) D. 1, 2 and 3

Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1530 AD)

- ❖ In a series of battles lasting seven years, Krishnadeva compelled the ruler of Orissa to restore to Vijayanagara all the territories up to the river Krishna. This led to a hostile alliance between his two main opponents, Bijapur and Orissa.
- ❖ Krishnadeva in 1520 AD, completely defeated the Bijapur ruler and briefly captured Bijapur and Belgaum before a truce was made. Babur described him as the Greatest ruler of Tuluva dynasty.
- ❖ Under Krishnadeva, Vijayanagara emerged as the strongest military power in the South.
- ❖ Due to the danger posed by the rise of the Portuguese in trade and commerce he maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese Governor, whose ambassador Friar Louis was a resident of Vijayanagara kingdom.
- ❖ He was a gifted scholar in both Telugu and Sanskrit. He wrote Ushaparinayam and Jambavati Kalyanam in Sanskrit and Amuktamalya (Andal's story) in Telugu.
- ❖ He took the titles of Yavanaraja Sthapanacharya (Restorer of the Yavana kingdom i.e., Bahmani), Abhinava Bhoja, Andhra Pitamaha and Andhra Bhoja.
- ❖ The Vitthalaswamy and Tirupati temple were built during Krishnadeva Raya's reign. Hazara Rama temple was expanded also during his tenure.
- ❖ Krishnadeva's court was adorned by the eight poets known as Ashtadiggajas. They had composed at least one Prabandha Kavyamu (a new form of Telugu literary style).

18) C. Both 1 and 2

The Vijaynagar city was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra. The 'Raichur Doab' region situated between the rivers of Krishna and Tungabhadra. The Ancient City of Vijayanagar was the urban core of the imperial city and the surrounding principalities of the capital of the Vijayanagar Empire during the 14th century to 16th century CE. Notes by foreign travellers such as Abdur Razzaq, the Persian who visited Vijayanagara in 1440, mention six fortifications before the gates to the royal palace. The large area between the first and third fortifications contained agricultural fields, gardens and residences.



19) C. 2 and 3 only

Ashta-Pradhana System

To assist the king, there was a council of state ministers known as Ashta-Pradhana, which was devised by Shivaji. These offices were neither hereditary nor permanent. These were :

- **Peshwa:** (Prime Minister) Head of both Civil and Military Affairs.
- **Mazumdar:** (Auditor) He looked into the income and expenditure of the state.
- **Wakins:** In charge of King's Private Affairs.
- **Dabir:** Foreign Secretary
- **Surnis:** (Superintendent) He used to take care of all the official correspondences.
- **Pandit Rao:** Ecclesiastical (Priestly) Head
- **Senapati:** Commander in Chief
- **Nyayadhish:** Chief Justice

20) B. Ala-Ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah

- ❖ Ala-Ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu was the founder of the Bahmani Sultanate. He reigned over Sultanate from 1347 to 1358. The capital of the Bahmani dynasty was Gulbarga (Hasanbad). Hasan Gangu began his career as a general serving under Sultan Mohammed Bin Tuglaq. He was made a governor in Daultabad. After establishing his kingdom, he handed it over his kingdom to his eldest son.
- ❖ Alaudin Hasan was an Afghan adventurer. The Bahamani kingdom was founded in 1347 by Alaud-Din Bahman Shah or Alauddin Hasan.
- ❖ He had risen in the service of a brahmana, named Ganga, and is therefore known as Hasan Gangu. After his coronation, he assumed the title of Alaudin Hasan Bahman Shah.

21) C. 1, 2 and 3 only

Most of the Indian princely states, in 18th century, were result of decline of the Mughal Empire. A large number

of them emerged during first half of the century whereas frequent attacks of the European powers, especially British, were started in the second half. Existence of a large number of princely states attracted European powers to occupy political strength here to full fill their economic interest. Thus, frequent attacks of European powers was not a reason for the emergence of the princely states.

22) B. 1 and 2 only

Aurangzeb became the Mughal ruler in 1658, twenty years later when the state of Ahmadnagar came to an end. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.



23) D. Shankaradeva

Saint Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam in the late fifteenth century. His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case, Vishnu. He emphasized the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees. He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge, and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.

24) B. Only 2

Mahendra Dayashankar Gor Suri was the 14th century Jain astronomer who wrote the Yantraraja, the first Indian treatise on the astrolabe. Mahendra Suri was patronised by Firoz Shah Tuglaq.

25) B. Only 2

Ilutmish divided his empires into Iqtas.

Ilutmish (1210–1236 AD)

- ❖ The Turkish chiefs of Delhi invited the then Governor of Badayun, Ilutmish to come to Delhi. Ilutmish defeated Aram Shah and became the Sultan with the name of Shamsuddin.
- ❖ Ilutmish took up the task of consolidating his position. He defeated Taj-ud-dinYalduz in 1215 AD in the third Battle of Tarain. In 1217 AD, he drove away Qabacha from Punjab.
- ❖ In 1220 AD, when Chengiz Khan destroyed the Khwarizm Empire, Ilutmish realised the political necessity of avoiding a confrontation with the Mongols. When Jalaluddin Mangbarani, the son of the Shah of Khwarizm, while escaping from the Mongols, sought shelter at Ilutmish's court, Ilutmish turned him away. Thus, he saved the Sultanate from destruction by the Mongols.
- ❖ In 1226–27 AD, Ilutmish sent a large army under his son Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, which defeated Iwaz Khan and brought Bengal and Bihar back into the Delhi Sultanate.
- ❖ He was a generous and able ruler and built many public works. He completed the construction of Qutub Minar in Delhi.
- ❖ He shifted capital from Lahore to Delhi. He gave the Sultanate two of its basic coins— the silver 'Tanka' and the copper 'Jittal'.
- ❖ To gain greater control over the conquered areas, Ilutmish granted iqta (land assignments in lieu of cash salaries) to his Turkish officers on a large scale.

26) C. 2 and 3 only

Sufi Movement in India did not support the people to protest the exploitative and cruel rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

27) A. Only 1

It advocated to revive Islam on the line of pure Islam and society as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time. The movement had many centre across India like Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras etc.

The teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia and the preaching of Shah Waliullah inspired this essentially revivalist response to Western influences and the degeneration which had set in among Indian Muslims and called for a return to the true spirit of Islam.

28) A. He banished playing of musical instruments.

Aurangzeb did not impose ban against playing of musical instruments.

Aurangzeb's Religious Policy

It is believed that he reversed Akbar's policy of religious toleration and thus undermined the loyalty of the Hindus to the Empire. A compendium of Aurangzeb's

rules and regulations had been collected in a work called 'Zawabit-i-Alamgiri'.

His prohibitive steps were as follows :

- ❖ Discontinuation the kalma on coins.
- ❖ Discontinuation of the festival of Nauroz.
- ❖ Official department of history-writing discontinued.
- ❖ Aurangzeb discontinued the practice of jharoka-darshan.
- ❖ Appointment of Muhtasibs to check and promote the Sharia laws.
- ❖ Ban on singing and dancing in the court.

29) B. 2 only

Statement 1 is not correct: It was during the time of Firuz that jizyah became a separate tax. Earlier, it was a part of land revenue. Firuz refused to exempt the Brahmans from the payment of jizyah since this was not provided for in the sharia. Only women, children, the disabled and the indigent who had no means of livelihood were exempt from it.

30) B. 1 and 3 only

The practice was prevalent even during the times of the Delhi sultanate. The earliest textual references to Khwaja Muinuddin's dargah date to the fourteenth century. The Dargah was evidently popular because of the austerity and piety of its Shaikh, the greatness of its spiritual successors, and the patronage of royal visitors. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the first sultan to visit the shrine as per the available references. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

31) B. Firuz Shah Bahmani

32) D. 1, 2 and 3

33) A. 1 only

- The political developments after Harshavardhan, can be best understood if we divide the period from AD 750 to AD 1200 into two parts (a) AD 750–AD 1000; (b) AD 1000–AD 1200. The first phase was marked by the growth of three important political powers in India. These were Gurjara Pratihars in north India, Palas in eastern India, and Rashtrakutas in South India. In the second phase, we notice the break-up of these powers. It resulted in the rise of many smaller kingdoms all over the country. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- These powers were constantly fighting with each other to set up their control of Kannauj of the Gangetic region in northern India. The struggle for control over Kannauj among these three dynasties is known as the tripartite struggle in Indian history. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

34) C. He is the only mughal emperor who wrote his own biography.

Mughal Emperor Jahangir also wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri in Persian Language. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

35) B. 2 only

Statement 1 is not correct: Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a great devotee of Lord Shiva.

36) D. Muhammad bin Tughlaq

37) A. 1 only

Statement 2 is not correct: Kabir was a 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint, whose writings influenced Hinduism's Bhakti movement. He was a disciple of Swami Ramananda in Varanasi and was strongly influenced by his writings.

38) D. 2 and 3 only

- ❖ Statement 2 is not correct: They paid land revenue at customary rates. Some of them had many ploughs and bullocks which they let out to their poorer brethren, the tenants or muzarian who generally paid land revenue at a higher rate. These two groups were the largest section among the cultivators in the village.
- ❖ Statement 3 is not correct: The khudkasht who claimed to be the original settlers of the village often belonged to a single dominant caste or castes. These castes not only dominated the village society, they exploited the other or weaker sections. In turn, they were often exploited by the zamindars.

39) C. Amoghavarsha I

40) B. 1 and 2 only

Majumdar, who was an accountant. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.

41) B. Domingo Paes

42) C. Calligrapher

Muhammad Husayn al-Katib Kashmiri (c. 1575-1605), was the most celebrated calligrapher at the court of the emperor Akbar, who gave him the title of Zarrin Qalam (Golden Pen). He continued to work at the court of Jahangir and his recorded work is dated between (1580-1608 AD).

43) B. 3 only

The salary due to the soldiers were added to the salary of the mansabdar, who was paid by assigning to him a jagir. Sometimes, the mansabdars were paid in cash. It is wrong to think that Akbar did not like the jagir

system and tried to do away with it, but failed as it was too deeply entrenched. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

44) C. 712 A.D.

King Dahir of Sindh fought the battle with Muhammad-Bin Qasim, the first Muslim invader who defeated Dahir in this battle. He arrived at the coast of Sindh in 712 A.D. (Now in Pakistan) and was successful in defeating and killing Dahir.

45) B. Vidyadhar

The Chandela dynasty is famous in Indian history for the King Vidyadhar, who repulsed the attacks of Mahmud Ghaznavi during 1019-20 A.D. From the ninth century to the 13th century, the Chandelas ruled over Central India. Their first capital city was Khajuraho, which was later shifted to Mahoba.

46) C. Muhammad-Bin-Qasim

The first Muslim invader of India was Muhammad-Bin Qasim. In the beginning of the 8th century under the leadership of Bin-Qasim, a part of India was unsuccessfully attacked. The empire of Arabs couldn't spread towards the east of Sindh and Multan, and it gradually declined. In the words of Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole "Although Arabs conquered Sindh, but it remained only an episode in history of India and Islam. This was an incomplete victory". Their incomplete task was done by Turks.

47) B. Al-Beruni

During 11th century A.D. Al-Beruni, the father of Indian Historical writing accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India and stayed here for many years. Alberuni translated Patanjali's Yoga-Sutra into Arabic (called Kitab Patanjali) but Tahqiq-i-Hind (Reality of Hindustan) was his most important work in which he gave a socio-cultural description of India.

48) B. Utbi

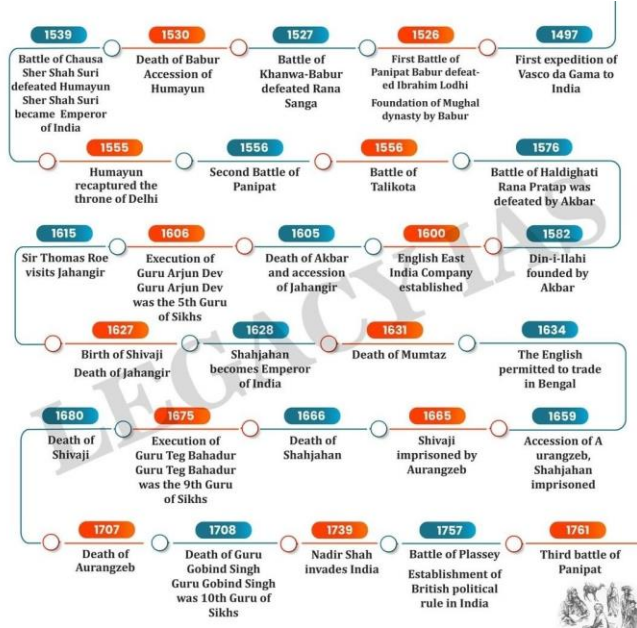
Mahmud of Ghazni was just a plunderer who mounted at least 17 raids in India. But in his kingdom in Afghanistan, he had shown love for art and culture. He patronized three persons:

- ❖ Firdausi (Persian Poet, known as Homer of the East) who wrote Shahnama.
- ❖ Alberuni (a brilliant scholar from Central Asia) who wrote Tahqiq-i-Hind.
- ❖ Utbi (court historian), who wrote Kitab-ud-Yamni and Tarikh-e-Yamini.

49) C. Battle of Chandawar (1194 A.D.)

Muhammad Ghori defeated the king of Kannauj, Jayachandra Garhwal in the battle of Chandawar during

1194 A.D. This battle was fought in Chandawar (Modern Firuzabad), on the bank of Yamuna River close to Agra.



50) B. Mahmud of Ghazni

The coins introduced by Mahmud Ghazni struck in India with Arabic and Sanskrit inscriptions on both sides. A dhiram struck at Lahore carried a Sharda script and a rendering in Colloquial Sanskrit of Islamic Kalima.

51) B. Second Battle of Tarain

The second battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Rajput army of Prithviraj Chauhan. The battle took place in 1192 AD near Tarain. In this battle, Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori. After this battle, the Muslim power was strongly enrooted in northern India, which may be regarded as a turning point in Indian history.

52) A. Muhammad Ghori

Coins issued by Ghori have an image of Goddess Lakshmi while on the opposite side of the coin. Kalma was inscribed in Arabic.



53) B. Qutbuddin Aybak

Soon after the victories of Ghori, Iqta system was established in North India. In 1192 A.D., Muhammad Sam of Ghori (Muhammad Ghori) appointed Qutb-ud-din-Aybak, as in charge of his Indian territories. He played an important role in the second battle of Tarain. Pleased with his works, Ghori appointed him the administrator of Kuhram and Samana. He had taken care of the administration of North Indian territories conquered by them as representative of Ghori till 1206. During this period, Aibak also expanded Turkish power in northern India.

54) C. Swai Jai Singh of Jaipur

Sawai Jai Singh (1681 - 1743 A.D.) of Amber was a great Rajput king of the 18th century. He established "Jaipur" city and made it a centre of science and art. He was a great renowned astronomer. He constructed well-equipped observatories in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi. He prepared a set of chart named Jiz Muhammad Shahi for ease in astronomical observation journals. He conducted Euclid's "Geometry" in Sanskrit. He conducted two Ashwamedh sacrifices during his reign.

55) D. Chin Qilich Khan

Chin Qilich Khan aka Nizam-ul-Mulk founded the independent kingdom of Hyderabad in 1724. Nizam became the real king after the death of the Mughal governor Mubarij Khan in the battle of Shakur-Khera of Deccan, 1724

56) B. 2 only

Nizamat of Arcot was established by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and was the legal dependency of the Nizam of Hyderabad, it did not emerge from the Hyderabad state. Hence statement 1 is not correct. Mysore kingdom emerged as a powerful state under the Wodeyar dynasty, which initially served as a vassal of the Vijaynagar empire. Hence statement 2 is correct. Ali Muhammad Khan took advantage of the collapse of authority in north India following Nadir Shah's invasion (1739), to set up a petty kingdom, Rohilakhand. Ahmad Shah Durrani started invading India in 1748. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

57) D. He received less than one lakh rupees as pension from East India Company

Bahadur Shah Zafar received one lakh rupees per month as a pension, fifteen lakh rupees as rental expenses for his other estates and one thousand rupees for regular family expenses. So, option (d) is not correct, but other statements are correct.

58) C. He was defeated by his nephew in a battle

Jahandar Shah was the first Mughal emperor who proved to be unfit for governance. He ascended the throne with the help of contemporary, powerful Amir Zulfikar Khan. He was defeated by his nephew, Farrukh Siyar and killed on Feb, 1713. People called him "lewd Moron".

59) D. Farrukh Siyar

Farrukh Siyar issued a decree in which he granted duty free trading facilities to the Britishers in Bengal in 1717. It was mentioned in the contract that the East India Company could trade without duty (charge) after paying the annual tax of 3000.

60) B. Muhammad Shah

Muhammad Shah (1719 - 1748) was the last Mughal emperor to sit on Mayur Singhasan/ Takht-i-Taus during his reign. Nadir Shah attacked India in 1739 and defeated Mughals in Karnal Battle. The contemporary historian Anand Ram Mukhlis wrote, "Nadir Shah took sixty thousand rupees, many thousands of gold coins, gold of one crore rupee, jewels of fifty crores, Kohinoor and peacock throne with him to Iran".

61) B. Najib Khan

Ahmad Shah Abdali entered Delhi in January 1757 and looted Delhi, Mathura, and Agra. Before returning to his motherland, he appointed Alamgir-II as the Emperor, Imadulmulk as Prime Minister and Rohilla leader, Najib-ud-Daula (Najib Khan) as his chief agent and Mir Bakshi of the empire.

62) A. Afghans

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali on 14 January, 1761. Marathas were led by Sadashivrao Bhau. Marathas were defeated badly in this battle. In the words of the eyewitness historian Kashiraj Pandit "Third Battle of Panipat proved boisterous for Marathas".

63) A. Land revenue system of Maratha

Saranzami system was related to land revenue in the Maratha period. The land given under Saranzami system was provided for the livelihood of Maratha Jagirdar during the Maratha period

64) D. Tarabai

Rajaram led Marathas as a representative of Shahu from 1689 to 1700. After the death of Rajaram, his widow Tarabai struggled with the Mughals on behalf of his son Shivaji-II. At the time of Aurangzeb's death, the Maratha leadership was in the hands of Tarabai.

65) B. Balaji Viswanath

After Sambhaji, the power of the Maratha Kingdom came in the hands of Balaji Vishwanath who made the administration easy and convenient. November 1713 was an important not only for Balaji but also for whole Marathas as the power was transferred from Chhatrapati to the Peshwas. His main achievement was a temporary agreement between the Mughals and the Marathas by which the authority and region were properly described.

66) D. In the Maratha administration



67) C. Raigarh

Shivaji Bhonsle is also known as Chhatrapati Shivaji, was crowned as the Chhatrapati in 1674 at Raigarh. The coronation ceremony was performed by Vishweshwar also called Ganga Bhatta of Varanasi.

68) B. Afzal Khan

In 1659, Bijapur sultan sent his experienced and trusted commander Afzal Khan for suppression of Shivaji, but the diplomat and clever Shivaji killed him.

69) D. Ruka

Lari, Rupaya & Taka were silver coins during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji, while Ruka was a coin in Kakatiya dynasty.

70) A. Guru Gobind Singh

Khalsa Panth was established on 13th April, 1699, on the day of Baisakhi by 10th Sikh Guru Gobind Singh in Anandpur Sahib. Therefore, it has been almost 300 years when Khalsa Panth started

71) C. Akbar

Akbar reformed Mughal currency to make it one of the best known of its time. The new regime possessed a fully functioning trimetallic (silver, copper, and gold) currency, with an open minting system in which anyone willing to

pay the minting charges could bring metal or old or foreign coin to the mint and have it struck.



72) B. Turks

Turkish slaves throughout the Islamic world, and in the Delhi, Sultanate were valued members of society. Their value, for their patrons, was their military capabilities, their loyalty and discipline. Their ability to capitalize on opportunity for social mobility, while maintaining their own unique cultural identity created an interesting tension in their social narrative. Their slave origins created a discrepancy in their nobility. This discrepancy was often alluded to in commentary by the Persian Chroniclers of the time.

73) D. more than one of the above

All of them contributed to the construction of Qutub Minar. The construction of Qutub Minar was started by Qutubuddin Aibak. **Iltutmush**, added three more storeys, and in 1368, **Firoz Shah Tughlak** constructed the fifth and the last storey. Iltutmush in 1230 and **Alla-ud-din Khilji** in 1315 made additions to the building. Named Qutub Minar After the famous Sufi Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.

74) A. Abul Hassan

Abul-Hasan (c. 1569 - 12 June 1641) entitled by the Mughal emperor Jahangir as Asaf Khan, was the **Grand Vizier (Prime minister) of the fifth Mughal emperor Shah Jahan**. He previously served as the wakil (the highest Mughal administrative office) of Jahangir.

75) D. Shah Jahan

The construction work of this best fort in the world included in the list of World Heritage was started by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1638 AD. The construction work of this grand Red Fort of India lasted

for about 10 years till 1648 AD. All the buildings built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan have their own different historical significance.

76) D. Guru Arjun Dev

The original 'Adi Granth', containing verses by the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, and other Sikh Gurus and saints, was compiled in 1603–4 by **the fifth Sikh Guru Arjun**.

The Ten Gurus in Sikhism

The Ten Sikh Gurus – Lineage Chart		
The First Master	Guru Nanak	(1469 to 1539)
The Second Master	Guru Angad	(1504 to 1552)
The Third Master	Guru Amar Das	(1479 to 1574)
The Fourth Master	Guru Ram Das	(1534 to 1581)
The Fifth Master	Guru Arjan	(1563 to 1606)
The Sixth Master	Guru Hargobind	(1595 to 1644)
The Seventh Master	Guru Har Rai	(1630 to 1661)
The Eighth Master	Guru Harkishan	(1656 to 1664)
The Ninth Master	Guru Tegh Bahadur	(1621 to 1675)
The Tenth Master	Guru Gobind Singh	(1666 to 1708)

77) B. Al-Biruni

Al-Biruni was an astronomer, mathematician and philosopher, studying physics and natural sciences too. He was the first able to obtain a simple formula for measuring the Earth's radius. Moreover, he thought possible the Earth to revolve around the Sun and developed the idea the geological eras succeed one another.

78) B. Iltutmish

Iltutmish feared a possible Mongol attack on India in case of providing shelter to Jalaluddin. He thus acted wisely and saved his kingdom from a possible Mongol attack.

79) B. Ganga Devi

Ganga Devi wrote Madhura Vijayam. Gangambika was a poet in the Vijayanagara Empire during the 14th century and chronicled the story of the victory of her husband, Kumara Kampana, son of Bukka Raya I over the Muslims in Madhura in the form of a poem.

80) D. Guru Gobind Singh

The 10th Sikh Guru and last Guru, Guru Gobind Singh was assassinated in Nanded (Maharashtra) by an Afghani noble. Nanded Gurudwara is situated at his mausoleum there.

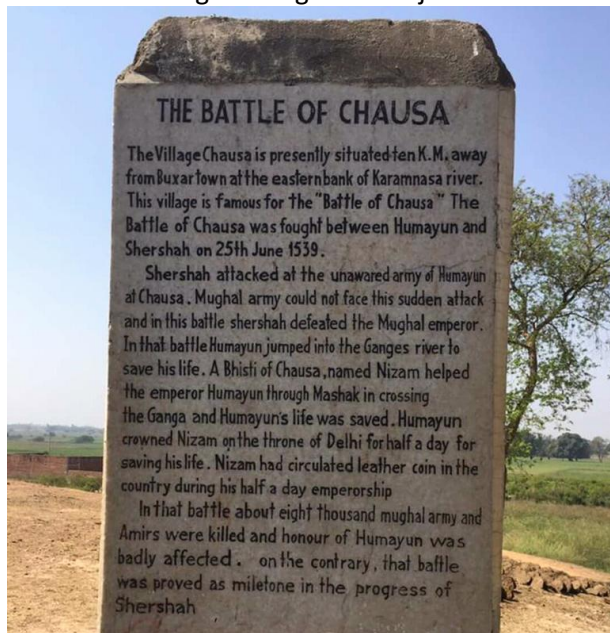
The Ten Gurus

#	Name	Born	Guruship	Period of Guruship (yrs)
1.	Guru Nanak	1469	1469 to 1539	70
2.	Guru Angad	1504	1539 to 1552	13
3.	Guru Amar Das	1479	1552 to 1574	22
4.	Guru Ram Das	1534	1574 to 1581	7
5.	Guru Arjan	1563	1581 to 1606	25
6.	Guru Hargobind	1595	1606 to 1644	38
7.	Guru Har Rai	1630	1644 to 1661	17
8.	Guru Har Krishan	1656	1661 to 1664	3
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur	1621	1665 to 1675	10
10.	Guru Gobind Singh	1666	1675 to 1708	33
11.	Sri Guru Granth Sahib	1604?	1708 - forever	Eternity

Sikhism was established by ten Gurus, teachers or masters, over the period from 1469 to 1708. Guru Nanak Dev was the first Guru and Guru Gobind Singh the final Guru in human form. When Guru Gobind Singh left this world, he made the Sri Guru Granth Sahib the ultimate and final Sikh Guru.

81) B. Battle of Chausa

The Battle of Chausa, in which Sher Shah Suri's soldiers beat Mughal emperor Humayun's army in 1539, is well-known in the area. It was also where the Chausa hoard, a collection of 18 ancient Jain bronzes, was discovered. According to old Chausa documents, Chausa was founded by Sakarwar Rajputs from the Kamsar region who converted to Islam in the 1500s. Sher Shah Suri defeated the Mughal emperor Humayun at the Battle of Chausa on June 26, 1539, and claimed the royal title of Farid al-Din Sher Shah. He beat Humayun once more in Kannauj in May 1540; he had driven his enemies from Bengal, Bihar, Hindustan, and the Punjab, as well as suppressing the Baluch leaders on the northern boundary. He took Gwalior and Malwa in order to expand the Delhi sultanate, but he was murdered during the siege of Kalinjar.



82) B. Kachhwahas

The first matrimonial alliance with the Rajputs was established by Akbar with Kachhwaha Rajput. He went on a pilgrimage to the Mausoleum of Shaikh Muinuddin

Chishti at Ajmer in January 1562. His route laid through the Rajput state of Amber.

83) C. Land Revenue

Revenues from land were an important source of income for the state. Apart from land revenues, trade was another source of revenue.

84) B. 1782

The Treaty of Salbai was signed on 17 May 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War it was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia.

85) C. 1707

The Battle of Jajau was fought between the two Mughal princes and brothers Bahadur Shah I and Muhammad Azam Shah on 20 June 1707. In 1707, their father Aurangzeb died without having declared a successor; instead leaving a will in which he instructed his sons to divide the kingdom between themselves.

86) B. Gulbadan Begam

Gulbadan Begum was a Mughal princess and the daughter of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire. She is best known as the author of Humayun-Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun, which she wrote on the request of her nephew, Emperor Akbar.

87) A. The highest officer of the military department

Mir Bakshi was the head of the Military Administration in the Mughal Empire. The responsibility of Mir Bakshi was to gather intelligence and make recommendations regarding military appointments and promotions.

88) C. Defence

To deal with internal and external disturbance, Balban reorganized the military department called Diwan-i-Arz and pensioned off those soldiers and troopers who were no longer fit for the service. He also appointed spies in every department and also organized a strong centralised army.

89) A. Akbar

Akbar invited a large number of painters from different parts of the country to his court. Mir Sayyid Ali, Abdal Samad, Farukh Beg, Bhusrau Kuli, Miskina, Jamshed Basawan, and Daswant were the prominent painters.

90) C. Dev Rai 2

In 1441, Shah Rukh of Persia sent Kamal-ud-din Abdur Razzaq as an emissary to Vijayanagar. Abdur Razzaq, like Nicolo di Conti, visited the city during the reign of Deva

Raya II. He was entrusted with an embassy from Persia, and set out on his mission on January 13, A.D. 1442. His narrative supplies valuable information on the topography, administration and social life of Vijayanagar at that time.

91) C. Bakhtiyar Khalji

Bakhtiyar Khalji was a Turko-Afghan military general of the Ghurid dynasty, who led the Muslim conquests of the eastern Indian regions of Bengal and Bihar and established himself as their ruler. His invasions of the Indian subcontinent between A.D. 1197 and 1206 led to the killings of several Buddhist Monks. He took a new turn in 1200 when he invaded Bihar and became the 1st Muslim Conqueror of Bihar.

92) A. Rana Pratap

The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between the Mewar forces led by Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal forces led by Man Singh I of Amber. According to Satish Chandra, the Battle of Haldighati was, at best, "an assertion of the principle of local independence" in a region prone to internecine warfare. Honour was certainly involved; but it was of Maharana Pratap, not Rajput or Hindu honour.

93) C. Hampi

Hampi is located within the ruins of Vijayanagara, the former capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. Predating the city of Vijayanagara, it continues to be an important religious centre, housing the Virupaksha Temple, as well as several other monuments belonging to the old city. The ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site, listed as the Group of Monuments at Hampi.



94) C. Balban

The theory of kingship propounded by Balban led to the adoption of the policy of blood and iron. Balban was convinced that the only way to face the internal and

external dangers was to increase the power and prestige of the Sultan (King).

95) B. Akbar

Under Akbar, European painting was introduced at the court by the Portuguese priests. Under their influence, the principles of foreshortening, whereby near and distant people and things could be placed in perspective was quietly adopted.



96) C. Hakim Khan

Hakim Khan Sur An ethnic Pashtun, was a descendant of Sher Shah Suri and a general in Rana Pratap's army. He fought with him in the Battle of Haldighati and died in 1576. In Haldighati Battle, he commanded an army of Afghans who were against the rising power of Mughal Empire.

97) B. Alauddin Khalji

Ziya-ud-din Barani made the above statement regarding Alauddin Khalji. Alauddin Khalji was the first King of Delhi, who established the control of the state over religion. In this context, he said explaining his policy "I don't know what is correct or incorrect by law? I only give a command which I understand suitable for the welfare of the state or special occasion, I don't know what will happen on the final day of justice". Alauddin had made alive the thought of Balban. He used to believe in the universality of the King who is only a representative of God on earth. He did not use to take the permission of Khalifa about expanding his powers. That's why he never made a solicitation in front of Khalifa for recognition of his position. He called himself "Yamin-ul-Khilafat Nasiri Amir-ul-Mumminin". Alauddin freed himself from the control of Ulemas.

98) B. Revenue free land given to learned persons

99) B. Abdus Samad

Dastan-i-Amir Hamza was one of the earliest important commissions by the third Mughal emperor Akbar. It tells the story of the adventures of Amir Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. The work of preparing the illustrations was supervised initially by Mir Sayyid Ali and subsequently by Abdus Samad.

100) A. Sheikh Mubarak

Abdul Fazal was the son of Sheikh Mubarak Nagori. Abdul Fazal was the vizier of the Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes and a Persian translation of the Bible. He was also one of the Nine Jewels (Navaratnas) of Akbar's royal court and the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.

101) D. Manucci

Italian traveller Nicolao Manucci (1653-1708 AD) visited India during the reign of Mughal emperor Shahjahan. The East India Company persuaded King James to send Roe as a royal envoy to the Agra court of the Great Mughal Emperor, Jahangir. William Hawkins visited India at the time of Jahangir's reign. Ibn Batuta reached Delhi during the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq and with him he bought several precious presents for the Sultan of Delhi. The explorer served the king for seven years as a judge in his royal court.

102) D. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Some of the greatest Sufi Saints of India are given below

- Khawja Moin-ud-Din Chisti (1143 A.D – 1234 A.D) – He settled at Ajmer.
- Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj-i-Shakar – His tomb is located at Faridkot in Punjab.
- Nizam-ud-Din Aulia – His tomb is located in Delhi.
- Nizamuddin Auliya was the founder of the Chisti Nizami order. He had hundreds of disciples (khalifa) who had Ijaza (khilafat) from him to spread the order.

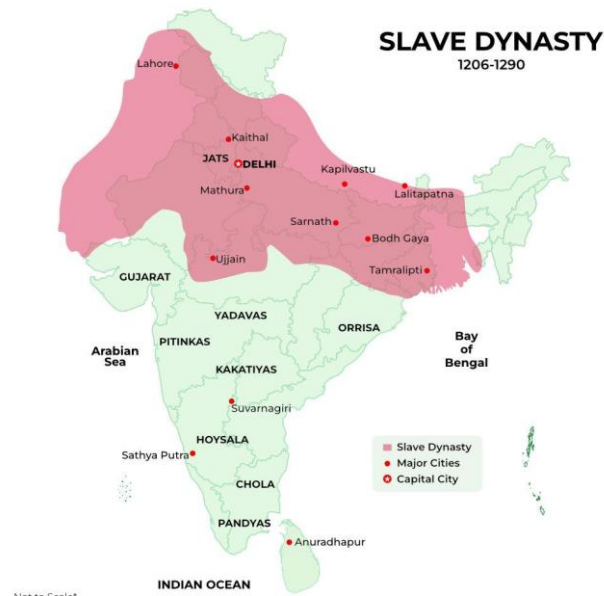
103) C. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the eighteenth sultan of the Delhi Sultanate, reigning from February 1325 until his death. He was the eldest son of Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq, the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was a scholar of logic, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, physical sciences and calligraphy.

104) D. Ibrahim Lodi

The Slave dynasty was the first Muslim dynasty to rule India. Muhammad Ghori did not have a natural heir to the throne and he used to treat his slaves as his own children. So after the death of Ghori, one of the able

slaves Qutubuddin Aibak took the throne. The history of the slave dynasty begins with the rule of Qutub-ud-din Aibak.



105) B. Bukka-1

Bukka-1 (1356 – 77)AD, king of Sangama dynasty, had sent a mission to the Emperor of China in 1374 AD.

106) B. Iltutmish

Coins introduced by Iltutmish, the silver Thanka and the copper Jital, were the two basic coins of the Sultanate period. He was the first one to print the name of the Caliph of Baghdad in his coins as he got recognition for his rule from the Abbasid Caliphate of Baghdad.

107) D. Parantaka I

- ❖ Parantaka I was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna III, in the famous battle of Takkolam.
- ❖ The Battle of Takkolam was fought in 949 CE between the Chola Empire under Parantaka I and the Rashtrakuta Empire under Krishna III.
- ❖ The battle was a decisive victory for the Rashtrakutas, who killed Rajaditya, the Chola crown prince and eldest son of Parantaka I.
- ❖ The defeat of the Cholas at Takkolam led to a period of decline for the Chola Empire, while the Rashtrakutas emerged as the dominant power in southern India.
- ❖ The battle was fought at Takkolam, a town in the present-day Vellore district of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The Cholas were heavily outnumbered by the Rashtrakutas, but they were confident of victory due to the leadership of Rajaditya.
- ❖ However, the battle was a bloody and chaotic affair, and Rajaditya was killed in the fighting.
- ❖ The death of Rajaditya was a major blow to the Cholas, and they were forced to retreat from the battlefield.

- ❖ The Battle of Takkolam had a significant impact on the political landscape of southern India.
- ❖ The Cholas were forced to cede control of several important territories to the Rashtrakutas, and they were unable to regain their former dominance for several decades.
- ❖ The Rashtrakutas, on the other hand, emerged as the dominant power in southern India, and they would continue to be a major threat to the Cholas for many years to come.

108) C. Bahlol Khan Lodi, Sikandar Shah, Ibrahim Lodi

Bahlol Khan Lodi (1451-1489):

- ❖ Founded the Lodi dynasty in 1451.
- ❖ Expanded the territory of the Delhi Sultanate into Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ Defeated the Sayyid dynasty at the Battle of Bahlolpur in 1451.
- ❖ Built the Jama Masjid mosque in Delhi.
- ❖ Died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Shah Lodi.

Sikandar Shah Lodi (1489-1517):

- ❖ Considered the greatest ruler of the Lodi dynasty.
- ❖ Expanded the territory of the Delhi Sultanate into Bihar and Gwalior.
- ❖ Founded the city of Agra in 1504.
- ❖ Built the Sikandar Lodi Tomb in Delhi.
- ❖ Patronized learning and the arts.
- ❖ Died in 1517 and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Lodi.

Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526):

- ❖ Last ruler of the Lodi dynasty.
- ❖ Was unpopular with his subjects due to his harsh rule.
- ❖ Defeated by Babur at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.
- ❖ Killed in battle, marking the end of the Lodi dynasty.

109) B. Qila-i-Kuhna Masjid

- ❖ Qila-i-Kuhna Masjid- This mosque, found inside the Purana Qila of Delhi, was built by Sher Shah Suri (1538-45).
- ❖ After Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun, he occupied Purana Qila.
- ❖ There, he built the mosque for his private use, which became a "symbol of his royal aspiration".
- ❖ It is a large, single-aisled mosque that would have served as the sultan's Jami or Friday mosque.

110) A. Jahangir

- ❖ Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English East India Company to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat.

- ❖ The British East India Company came to India for trading in spices, an important commodity in Europe back then and as it was used to preserve meat.
- ❖ Apart from this, they primarily do trading in silk, cotton, indigo dye, tea, and opium.
- ❖ Mughal emperor Jahangir granted a Farman to Captain William Hawkins permitting the English to erect a factory at Surat in 1613.
- ❖ In 1615, Thomas Roe, the Ambassador to James I, got an imperial Farman from Jahangir for doing trading and establish factories all across the Mughal empire.
- ❖ In 1616, the company established its first factory in the south in Masulipattanam.
- ❖ Soon, the Vijaynagara Empire will also give the company permission to open a factory in Madras and the British company started to eclipse out the other European trading companies in their rising power.
- ❖ The 'East India Company' was formed in 1600.

111) B. Iltutmish

- ❖ Iltutmish introduced the Silver Tanka and Copper Jital, the two coins of the Delhi Sultanate.
- ❖ The coins prior to Iltutmish were introduced by the Rulers which bear the Sanskrit characters and even Bull and Shivalinga.
- ❖ Iltutmish was the first to introduce a "Pure Arabic Coin" in India.
- ❖ The Coins were engraved with "The Mighty Sultan, Sun of the Empire and the Faith, Conquest-laden, Iltumish," after he received an investiture of Sovereign Sultan of Delhi from the Caliph of Baghdad.
- ❖ The Silver Tanka issued by Iltutmish was weighing 175 grains.
- ❖ Gold Tanka of the same weight was later issued by Balban.

112) C. Ibn Battuta

- ❖ The Delhi Sultanate evidently took special measures to encourage merchants.
- ❖ Almost all trade routes were well supplied with inns and guest houses.
- ❖ Ibn Battuta was also amazed by the efficiency of the postal system which allowed merchants to not only send information and remit credit across long distances, but also to dispatch goods required at short notice.
- ❖ The postal system was so efficient that while it took fifty days to reach Delhi from Sind, the news reports of spies would reach the Sultan through the postal system in just five days.
- ❖ According to Ibn Battuta, in India the postal system was of two kinds.

- ❖ The horse-post, called uluq, is run by royal horses stationed at a distance of every four miles.
- ❖ The foot-post has three stations per mile; it is called dawa, that is one-third of a mile.
- ❖ The foot-post was quicker than the horse-post; and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

113) C. Akbar and Todar Mal

- ❖ Bandobast system and Dahsala System or Zabti System (land revenue system) were introduced by Raja Todarmal, who was then the finance minister of Akbar. Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.
- ❖ In this system, the average produce of ten years was derived.
- ❖ One-third of this average produce was fixed in Rupees per Bigha and fixed as a share of the state (Mal).
- ❖ Rest two third share was left to the cultivators (Kharaj).
- ❖ The state demand in kind was given in maunds; but for the conversion of the state demand from kind to cash, a separate schedule of cash revenue rates for various crops was fixed, which were called as Dastur-i-Amal.
- ❖ Each revenue circle had a separate schedule of dastur-i-amal for various crops.
- ❖ Thus, the peasant was required to pay on the basis of local produce as well as local prices.
- ❖ The main features of the Zabti system as it finally came into operation under Akbar were:
 - Land was measured and assessed
 - Crops were surveyed
 - One-third of the average produce was fixed as the state's share
 - Cash revenue rates were fixed
 - The revenue was collected in cash
 - all the collection was made in cash.

114) A. Alauddin Khalji – Jalaluddin Khalji Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320)

- ❖ **Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)**
 - He was the founder of the Khalji Dynasty
- ❖ **Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)**
 - He was a nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khalji.
 - Alauddin Khalji killed him and succeeded the throne in 1296.

Tughlak Dynasty (1320-1414)

- ❖ **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-25)**
 - He was the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
 - He was succeeded by Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
- ❖ **Mohammad bin Tughlaq (1325-51)**

- His name was Ulugh Khan and after succeeding Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq he was named under the title of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
- ❖ **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88)**
 - He was the cousin of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

115) C. 3, 2, 1

THE RULERS OF DELHI	
I. RAJPUT DYNASTIES	
<i>Tomaras</i> Ananga Pala	<i>Early Twelfth Century-1165</i> 1130-1145
<i>Chauhans</i> Prithviraj Chauhan	<i>1165-1192</i> 1175-1192
II. EARLY TURKISH RULERS	
Qutbuddin Aybak	1206-1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210-1236
Raziyya	1236-1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-1287
III. KHALJI DYNASTY	
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316
IV. TUGHLAQ DYNASTY	
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320-1324
Muhammad Tughlaq	1324-1351
Firuz Shah Tughlaq	1351-1388
V. SAYYID DYNASTY	
Khizr Khan	1414-1421
VI. LODI DYNASTY	
Bahlul Lodi	1451-1489

116) A. 3, 2, 1

The Battle of Haldighati:

- ❖ The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.

The Battle of Khanwa:

- ❖ It was fought in the year 1527.
- ❖ It was fought between the Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput King Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- ❖ Babur defeated Rana Sanga in the battle of Khanwa.
- ❖ It was fought in the village of Khanwa near Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

The second battle of Tarain:

- ❖ It was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithvi Raj Chauhan in 1192.
- ❖ In this battle, Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori.
- ❖ After the battle, a non-Hindu power was ruling the state of India for the first time.
- ❖ The Turkish rule was the beginning of the Muslim rule in India which continued for more than 700 years.
- ❖ The reason behind the victory of Muhammad Ghori was the lack of unity amongst Hindu kingdoms.

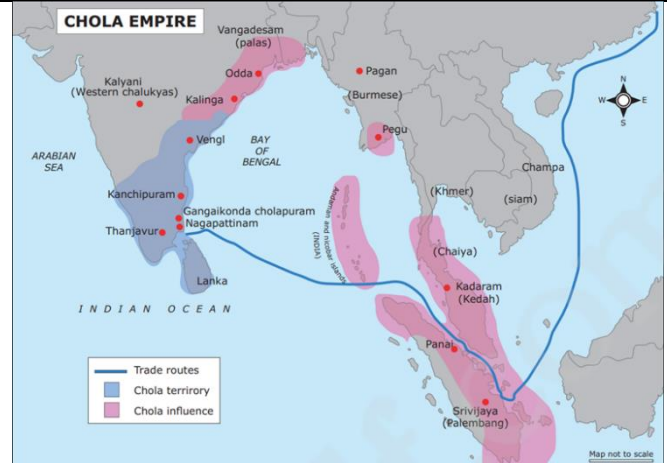
117) C. A - 3, B - 4, C - 2, D - 1

- ❖ The Hoysala Empire was founded by King Nripa Kama II.

- He was succeeded by Vinayaditya and Balalla 1.
- Vishnuvardhana (Bittideva) was the greatest ruler in the Hoysala dynasty.
- Dwarasamudra (present-day Halebeedu), was their capital.
- Hoysalas patronized Shaivism, Vaishnavism, and Jainism.
- ❖ The Kakatiya dynasty was a South Indian dynasty that ruled present-day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, and parts of eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha between the 12th and 14th centuries.
 - Their capital was Orugallu, currently known as Warangal.
 - Alauddin Khalji invaded Kakatiya kingdom in 1303 AD.
- ❖ Yadava dynasty is also known as SEVUNA, GAVLI KINGS.
 - Devagiri (daulatbad) was their capital.
 - The Yadava kingdom reached its peak under Simhana II.
 - Harpaladeva was the last king in this dynasty.
- ❖ Pandyas were one of the Muvendars that ruled the southern part of India.
 - Muvendar is a Tamil word that means three chiefs, it was used for the heads of three ruling families- the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas
 - The capital of Pandyas was Madurai.
 - Pandya kings sent embassies to the Roman emperor Augustus and Trojan.

118) A. Vijayalaya

- ❖ The founder of the medieval Chola empire, Vijayalaya Chola, provided the Chola empire with a strong base.
 - He was one of those rulers who, from nothing, greatly formed an empire and then conquered powerful neighboring empires such as Pandyas and Pallavas, and became a powerful force in all of ancient South India.
 - The early Cholas were very powerful, but they lost their authority to other kingdoms and became feudal princes.
 - Around 300 A.D., they went into darkness. Cholas have completely disappeared from their native land since this time.
 - A hero, with Chola blood, re-established Chola rule around 848 A.D, whom we now refer to as the great Vijayalaya Chola.

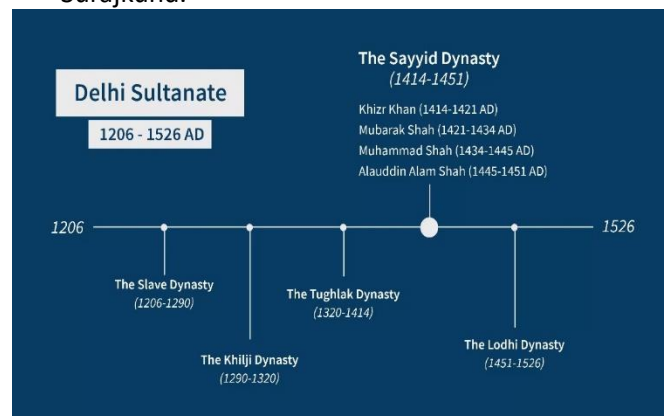


119) B. The Tughlaq dynasty

- ❖ Tamerlane or Timur marched into India with his army and reached Delhi in the year 1398.
- ❖ Attacking the Delhi Sultanate ruled by Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq.
- ❖ He started his journey from Samarkand. After crossing the Sindh river, he entered Punjab.
- ❖ He crossed Indus and captured Multan, and just walked over to Delhi without much resistance.
- ❖ Hence Tughlaq dynasty is the answer.

120) A. Taghi

- ❖ Muhammad Tughlaq was the second ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- ❖ He passed away in Thatta while battling in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave.
- ❖ Ferozshah tughlaq built Feroz Shah Kotla, peppered Delhi with gardens, constructed canals, and hunting lodges, and repaired Qutub Minar, Hauz Khas, and Surajkund.



121) B. Battle of Haldighati

- ❖ The **Battle of Haldighati** was fought on 18th June 1576.
 - It was fought between the forces of Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and Mughal Emperor Akbar.
 - The site of the battle was a narrow mountain pass at Haldighati.

- ❖ The **Battle of Thanesar** took place in 1567 near Thanesar on the banks of the Saraswathi river in Haryana.
 - The Battle of Thanesar also known as the Battle of the Ascetics took place in the summer of 1567, between Mughal Emperor Akbar and Rajputs near Thanesar on the banks of the Saraswati Ghaggar River.
- ❖ The **second battle of Panipat** took place in 1556 at Panipat
 - The battle was fought between the Hindu emperor of north India hemu Chandra Vikram Aditya and Akbar of the Mughal empire.
- ❖ The **Battle of Tukaroi** was fought between Akbar and the Sultanate of Bengal on 3 March 1575.
 - The battle was won by the Mughal forces and it resulted in the Mughal annexation of Bengal.

122) C. Banda Bahadur

- ❖ After Guru Gobind Singh's death, the institution of Guruship came to an end and the leadership of the Sikhs passed to his trusted disciple Banda Singh Bahadur.
- ❖ Banda Singh Bahadur was a Sikh warrior & a commander of the Khalsa army.
- ❖ Since creating his Khalsa rule at Punjab, Banda Singh Bahadur had abolished the zamindari regime & had given "property rights" to the land tiller.
- ❖ Banda Singh had rallied together with the lower castes & peasants of Punjab from "Delhi to Lahore" and had undertaken a vigorous "unequal struggle" against the army of Mughal for almost 8 years.
- ❖ However, in the year 1715, he was captured and put to death. There many reasons for his failure. One, the Mughal army was very strong, and second the upper castes & classes of Punjab had joined forces against Banda Singh Bahadur because of his campaign for the rural poor & the lower castes.

123) A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

124) 1, 4, 2, 3

Battle of Dohariya – 1532AD
Battle of Chausa – 1539AD
Battle of Kannauj – 1540AD
Battle of Samugarh – 1658AD

125) C. (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.

Akbar started the construction of Sikri in 1568-69 and later after the conquest of Gujarat(1572-73 AD), this city came to be called Fatehpur Sikri. After the Asigarh victory campaign(1601 AD), Akbar built Buland Darwaza

in Fatehpur Sikri. Hence Statement A is correct but reason is wrong.

126) A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

127) D. 2 and 4 only

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was a famous saint of the Naqshbandi sect. He was a contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir.

Akbar was a contemporary of Sheikh Salim Chisti.

128) C. Both 1 and 2 are correct.

His court was adorned by a royal poet named "Allasani Peduna", the chief among the eight great Telugu poets, who was knowledgeable in both Sanskrit and Telugu languages.

129) C. Both 1 and 2

130) B. Amir Khusrau

Amir Khusrau

- ❖ Amir Khusrau was a creative Persian poet (1253-1325 AD) associated with royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate. Amir Khusrau was a genius of those times. A very versatile person, he was a soldier, a composer of poetry in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and a diplomat, smart in court matters and was also a good musician.
- ❖ He innovated Khayal (a style of singing), Amir Khusrau wrote Tarikh-i-Alai or Khazain-ul-Futuh. In this book, he gave an account of conquest of Alauddin. He wrote another book called Ashiq, which contains the love story of Deval Rani and Khizr Khan.
- ❖ In his Nuh-Siphir or Nine Skies, he gave the story of Sultan Mubarak Shah. He also lived in the court of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and wrote Tughlaqnama. Khusrau is also known as Tuti-e-Hind or Parrot of India.
- ❖ He created the fusion of Indian, Arabic and Persian music. He is credited to have invented tabla, sitar and modified veena.

131) C. 1565

- ❖ The **Battle of Bannihatti** popularly known as **Talikota** was fought between Vijayanagara led by Rama Raja and confederation of four Muslim Sultanates – Hussain Nizam Shah I and Ali Adil Shah I of Ahmednagar and Bijapur, Ali Barid Shah I of Bidar and Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah Wali of Golkonda in January 1565.
- ❖ Rama Raja was surrounded, taken prisoner and immediately executed. The Battle of Bannihatti is

generally considered to mark the end of the great age of Vijayanagara.

132) A. Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu

DYNASTY	DESCRIPTION
Sangama (1336-1485)	Sangama was the first dynasty to rule over the Vijayanagara empire. The founders of the empire, Harihar I and Bukka belonged to this dynasty. It ruled from 1334 AD to 1485 AD.
Saluva (1485-1505)	Saluva dynasty, founded by Narasimha, succeeded Sangama dynasty as the second dynasty of the empire. It ruled from 1485 to 1505 AD. They ruled over almost the whole South India.
Tuluva (1505-1570)	Tuluva, founded by Vir Narsimha, was the third dynasty, which ruled Vijayanagar Empire. It ruled from Tuluva dynasty. The most famous king of Vijayanagar Empire, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to this dynasty. It ruled from 1491 AD to 1570 AD.
Aravidu (1570-1650)	Aravidu, founded by Tirumala, was the fourth and last Hindu dynasty to rule Vijayanagar kingdom in South India.

133) B. Harihara II

Harihara II (1379-1404 AD)

- ❖ He was the first ruler to assume legal title as king such as Raja Parmeshwara and Maharajadhiraja.
- ❖ He also led an alliance with the Bahmani kingdom and expansion its territories of Gajapatis and Reddis into Eastern region.
- ❖ Victories of Belgaum and Goa from Bahmani kingdom in the Western region considered as greatest achievement of Harihara II. He has sent an expedition to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) as well.

134) A. Marco Polo

135) D. Krishnadevaraya - Raja kalanirnaya

Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu language witnessed voluminous literature in Vijayanagar period.

Few Sanskrit works are:

- ❖ Gangadevi wrote- Madhuravijayam
- ❖ Krishnadevaraya wrote – usha parinayan, jambavanti kalyanam, madalasa charita.
- ❖ Guru vidyaranya wrote—Raja kalanirnaya

Literary works in Kannada:

- ❖ Chamarasa wrote – prabhulingaleele
- ❖ Kanakadas wrote- Ramadhanacharite, nala charite, mohantarangini
- ❖ Kumaravyasa wrote – Karnataka katha manjari

- ❖ Purandardas — keertanas

Literary works in Telugu:

- ❖ Krishnadevaraya wrote – Amuktamalyada
- ❖ Allasani pedanna wrote – Manucharita
- ❖ Nandi timanna wrote – Parijathaparahana etc

136) D. all the above

137) B. Shershah and Humayun

Shershah Suri & Humayun fought the battle near Kannauj on 17th May, 1540. Shershah defeated Humayun. Since the battle was fought in an ancient town, Bilgram (now municipal board in Hardoi district, UP), it is also called Battle of Bilgram.

138) C. Mewar

Babur mentioned two Hindu State, Vijayanagara and Mewar in his Babur Nama. He writes “when we were at Kabul, Rana Sanga had displayed his loyalty to be present on his behalf and decided that if the honoured king reaches Delhi from this side, I (Rana Sanga) will invade Agra from this side.” This text written by Babur has an important place among the autobiographies all over the world. Abdurrahim Khani-Khana translated Babur Nama in the Persian language. The verse compositions written by Babur are composed in a Turkish text 'Diwan'. He wrote 'Mubaiyan' in a new verse style which is a book of Muslim law. The text 'Risala-i-Usaj (Khat-i-Baburi) written by Babur is considered as the most innovative style.

List of Mughal Emperors in India (1526-1857)

1. Babur (1526-1530)
2. Humayun (1. 1530-1540, 2. 1555-15456)
3. Akbar (1556-1605)
4. Jahangir (1605-1627)
5. Shah Jahan (1628-1658)
6. Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
7. Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712)

139) B. His skilled warfare

The first battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi on 21 April, 1526. The main reason of Babur's victory in the battle of Panipat was his skilled warfare. The army of Babur was smaller than the army of Ibrahim Lodi, even then he won the battle with the help of his effective warfare policy. Babur noted, “Ibrahim Lodi was an inexperienced young man careless in his movements, who marched without order, halted or retired without method and engaged without foresight.”

140) A. First Battle of Panipat

In India, artillery was used for the first time in the Battle of Panipat. The first battle of Panipat was fought on April

21, 1526. It was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. The battalion of artillery was headed by Ustad Ali Kul and the battalion of gunners was headed by Mustafa.

There have been three Battles of Panipat:

1. The **First Battle of Panipat** (1526), fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
2. The **Second Battle of Panipat** (1556), at which Akbar defeated Hemu
3. The **Third Battle of Panipat** (1761), at which Afghani forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Maratha Empire

The First Battle of Panipat

Fought on 21 April 1526 **BABUR vs IBRAHIM LODI**

- Babur **WON** the war. This victory marked the **beginning** of the Mughal Empire in India.
- This was one of the earliest battles involving gunpowder firearms and field artillery in the Indian subcontinent

The Second Battle of Panipat

Fought on 5 November 1556 **HEMU vs AKBAR**

- The forces of Emperor Akbar won the battle
- This was the beginning of Akbar's rule across India, a reign which lasted for almost 50 years, fulfilling the destiny of Mughals in India as rulers.

The Third Battle of Panipat

Fought on 13 January 1761 **AFGHANS vs MARATHA**

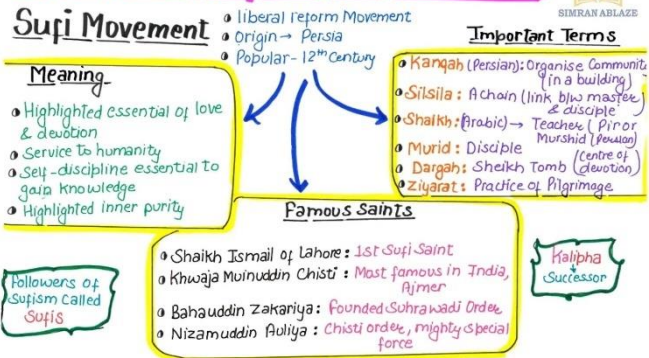
- The Afghans emerged victorious.
- The battle is considered one of the largest and most eventful fought in the 18th century
- It has perhaps the largest number of fatalities in a single day reported in a classic formation battle between two armies.
- The battle lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops.

141) D. Amir Khusrau

The full name of Amir Khusrau was Abdul Hasan Yaminuddin Khusrau. He was a great poet and scholar of his time. He was not related to the Bhakti movement. Qiran-us-Sadain, Miftah-ul-Futuh, Nuh Sipahr, Ashiq, Tughluq Nama and Khazain-ul-Futuh are some of the main texts composed by him. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu founded Madhyagauriya sect. Guru Nanak was born in a Khatri family in Punjab. He imagined the shapeless form of God. Vallabhacharya was the second saint of Krishnamargi branch.

Test-2 Medieval history

Bhakti-Sufi Movement

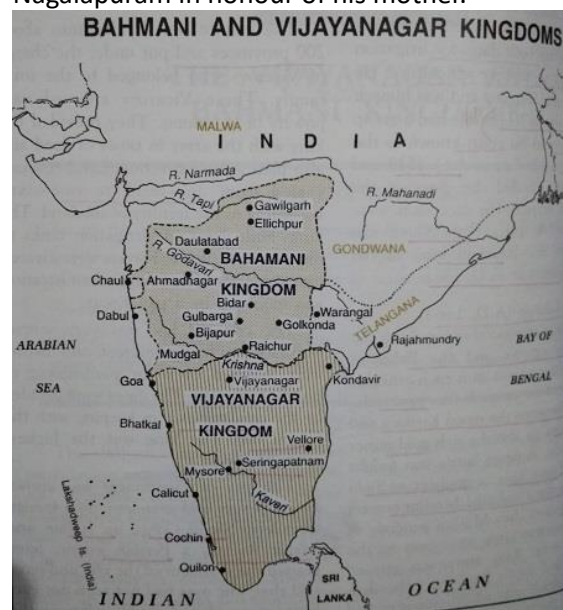


142) C. Ramananda

Ramananda was born in 1299 AD at Prayaga in an orthodox Kanyakubja Brahmin family. He got education in Prayag and Varanasi. Swami Ramananda changed the spiritual landscape of northern India. He propagated the worship of Rama and Sita among the masses. Raidas, Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai were among his numerous followers. He used to believe in potent God (Saguna Ishwara) and also propagated his messages in the Hindi language.

143) B. Nagalapura

Shri Krishnadeva Raya was a great builder. The Hazara Rama Temple, the Vittalswami temple at the capital city, is attributed to him. He built a new city called Nagalapuram in honour of his mother.



144) C. Vijayanagara rulers

Sayana was a great commentator on Vedas. Two brothers Harihara and Bukka laid the foundation of

Vijayanagara Empire which was on the south bank of Tungabhadra river near Anegundi Fort. They were also known as Sangama brothers. It is said that a sage Madhav Vidyaranya and his brother Sayana were the inspirational sources of this empire.

145) D. Diwan-i-Riyasat – Balban

Rulers who established new administrative department mentioned in the options are as follows –

- ❖ Diwan-i-Mushtakharaj - Alauddin Khalji (Revenue Department)
- ❖ Diwan-i-Amir Kohi - Muhammad-Bin Tughluq (Agriculture Department)
- ❖ Diwan-i-Khairat - Firuz Tughluq (Department of Charity)
- ❖ Diwan-i-Riyasat - Alauddin Khalji (Market Control Department)

146) C. Both 1 and 2

Sultan of Bijapur Ibrahim Adil Shah-II wrote the Hindi song collection 'Kitab-i-Nauras'. He established the city called Naurasapur and made it his capital. Amir Khusrau was the originator of the early form of musical style in India known as 'Qawwali'.

147) C. Alauddin Khalji

Mohammad-Bin Tughluq (1325-51 C.E.) is considered an illfated idealist was owing to his ambitious schemes and novel experiments which ended in miserable failures because they were all far ahead of their time. In order to overcome financial difficulties, Muhammad-Bin Tughluq increased the land revenue to half the produce on the farmers of Doab (land between Ganges and Yamuna rivers) but Demand was based on expected production while Alauddin Khalji had fixed the land revenue on the half of the produce of the land-based on measurement.



148) C. 4, 3, 1, 2

Ruler - Period

Raziyya Sultan - 1236-1240

Alauddin Khalji - 1296-1316

Sher Shah - 1540-1545

Akbar - 1556-1605

149) C. Johar Practice

During the period of Hindu-Muslim conflict, Rajputs performed a distinct form of Sati known as Jauhar as a direct response to the onslaught they experienced. It was done because of Muslim invasions. Hindu women feared to become the "booty for the captor" and committed Jauhar and Sati to avoid rape, torture and other ignominies

150) B. Ramananda

The dictum above is related to Saint Ramanandaji. His pupils were from all castes, religions and sects



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1. B. 1 and 2 only

Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur. So, Statement 3 could be eliminated.

2. C. 2 only

- ❖ The Mysore Kingdom was established by the Wodeyars family and not by Hyder Ali. So, Statement 1 could be eliminated.
- ❖ After the end of the 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799), the British captured the capital of Mysore. The ruler Tipu Sultan was killed in the battle and Tipu Sultan's young heir, Fateh Ali, was sent into exile. Britain took indirect control of Mysore, by restoring the Woodayar dynasty under a minor ruler. Krishnaraja III, who accepted the subsidiary alliance. So, Statement 3 is not correct.



ANGLO MYSORE WARS (1767-99)

War	Year and Place	People Involved	Battles/ Sieges/Treaties	Important Details	Result
First Anglo Mysore war	1767-69 Mysore Border	Hyder Ali[Nizam of Hyderabad], Joseph Smith, Colonel Brooks, Madhav Rao	- Battle of Chengam, Tiruvannamalai - Siege of Ambur - Battle of Oscota, Mulwagul and Baugloor	- Hyder Ali Friendship with French - Mysore Border Dispute Between the Madras Govt. and Nawab of Carnatic	Hyder Ali Edge Over English
Second Anglo Mysore war	1780-84 Carnatic [Arcot]	Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, Eyre Coote and Hector Munro	- Battle of Porto Novo - Treaties of Mangalore - Siege of Mysore - Battle of Polilur and Sholinghur	- Capture of Mahe by English - Marathas+Nizams Sided with English - Hyder Ali Defeated	Drawn Struggle
Third Anglo Mysore war	1790-92 Malabar Coast	Tipu Sultan, Cornwallis and William Meadows	- Battle of Tellicherry - Treaty of Seringapatam	- Tipu's attack on Travancore - Lost his son and half of his territory - 2 Sons kept as prisoners	English Victory
Fourth Anglo Mysore war	1799 Sriranga Patnam	Tipu Sultan, Wellesley, Asaf Jha II, James Stuart	- Battle of Seringapatam and Mallavelly - Siege of Seringapatnam	- Napoleon plan to invade India and Tipu's Negotiations - Tipu was killed - Mysore lost Independence	English Victory


3. D. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, Supreme Court at Calcutta was established, which later became the Supreme Court of India.

- ❖ Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Supreme Court was established at Calcutta which was competent to try all British subjects within Calcutta and the subordinate factories, including Indians and Europeans. In 1774, the Supreme Court was established by a Royal Charter.
- ❖ The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi. Then, after India attained independence in 1947, the Constitution of India came into being on 26 January 1950 according to which the Supreme court of Calcutta was converted into the High Court of Calcutta and the Federal Court at Delhi was converted in to the Supreme court of India. Hence, the present Supreme Court of India was not the Supreme Court that was established at Calcutta

under the Regulating Act of 1773. So, Statement 4 is not correct.

4. D. 2 and 3

The Battle of Wandiwash, (1760), in the history of India, was a confrontation between the French, under the Comte De Lally, and the British, under Sir Eyre Coote (not under Edward Wheeler). It was the decisive battle in the Anglo-French struggle in southern India at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu during the Seven Year's War (1756–63). So, Statement 1 is not correct.



THE CARNATIC WARS (1740-1763)

War	Year and Place	People Involved	Battles/ Sieges/Treaties	Important Details	Result
First Carnatic War	1746-48 Adyar	Joseph Francois Dupleix [French], Anwaruddin Khan, Major Stringer Lawrence [British]	- Battle of Adyar - Battle Saint Thomas Aix-La-Chapelle	- Immediate Context : Austrian war of Succession in Europe - Intervening Disputes of Indian Rulers Exposed - Madras given back to English, Louisburg in North America to France	Inconclusive
Second Carnatic War	1749-54 Amber	Md. Ali, Chanda Sahib, Anwaruddin, Muzaffar Jung and Nasir Jung	Battle of Amber Siege of Arcot Treaty of Pondicherry	- Succession Disputes at Carnatic and Hyderabad - Tripartite Understanding - Dupleix was recalled	English had edge over French
Third Carnatic War	1757-63 Vandavasi	Count de Lally [French] and Sir Eyre Coote [British Lt.Gen.]	Battle of Wandiwash Treaty of Paris	- Seven years war in Europe - No further french fortification-could only function as Trading Centers	British Victory

5. C. Abolition of all duties on internal and external trade by the Nawab Mir Qasim.

The employees of the Company misused their trade privileges. They sold their duty-free trade permits to Indian merchants, who used them to carry on duty-free trade. This deprived the Nawab of large revenues and was unfair to those local merchants who had to pay heavy duties." To end the British's corrupt practices, Mir Qasim abolished all duties on internal trade but not external trade. So, Option(c) is not correct.

6. C. 3 only

Lord Auckland, the Governor-General in 1836, looked at Sindh from the perspective of saving India from a possible Russian invasion and wished to obtain a counteracting influence over the Afghans. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

Auckland who came to India as the governor-general in 1836, advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. It is a preventive measure and not reactive. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

7. A. 1 only

Faujdar was a military officer (whatever might be the rank) in charge of an army under the command of chief during the pre-Mughal period. Warren Hastings restored the institution of Faujdars or military outposts in 1774 AD and asked the Zamindars to assist them in suppressing dacoits, violence and disorder. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

Governor General/Viceroy	Period	Points to remember
Warren Hastings	1774 - 1785	First Governor General in India. (He was the appointed as the Governor General of Fort William, but he exercised control over East India Company officials all over India.) He was impeached in England for his wrong-doings, namely The Rohilla War, Trial and execution of Nand Kumar, Case of Raja Chait Singh and Begums of Oudh.
Lord Cornwallis	1786 - 1793	Permanent Settlement, an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land was introduced during his period.
Lord Wellesley	1798 - 1825	He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance, under which the Indian ruler agreed to keep British forces in his territory. The first state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was the State of Hyderabad.
Lord William Bentick	1828 - 1835	First to be designated as the Governor General of India in 1828. He outlawed the practice of Sati and also introduced English education in India.
Lord Dalhousie	1848 - 1856	He introduced the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'. He also brought Railways and Telegraph to India. He is also known as the maker of modern India.
Lord Canning	1856 - 1862	He was the Governor General during the mutiny of 1857. He was appointed the first Viceroy after the war.
Lord Mayo	1869 - 1872	He was the Viceroy of India, who was killed by a convict in the Andaman Islands. The first census of India was conducted which did not however include some territories in India.

8. A. 1 only

The Policy of Masterly Inactivity towards Afghanistan was pursued by the English largely as a reaction against the disastrous consequences of the first Afghan war. Hence, it is not related to Nepal. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

9. B. 2 only

- ❖ Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan was appointed subadar of Awadh in 1722 and founded a state which was one of the most important to emerge out of the break-up of the Mughal Empire. He also held the combined offices of subadari, Diwani, and faujdari. In other words, he was responsible for managing the political, financial, and military affairs of the province of Awadh. So, Pair (1) is not correct.
- ❖ Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah or Chin Qilich Khan, is the founder of Hyderabad state (1724-1748), and he was one of the most powerful members of the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. He was entrusted first with the governorship of Awadh, and later given charge of the Deccan. So, Pair (3) is not correct.

10. A. 1 only

In 1534 AD the Portuguese gained possession of Bombay, after the Treaty of Bassein was signed between them and Bahadur Shah of the Gujarat Sultanate. In 1612, a battle was fought between the British and the Portuguese at Surat for the possession

of Bombay, which ended the Portuguese monopoly over trade in India.

- ❖ In 1661, under the Treaty of Whitehall, Bombay changed hands as it was presented to King Charles II as part of the dowry, when he married Princess Catherine de Braganza of Portugal. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- ❖ The Treaty included a secret provision that it would be used to protect the Portuguese settlements in India. It involved a mutual defence pact against the aggressive and expanding Dutch East India Company.
- ❖ The French East India Company was founded on 1 September 1664 to compete with the English and Dutch trading companies in the East Indies. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

11. A. spend the money in educating a few persons from the upper and middle classes so that they would radiate

education and modern ideas among masses.

The famous Lord Macaulay's Minute 1835 settled the row in favour of Anglicists against orientalists and recommended that the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching Western sciences and literature. The government soon made English the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges and opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education.

The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class "Indian in blood and color but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect" who would act as interpreters between the government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of Western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the 'downward filtration theory. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

12. C. 1 and 3 only

Certain outdated and exploitative social customs and traditions, such as purdah, sati, child marriage, and polygamy, did exist, hindering women's progress during the 18th century. The plight of the Hindu widow was usually miserable. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

13. C. Both 1 and 2

Battle of Plassey (1757)

The British East India
Company



Siraj-ud-Daulah, the
Nawab of Bengal

Result

Victory of the British East India Company

English acquired a large sum of money from the new Nawab, Mir Jafar.

14. B. Battle of St.Thome

- ❖ First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) English concluded a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad (1766), persuading him to give them the Northern Circars (region) instead of which they said they would protect the Nizam from Haidar. So, Option (a) is not correct.
- ❖ The battle of St. Thome was held on November 4, 1746. The Battle of St.Thome was fought between the French East India Company and Mahfuz Khan, commander of Anwar-ud-din (the Nawab of Carnatic), and it was a part of the First Carnatic War between the English and the French. So, Option (b) is correct.
- ❖ Anglo-Bhutan War was fought on 1864 during the viceroyship of Lord John Lawrence. It is not the earliest among the list. So, Option (c) is not correct.
- ❖ First Anglo-Afghan War was fought during the viceroyship of Lord Auckland in 1839. The British intention was to establish a permanent barrier against the schemes of aggression from the northwest. In February 1839, the British launched an attack on Afghanistan. On August 7, 1839, the British army entered Kabul after the successful attack. So, Option (d) is not correct.

15. D. 1 and 3 only

He introduced local languages in the lower courts and English in the higher courts in place of Persian. So, Statement 2 is not correct


LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1823-1835)

- . Known as the Benevolent Governor - General
- . Introduced a number of social reforms . Banned the practice of Sati in 1829 (pioneering efforts made in this connection by Raja Ram Mohan Roy) , suppressed Thugi in 1830 (Military operation led by William sleeman) .
- . Defined the aims and objectives of educational policy of the British Government appointed Lord Macaulay , the President of the Committee of public Instruction which recommended English as the Medium of instruction and Introduction of English Language, literature, Social and Natural Science in the curriculum in 1835 .

16. C. 2 and 3 only

Khurda is a small kingdom in the south-eastern part of Odisha. The British occupied it in 1803. After capturing Khurda, the East India Company abolished the system of cowrie currency that had existed in Odisha prior to its conquest and demanded that all taxes now be paid in silver (introduced new silver sicca currency). The Silver Sicca was more expensive for the people, and resulted in marginalisation and oppression of the people.

Note: The cowrie were the little shells which were used as money in earlier in few parts of India and Africa. Paper currencies were issued in British Indian in 1861, whereas Paika rebellion took place in the year 1817. So, Statement 1 is not correct.



In News

Recently, President laid down the foundation stone for the Paika memorial which is being built in memory of the Paika rebellion.

Who were the Paikas?

- ▶ They were a class of military retainers, had been recruited since the 16th century by kings in Odisha from a variety of social groups to render martial services in return for hereditary rent-free land and titles.
- ▶ With the arrival of Colonial rule, Paika lost their estates rights under the new revenue settlement of Britishers.

17. D. 1, 2 and 3

Queen Victoria, Proclamation of November 1, 1858

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the **same obligations of duty** which bind us to all our other subjects..."

"Firmly relying ourselves on the **truth of Christianity**, ...we disclaim alike the right and desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that **none be in anywise favoured**, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all alike shall enjoy the **equal and impartial protection of the law**..."

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of **whatever race or creed**, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge."

18. B. Battle of Ambur-Battle of Plassey-Battle of Wandiwash-Battle of Buxar

- ❖ Battle of Ambur (August, 1749):- The combined armies of Muzaff ar Jung, Chanda Sahib and the French defeated and Killed Anwar-ud-din at the Battle of Ambur near Bellare in August, 1749. Muzaff ar Jung became the Subedar of Deccan. Duplex was appointed Governor of all the Mughal territories south of the river Krishna. The Nizam surrendered some districts in the northern circars to the French. A French army under Bussy was stationed in Hyderabad.
- ❖ Battle of Plassey (June, 1757):- Fought between Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaula and the British Army. Bengal was in control of the British after Plassey. Mir Jafar was placed on the throne by Robert Clive. In exchange, Mir Jafar ceded to the British an area of the south of Calcutta known as 24 Pargana for their services and gifted 2,34,000 pounds to Clive as personal gift reward.
- ❖ Battle of Wandiwash (January, 1760) :- It occurred between French and British. French were defeated by the British. Sir Eyre coote was the leader of the British Army while French Croops were led by Count de Lally.
- ❖ Battle of Buxar (October, 1764) :- Fought between allied forces of Mir Qasim, Shujauddaula, Shah Alam II and the British. British led by Hector Munro defeated the allied forces badly. Thus, option (b) will be the correct answer.

19. B. 2 only

In 1875 he founded at Aligarh the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh as a center for spreading Western science and culture, later this college grew into an Aligarh Muslim university. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

20. B. 1 and 2 only

The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China to an

end. At the same time, the debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India, which was also to pay its shareholders a $10\frac{1}{2}$ percent dividend on their capital. Hence option 3 is not correct.

21. B. 2 and 3 only

- ❖ Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service (from 1794 to 1815). For a few years, he was a surgeon to the Governor-General of India, Lord Wellesley.
- ❖ During his stay in Calcutta (present-day Kolkata), he organized a zoo that became the Calcutta Alipore Zoo.
- ❖ He was also in charge of the Botanical Gardens for a short period. At the request of the Government of Bengal, he undertook detailed surveys of the areas under the jurisdiction of the British East India Company. However, he did not establish any institution in India for the study of Indian traditions/philosophy. Hence option 1 is not correct.
- ❖ Jonathan Duncan served as a resident of the East India Company in the late 18th century. He started the Sanskrit College in Varanasi in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy. Hence option 2 is correct.
- ❖ Warren Hastings was the governor-general of Bengal between 1772-1785. He established the Calcutta in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects. The Calcutta Madrasah and the Sanskrit College were designed to provide a regular supply of qualified Indians to help the administration of law in the Company's court, and the knowledge of classical languages and vernaculars was useful in correspondence with Indian states. Hence option 3 is correct.

22. B. 2 and 3 only

He did not make any changes in the system of land revenue promulgated earlier by the Mughals. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

23. D. 1 and 3 only

Treaty of Sugauli 1816

The British East India Company took Sikkim, the Kumaon and Garhwal regions, as well as the majority of the Tarai territory from the Gurkhas. The British East India Company agreed to pay 200,000 rupees per year in exchange as compensation for the loss of Tarai region revenue. A British resident was welcomed in the capital of Nepal. Without the British government's prior approval, Nepal was not allowed to hire any Europeans.

24. C. Sasipada Banerji

- ❖ Sasipada Banerjee was a social worker and leader of the Brahmo Samaj who is remembered as a champion of women's rights and education and as one of the earliest workers for labor welfare in India.
- ❖ He was the founder of several girls' schools, a widow's home.
- ❖ Banerjee became involved in the social reform movement in Bengal through the Brahmo Samaj which he joined in 1861. He set up a Workingmen's Club in 1870 and brought out a monthly journal called Bharat Sramjeebi (Indian Labour), with the primary idea of educating the workers.
- ❖ Banerjee was a member of the Temperance movement in India and was a close associate of Mary Carpenter whom he first met during her visit to India in 1866.

25. B. 1 and 2 only

It was repealed in 1881 by Lord Ripon. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.



26. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Storm Centres and Leaders of the Revolt

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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. Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered on June 27, 1857 and was killed on the same day.

- ❖ 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. Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur. An old man in his seventies, he nursed a grudge against the British who had deprived him of his estates. He unhesitatingly joined the sepoys when they reached Arrah from Dinapore (Danapur). Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

27. B. 1 only


- ❖ One of the most militant and widespread of the peasant movements was the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60. From the beginning, indigo was grown under an extremely oppressive system that involved great loss to the cultivators. The indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, compelled the tenants to grow indigo which they processed in factories set up in rural (mofussil) areas. The planters forced the peasants to take a meager amount as advance and enter into fraudulent contracts.
- ❖ Since the enforcement of forced and fraudulent contracts through the courts was a difficult and prolonged process, the planters resorted to a reign of terror to coerce the peasants. Kidnapping, illegal confinement in factory godowns, flogging, attacks on women and children, carrying off cattle, looting, were some of the methods used by the planters. They hired or maintained bands of lathials (armed retainers) for the purpose. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

28. A. 1 only

- ❖ Vasudev Balwant Phadke led the Maharashtra-based Ramosi Uprising as a protest against the British government's failure to take any measures against the famine. This farmer uprising took a violent turn instead of peaceful demonstrations. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- ❖ The Kisan sabhas were organized in UP mainly due to the efforts of the home rule activists. The United

Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Madan Mohan Malaviya. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.

29. D. 1, 2 and 3



SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE	DOCTRINE OF LAPSE
- Was introduced by Lord Wellesley	- Was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- Under this System, the state had to keep the British Resident in their headquarters.	- According to the doctrine, if any ruler died without a natural heir, his kingdom would be annexed.
- The state would be provided with military support to protect the king from internal and external support.	- The king was not allowed to adopt any heir
- However, the state was to bear the expense of the army.	
- The state was also supposed to part with a part of their territory or pay a fixed amount to the British	
- States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur came under the British control under the Subsidiary Alliance System.	- Kingdoms like Satara, Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur, Jhansi and Bundelkhand were annexed by adopting the Doctrine of Lapse.

30. D. Madras

- ❖ In 1625 the East India Company's authorities at Surat made an attempt to fortify their factory but the chiefs of the English factory were immediately imprisoned and put in irons by the local authorities of the Mughal Empire which was still in its vigour.
- ❖ Similarly, when the Company's English rivals made piratical attacks on Mughal shipping, the Mughal authorities imprisoned in retaliation the President of the Company at Surat and members of his Council and released them only on payment of ₹18,000.
- ❖ Conditions in the South were more favourable to the English as they did not have to face a strong Indian Government there.
- ❖ The great Vijayanagar Kingdom had been overthrown in 1565 and its place was taken by a number of petty and weak states.
- ❖ It was easy to appeal to their greed or overawe them with armed strength.
- ❖ The English opened their first factory in the South at Masulipatam 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.
- ❖ Madras was then a strip of coastal territory six miles long and one mile broad.
- ❖ The Raja authorised them to fortify the place, to administer it, and to coin money on condition of payment to him of half of the customs revenue of the port. Here the English built a small fort around their factory called Fort St. George.

31. C. Alfonso de Albuquerque

Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease; the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur became "the first bit of Indian territory to be

under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great". Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

The Portuguese

Years	Events
1498 AD	Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut.
1503 AD	The Portuguese had established their first fort in Cochin in India.
1505 AD	Francisco de Almeida was appointed Viceroy of India, on the condition that he would set up four forts on the south western Indian coast: at Anjediva Island, Cannanore, Cochin and Quilon
1509 AD	Almeida becomes the first Portuguese to set sail in Bombay. He also brought down a decisive defeat on a joint fleet of the Mamluk Burji (Sultanate of Egypt), the Ottoman Empire, the Zamorin of Calicut and the Sultan of Gujarat, with the naval support from the Republic of Venice and the Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik).
1510 AD	Afonso de Albuquerque was appointed as the Viceroy of India.
1511 AD	Portuguese conquered the City of Malacca Island.
1515 AD	Portuguese conquered the Hormuz located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The death of Viceroy Albuquerque.
1526 AD	Portuguese took possession of Mangalore under the viceroyship of Lopo Vaz de Sampaio.
1530 AD	Portuguese made Goa as the capital city of its Indian state.
1535 AD	The Portuguese took control over Diu.
1559 AD	The Portuguese took control over Daman.
1566 AD	Treaty between the Portuguese and the Turks
1596 AD	Dutch defeated Portuguese and carried out them from Southeast Asia.
1612 AD	After defeating the Portuguese in Surat, the British established their factory.
1641 AD	The Dutch took the Malacca fort from the Portuguese.
1659 AD	Sri Lanka went out of the hands of Portuguese
1663 AD	Dutch devoured the Portuguese decisively after capturing all the fort of Malabar.

32. A. 1 and 4

- ❖ At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- ❖ 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. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.

33. B. 1 and 3

- ❖ Lord Curzon (1899-1905) was the viceroy during the partition of Bengal in 1905. His tenure also include the second Delhi Durbar in 1903 and the creation of the North West Frontier Province in 1901 to curb the uprising by the frontier tribes. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.
- ❖ Lord Willingdon (1931-36) was the viceroy during the announcement of the Communal Award (1932). Further, the Second Round Table Conference (1931), and failure of the conference, and the resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement are also associated with his tenure. Lord Irvin was the viceroy during 1926-31. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- ❖ Lord Reading (1921-26) was the viceroy during the Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.
- ❖ Lord Hardinge II (1910-16) was the viceroy during the Ghadar mutiny in 1915. Further, the creation of the Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911 and the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911) occurred during his tenure. Lord Chelmsford was the viceroy during 1916-21. Hence pair 4 is not correctly matched.

34. A. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk

The founder of the autonomous kingdom of Avadh was Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk who was appointed Governor of Avadh in 1722. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

35. D. 1, 2 and 3

36. C. Both 1 and 2

37. B. Charter Act of 1853

- ❖ The Charter Act of 1853 carried further the separation of the executive and the legislative functions by providing additional members of the council for the purpose of the legislation.
- ❖ The Law Member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. The consent of the Governor General was made necessary for all legislative proposals.
- ❖ Another important provision of the act was that it dissolved the Company's patronage. The Charter Act decreed that all recruits to the Civil Service were to be selected through a competitive examination. Till 1853, all appointments to the Civil Service were made by the directors of the East India Company, who placated the members of the Board of Control by letting them make some of the nominations.
- ❖ The number of Directors was reduced from 24 to 18. Six of them were to be nominated by the Crown. The Company was allowed to retain possessions of the Indian territories in trust for her majesty, her heirs and successors until Parliament shall otherwise provide. Thus, no definite period was specified for the control of the company over Indian affairs.

38. D. new jagirdari system

39. A. 1 and 2 only

The British annexation of Awadh, also known as Oudh, took place in 1856 under the rule of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India. The annexation was carried out under the pretext of misrule and maladministration by the then Awadh ruler. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

40. C. 2 and 3 only

The Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-98) for the social and educational advancement of the Muslims in India. It is a reformist movement and not revivalist movement. So, Statements 1 is not correct

41. D. 1, 2 and 3

42. C. 1, 3 and 4 only

The Governor-Generals associated with the Anglo-Maratha wars are as follows,

- ❖ Warren Hastings was involved in the First Maratha War which happened in 1775-82 and signed the Treaty of Salbai in 1782
- ❖ Lord Wellesley is associated with the Second Maratha War which happened in 1803-05.
- ❖ Lord Hastings or Marquis Hastings is engaged in the Third Maratha War (1817-19) where the dissolution of the Maratha Confederacy and the creation of the Bombay Presidency (1818) happened.
- ❖ Lord Cornwallis was not associated with Anglo Maratha Wars. But he was associated with Third Anglo Mysore War. So, Option (c) is correct.

43. D. 1, 2 and 3

44. C. 1 and 3 only

Ramosi Risings (1822-1829, 1839-41) occurred in the Western Ghats and it was led by an important rebel leader Chittur Singh. The Ramosis, the hill tribes of the Western Ghats who were served in the lower ranks of the Maratha army and police and were not employed in the Vijay Nagar kingdom. So, Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is not correct.

45. C. 1, 2 and 3 only

Racial hatred towards native Indians (Whiteman's burden) has increased now because the British felt the Indian population was unworthy of trust and subjected them to insults and contempt. The complete structure of the Indian government was remodeled and based on the notion of a master race—justifying the philosophy of the 'Whiteman's burden'. This widened the gulf between the rulers and the ruled, besides causing eruptions of political controversies, demonstrations, and acts of violence in the coming period in British India. So, Statement 4 is not correct.

46. D. 1, 2 and 3

47. D. 1, 2 and 3

48. C. 1, 2 and 4 only

Britishers feared a reaction among the people if too much interference took place with their religious beliefs and social customs. The English wanted the perpetuation of their rule in India and not a reaction among the people. So, Britain was less interested in spreading religion in India, as compared to Spain, Portugal, or Dutch. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

49. B. 2 and 3 only

The immediate cause of the First Carnatic war (1740-48) was the English navy under Barnett (1745), capture the French navy ships and for retaliation, the French under La Bourdonnais (naval commander) attacked Madras and captured it. Thus began the first Carnatic War. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY CARNATIC WAR

• First Carnatic War (1746-1748)

- ✓ Austrian War of Succession (1740)
- ✓ Nawab Anwaruddin VS French Army
- ✓ Battle of Santhome, Nawab defeated.
- ✓ Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).

• Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

- At the end French dominance at Hyderabad
- and English established them at Arcot.

• Third Carnatic War (1758-1763)

- ✓ Seven year War (1756-1763)
- ✓ Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

Eyre Coote (English) defeated Count de Lally (French)

50. B. Only 2

The Treaty of Gandamak was signed during the tenure of the Viceroy of India Lord Lytton (1876-1880). It officially ended the first phase of the Second Anglo-Afghan War. So, Pair (1) is not correct.

Lord Amherst (1823-1828) was the Governor-General of Bengal when The First Anglo-Burmese war (1824-1826). This war ended with the Treaty of Yandabo (1826). So, Pair (3) is not correct.

51. A. Lord Cornwallis

The third pillar of British rule was the police whose creator was Cornwallis. He relieved the Zamindars of their police functions and established a regular police force to maintain law and order.

In this respect, he went back to and modernised the old Indian system of thanas. This put India ahead of Britain where system of police had not developed yet. He organised a regular police force to maintain law and order by establishing a system of thanas (circles) in a district under a daroga (an Indian) and a superintendent of police (SP) at the head of a district.

52. B. Indian rulers have to take administrative decisions with the advice of British Resident.

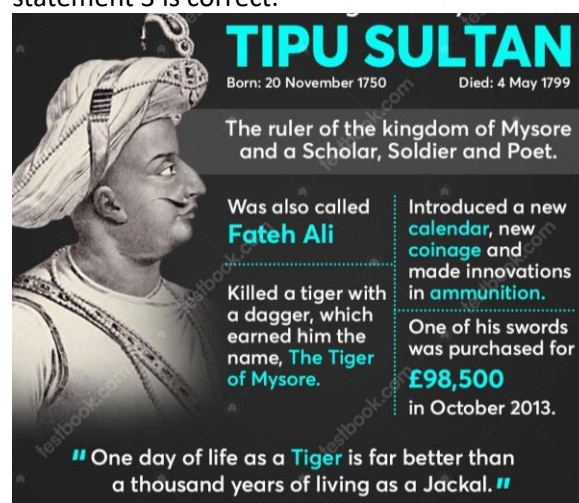
The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. The Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior consultation with the Company. Nor could he go to war or negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general. In return for all this,

the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of non-interference in the internal matters of the allied state. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

53. C. 2 and 3 only

After the war nearly half of Tipu's dominions were divided between the British and their ally, the Nizam. The reduced Kingdom of Mysore was restored to the descendants of the original rajas from whom Haidar Ali had seized power. Hence statement 1 is not correct and statement 2 is correct.

A special treaty of subsidiary alliance was imposed on the new Raja by which the Governor-General was authorised to take over the administration of the state in case of necessity. Mysore was in fact made a complete dependency of the company. Hence statement 3 is correct.



54. B. 2 only

The First Anglo-Sikh War broke out in 1845 which ended with the defeat of the Sikhs. In the Second Anglo-Sikh War in 1849, the British finally defeated them in the battle of Gujarat, a town on river Chenab (1849). The Sikh chiefs surrendered and Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie.

Maharaja Dalip Singh, the son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was pensioned off and sent to England.

So, Statement 1 is not correct.



ANGLO SIKH WARS (1845-49)

War	Year and Place	People Involved	Battles/ Sieges/ Treaties	Important Details	Result
First Sikh War	1845-46 Punjab	Dalip Singh, Lord Hardinge, Major Broadfoot	- Battle of Baddowal - Battle of Mudki, Firoshah, Aliwal - Battle of Sohraon - Treaty of Lahore	- British desire to expand influence and control over Punjab - Political instability - Indiscipline khalsa Army - Minor Dalip Singh accepted as King with Queen Jindan as Guardian - All Territories lying to south of Sutlej given up - Sir Henry Lawrence became British Resident at Lahore	English Edge over Sikhs
Second Sikh War	1848-49 Punjab	Dost Mohammed Khan, Dalhousie, Mulraj	- Battle of Gujarat - Battle of Ramnagar, Chillianwala, Shahpur - Siege of Multan	- Revolt of Multan - Dalip Singh pensioned and sent to England for education - Kohinoor taken away from him and placed in British Royal Crown	Dalhousie annexed the Punjab

Features of Permanent Settlement

- ☐ Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the land.
- ☐ If Zamindars failed to pay, the land would be auctioned off.
- ☐ The state kept no direct contact with the peasants.
- ☐ The Zamindars were to give 10/11th of the rental.

55. D. 1, 2 and 3

Centre of Revolt	Leader	British Officials (suppressed the revolt)
Delhi	Bahadur Shah Zafar	John Nicholson
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Sir Colin Campbell
Jhansi & Gwalior	Rani Lakshmi Bai & Tantia Tope	General Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Campbell
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor
Allahabad & Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali	Colonel O'Neill

CAUSES OF REVOLT

- ◊ Political - British expansion policy (Doctrine of Lapse)
- ◊ Military - Inferior treatment of Indian soldiers who mainly had farmer background
- ◊ Economic - Heavy tax imposition on farmers, stringent revenue collection ways, ruin of local industries by introducing British goods
- ◊ Socio-Religious - Rapidly spreading Western Civilisation, abolition of Sati pratha and female infanticide, introduction of western education methods, belief about converting Indians to Christianity
- ◊ Immediate Cause - Rumours about cartridges of new Enfield rifles being greased with cow and pig fat violating religious beliefs

56. C. 1 and 4 only

Portuguese were the first European country to re-establish a direct trade link with India. The arrival of other European rivals and their dishonest trade practices weakened their activities in India. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

The Portuguese had good relations with the Vijayanagara Empire. Thus, the rise of the Vijayanagara Empire favored the growth of Portuguese power in India, and its decline reduced the influence of the Portuguese in India. After the Battle of Talikota in 1565, the Vijayanagara Empire started to decline, substantially affecting Portuguese influence in India. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

57. D. 1, 2 and 3

58. A. 1 only

The Dutch first got trading rights in Masulipatnam in 1605 and then explored Pulicat the following year. In 1609, they also opened a factory in Pulicat, North of Madras. With permission from Queen Eraivi, wife of Venkata II (the Vijayanagar King), they established a factory and began trading, mostly in textiles and diamonds. The Portuguese in Pulicat attacked the Dutch, who began to feel threatened. And so they established Fort Geldria in 1613 to protect themselves from the other local kings and the Portuguese. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

59. C. 1 and 3 only

An English association or company to trade with the East was formed in 1599 under the auspices of a group of merchants known as the Merchant Adventurers. The company was granted a Royal Charter and the exclusive privilege to trade in the East by Queen Elizabeth on 31 December 1600 and was popularly known as the East India Company (EIC). From the beginning, it was linked with the monarchy: Queen Elizabeth was one of the shareholders of the company. Hence statement 1 is correct.

In 1608 EIC decided to open a factory at Surat on the West coast of India and sent Captain Hawkins to Jahangir's Court to obtain Royal favours. In 1613, Jahangir issued a farman permitting the English to establish a factory permanently at Surat. Therefore, EIC's first permanent factory was set up in Surat. Hence statement 2 is not correct and statement 3 is correct.

60. B. Joseph Francis Dupleix

Joseph Francis Dupleix was Governor-General of French India and a rival of Robert Clive under the British.

In 1741, Dupleix became the Governor-General of Pondicherry.

He was the first European to interfere in the internal politics of the Indian rulers because he supported Muzaffar Jang for Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for Carnatic. His candidates emerged successful and, in return, gave up great concessions to Dupleix. Dupleix was, in fact, the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India. So, Option (b) is correct.

61. C. Both 1 and 2

62. C. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ The followers of K C Sen started another samaj called Sadhyan Brahmo Samaj, mainly due to a disagreement with him. So, Option (c) could have arrived.
- ❖ Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- ❖ Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahma Samaj in 1858, and he was instrumental in popularising the movement, and its branches were opened outside Bengal.
- ❖ In 1885, he was dismissed from the office of acharya because of a conflict of interest between K C Sen and Debendranath Tagore.
- ❖ Later in 1866, K C Sen, along with his followers, started the Brahmo Samaj of India
- ❖ After 1878, the followers of Keshab set up a new organization called the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj due to a disagreement with him about Keshab's inexplicable act of getting his thirteen-year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar with all the orthodox Hindu rituals.
- ❖ It was started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta, not by K C Sen.

63. A. 1 and 3 only

The leaders mobilized the Santhal men and women by organizing huge processions through the villages accompanied by drummers and other musicians. The leaders rode on horses and elephants. Soon nearly 60,000 Santals had been mobilized. Forming bands of 1,500 to 2,000, but rallying in many thousands at the call of drums on particular occasions, they attacked the mahajans and zamindars and their houses, police stations, railway construction sites, the dak (post) carriers — in fact, all the symbols of doku exploitation and colonial power. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

64. B. Alfonso de Albuquerque

- ❖ Alfonso de Albuquerque served as viceroy of Portuguese India from 1509 to 1515. He was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East, a task he completed before his death. He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean

by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea.

- ❖ There were Portuguese strongholds in East Africa, off the Red Sea, at Ormuz; in Malabar; and at Malacca. 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. The non-availability of timber in the Gulf and Red Sea regions for ship-building also helped the Portuguese in their objectives.
- ❖ Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease; the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur became "the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great". An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of sati.

65. B. Lord Lytton

66. D. 1, 2 and 3

67. D. Arya Samaj

Shuddhi Movement was started by Arya Samaj in earlier part of 20th century to bring back the people who transformed their religion to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism. The literal meaning of Shuddhi is purification. This movement also attempted to uplift those regarded as untouchables and outside the caste system of Hindus into pure caste Hindus. So, Option (d) is correct.

68. C. 2 and 3 only

The Famine Code came into existence in 1883 which was based on the recommendations of the first Famine Commission (1878-80) under Sir Richard Strachey (Not Lyall). They include provision of funds for famine relief and construction work in the annual budget. The commission was set up during the Governorship of Lord Lytton.

So, Statement 1 is not correct and 2 is correct.

69. A. 1 and 4

A new Post Office Act was passed in 1854 during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie. Throughout India irrespective of the distance over which the letter was sent, a uniform rate of half an anna per post card was charged. Postage stamps were introduced for the first time. So, pair (1) is not correct.

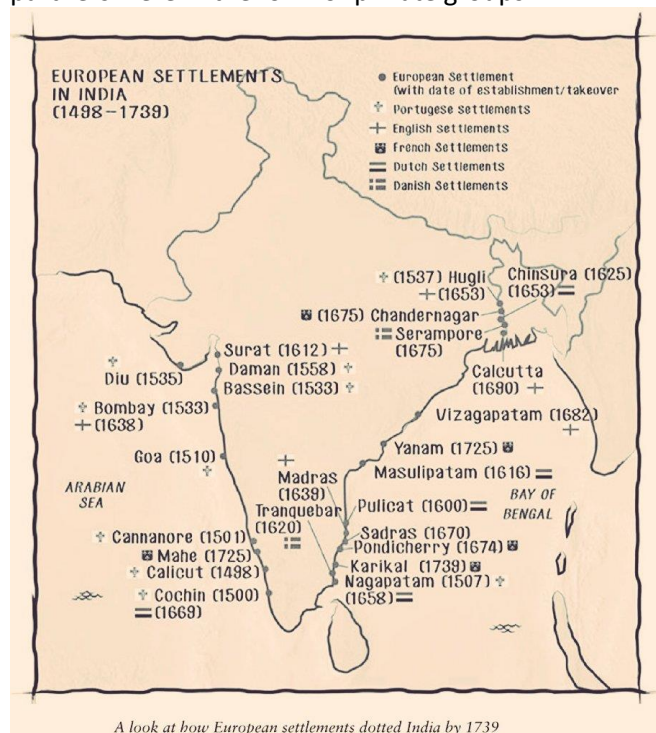
Caste Disabilities Removal Act was passed in 1850 during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie. So, pair (4) is not correct.

70. C. Peter Mundy

Peter Mundy was a 17th century British traveller who came to India during Mughal rule (Shahjahan). He has described Banaras in his writings.

71. B. Dutch

The first to start a joint stock company to trade with India were the Dutch. In early 17th century, Holland was not very powerful, so the organization of micro companies and the federal concept of Netherlands (Holland) reflected clearly. A joint Dutch East India Company was set up by a resolution of Dutch Parliament in 1602. Its initial capital was 6,500,000 guilder. This company was authorized by Parliament for 21 years to trade with India and other eastern countries for colonial expansion. The Eastern headquarter of Dutch Company was located in Batavia (Jakarta). Administration and governance of eastern Dutch empire was conducted by the joint company. Its partners were in the form of private groups.



A look at how European settlements dotted India by 1739

72. D. Surat

Captain William Hawkins reached Mughal Court from Surat in 1608 but did not succeed in getting permission to set up a factory. Despite Portuguese antagonism, Captain Middleton landed at Sowley near Surat and succeeded in getting permission for trade by Mughal Governor. Captain Best dissolved the Portuguese monopoly with the victory of Surat port. Consequently, the British established a permanent factory in 1613. They expanded their trade to other parts of India and established cooperative factories in Ahmedabad, Burhanpur, Ajmer and Agra immediately.

73. A. Louis XIV

Louis XIV's, Finance Minister Colbert formed a French East India Company named 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales' in 1664. The Company was thus created and financed by the State. The company undertook a fresh expedition in 1667 under the command of Francis Caron and set up the first French factory at Surat in 1668. The second Factory was set up at Masulipatnam in 1669, granted charter by Marcara, Sultan of Golconda.

74. C. French

The sequence of Europeans who came to Pre-independence India as traders is :

- Portuguese – 1498 A.D. (1st factory was established in Cochin in 1503 A.D.)
- Dutch – 1602 A.D. (1st factory was established in Masulipattanam in 1605 A.D.)
- English – 1599 A.D. (1st factory was established in 1613 in Surat).
- French – 1664 A.D. (1st factory was established in 1668 in Surat).

75. B. Battle of Plassey

British supremacy established in India from the battle of Plassey. British defeated Nawab Sirajuddaulah in the battle of Plassey on 23 June, 1757 under the command of Robert Clive. Nawab's army was under the command of three traitors-Jafar, Yar Latif Khan and Rai Durlab. Siraj fled from the battlefield to Murshidabad due to reverse circumstances of war. It finally resulted in his defeat. This victory provided instant military and commercial benefits to Britishers. Battle of Plassey set the ground for British political dominion establishment over three leading states of agriculture and Handcrafting: Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa.

76. D. West Bengal

Palasi (modern name - Plassey) battlefield is located on the banks of the Bhagirathi River in Nadia district of West Bengal. On 23 June 1757, the troops of the British East India Company led by Robert Clive defeated Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaulah, in the historic battle of Plassey.

77. D. Mir Qasim

Mir Qasim was most efficient successor among the successors of Nawab Alivardi Khan. He demonstrated his capability as lieutenant of Poornia and Munger. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Munger. The reason was to secure himself from constant interference from Calcutta and intrigues of Murshidabad. He organized his Army on the European model. He managed factory of arms and ammunition at Munger for manufacturing of tanks and matchlock guns. Besides, Mir Qasim had made efforts to reform state's financial condition. The officer who had

misappropriated funds were heavily fined, some new taxes were levied, raised excess 3/32 tax on old tax collection. He collected one more tax "Khiri Jama" which was earlier hidden by the official.

78. B. William Jones

The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by William Jones in 1784.

79. A. The Battle of Buxar

On 22nd October, 1764 British Army defeated allied forces of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Oudh Shuja-ud-Daula and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II. British Army's command was in the hands of Major Hector Munro in the Battle of Buxar. The battle of Buxar assured the result of Plassey battle and established British supremacy on Banaras and Allahabad across the Ganges. The battle of Buxar made way for British and proved that there is no strong competitor before the British. The battle of Buxar completed what Plassey had begun. According to Sir James Stephen, "The battle of Buxar deserves more credit than the battle of Plassey as the origin of British power in India". If the results of both significant battles are analyzed, it can be said that the battle of Plassey was won by treachery, but the battle of Buxar showed the supremacy of English armies and military skills. Plassey made the English only the controller of Bengal while Buxar raised the political prestige of the Company throughout India.

80. B. Mir Jafar

The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined Army of Mir Qasim, Mughal King Shah Alam-II and Nawab of Awadh. Mir Jafar was the Nawab of Bengal then.

81. A. Lord Clive

As per the second Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765), the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was taken under the Company's protection and was to reside at Allahabad. He was assigned Allahabad and Kashi ceded by the Nawab of Oudh. The Emperor issued an order dated 12th August, 1765 granting Company the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in return the Company had to make an annual payment of Rs 26 Lakhs to him and provided Rs 53 Lakhs for the expenses of the Nizamat. During this time Robert Clive was Governor of East India Company in Bengal. The emperor's order legalized the political authority of Company in Bengal and British rule expanded all over India including Delhi. Successors of Shah Alam II i.e. Akbar II (1806-37) and Bahadurshah II (1837-57) became pensioners of East India Company.

82. A. 12 August, 1765

The Treaty of Allahabad, which marked the beginning of the rule of East India Company, was signed on Aug 12, 1765

WHEN BRITISH RULE BEGAN IN INDIA

Signed between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Lord Clive of East India Company



The treaty gave East India Company the right to **collect taxes** from the people of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa



Was a result of the **Battle of Buxar** fought on Oct 22, 1764, which the East India Company won against the combined forces of Nawab of Awadh, Emperor Shah Alam II and Nawab of Bengal

₹53 lakh War indemnity the Nawab of Awadh paid to the Company

₹26 lakh Annual tribute the Company paid to Shah Alam II in lieu of this right

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83. A. Count Lally

Battle of Wandiwash (January, 1760) :- It occurred between French and British. French were defeated by the British. Sir Eyre Coote was the leader of the British Army while French troops were led by Count de Lally.

84. B. Lahore

Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up the Adalat-i-Ala at Lahore which heard appeals from the district and provincial courts.

85. B. Haider Ali

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) was fought between British and Haider Ali. He fought bravely and captured Mangalore in 1768 and reached Madras in 1769 where English in helplessness had to sign the "Treaty of Madras" in April 1769 on the conditions of Haider Ali.

86. D. Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan established embassies in Egypt, France, and Turkey on modern lines.




Why in news?

Tipu Sultan is at the centre of controversy in the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation over attempts to name a garden after him in Govandi.

Wars fought

1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69), 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), 4th Anglo-Mysore War.

Why so controversial?

The disagreement then is between those who see the "Tiger of Mysore" as a bulwark against colonialism and those who point to his destruction of temples and forced conversions who accuse him of tyranny and fanaticism.

Contributions of Tipu Sultan

- Tipu reorganized his army along European lines.
- Modernized agriculture, built irrigation infrastructure, land revenue system, etc.

87. B. Second battle of Karnataka - 1750-52

The second battle of Karnataka was fought in 1749-1754. It was fought between various Indian claimants to power in Southern India, each supported by the French or the British. The first battle of Karnataka was a direct conflict between two European powers. Rest of the options are correctly matched.

88. A. Warren Hastings

The policy of 'Security Cell' is related to Warren Hastings and Wellesley. Warren Hastings fought with Mysore and Marathas to achieve status equivalent to other Indian states. During this time the company tried to form buffer state (also known as Ring Fence) with an aim to protect its state from Afghans and Marathas. Thus, they agreed to protect Awadh on the condition that the Nawab of Oudh will bear the expenses. The main aim of Wellesley was to enforce Indian states to rely on his army power. The British policies towards Indian states were

- ❖ Company's struggle for equality with Indian provinces. (1740-1765 AD)
- ❖ 'Security cell' or the policy of siege. (1765-1813 AD)
- ❖ Subordinate separation policy. (1813-1857 AD)
- ❖ Subordinate union policy. (1858-1935 AD)
- ❖ The policy of equal union. (1935-1947 AD)

89. A. Peshwa Bajirao- II

The subsidiary alliance system was introduced in India by Lord Wellesley. The main principles of a subsidiary alliance were –

- 1) An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept British forces within his territory and also agree to pay for their maintenance.
- 2) The ruler would accept a British resident in his state.
- 3) An Indian ruler who entered into a subsidiary alliance would not enter into any further alliance with any other power.
- 4) The ruler would not employ any Europeans other than the British.
- 5) In case of a conflict with any other state, he would agree to the resolution decided by the British.
- 6) The ruler would acknowledge East India company as the paramount power in India.
- 7) In return for the ruler accepting its conditions, the company undertook the protection of the state from external dangers and disorders.
- 8) If the Indian ruler failed to make the payments required by to the alliance, then part of its territory was to be taken away as a penalty.

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into such an alliance. The Nawab of Awadh was next to accept the alliance, Maratha ruler Bajirao II also accepted a subsidiary alliance. Several states like Hyderabad (1798), Tanjore and Mysore (1799), Awadh (1801),

Bhonsle (1803), Sindhiya (1804), Indore (1817) adopted this system.

90. B. Lord Hastings

The Anglo-Nepal (1814-16) War took place during the reign of Lord Hastings which came to an end by the Treaty of Sugauli in 1815.





91. D. Lord Cornwallis : Third Anglo-Maratha War

The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18) took place in the reign of Lord Hastings not during the reign of Lord Cornwallis. Thus option (d) is not correctly matched. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war took place in the reign of Lord Wellesley, and Anglo-Nepal War took place in the reign of Lord Hastings while the Battle of Buxar was fought under the leadership of Hector Munro.

92. C. 2 and 3 only

In Ryotwari System every registered holder of land is recognised as a proprietor of land and is held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the state. In the Madras presidency, the first land revenue settlement was made in the Baramahal district after its acquisition by the company in 1792. Capt. Reed assisted by Thomas Munro fixed the state demand on the basis of 50% of the estimated produce of the fields. Later on, when Thomas Munro became Governor of Madras (1820-27), he extended the Ryotwari system to all parts of the province (except the permanently settled areas) on the basis of 1/3rd of the gross produce of the holding. A permanent settlement was introduced by lord Cornwallis in 1793.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEMS IN INDIA

	ZAMINDARI SYSTEM	RYOTWARI SYSTEM	MAHALWARI SYSTEM
			
INTRODUCED BY	Lord Cornwallis 1793	Sir Thomas Munro 1820	William Bentinck 1833
INTRODUCED IN	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Banaras	Madras, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Assam & Coorg.	North-West Province, Parts of Central India, Punjab, Gangetic plain
OWNER OF THE LAND	ZAMINDARS	RYOTS (Peasants)	Peasants
RIGHTS TO COLLECT THE RENT	ZAMINDARS	BRITISH GOVT Direct From Peasants	The Village Headman was responsible for the collection

93. B. Captain Sleeman

The thugs included the followers of both Hindu and Muslim religion. They used to worship Kali, Durga or Bhavani. They used to cut the head and offer it as a sacrifice in the feet of the goddess. Lord William appointed Captain Sleeman to take action against these thugs. He arrested 1500 thugs, many of them were hanged, and rest of them were banished for a lifetime. By 1837 A.D., the organized thugs came to an end.

94. A. Lord Dalhousie

Lord Dalhousie who served as Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856 was also known as 'The Earl of Dalhousie'. His real name was James Andrew Broun Ramsay.

95. A. James Outram

In 1854 James Outram was appointed as British Resident of Awadh in place of Sleeman. He termed the administration of Awadh as corrupt and the condition of public deplorable. Outram's report was the base of Awadh's merger in February, 1856. Henry Lawrence was the British resident of Lucknow during the revolt of 1857 who was killed by the revolutionaries.

96. C. Lord Hastings - Second Anglo-Maratha War

Second Anglo-Maratha War from 1803 to 1805 was fought during the period of Lord Wellesley. The third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18) took place in the reign of Lord Hastings. After defeating Marathas in third Anglo-Maratha War, Lord Hastings abolished the title of Peshwa and merged all the regions of Peshwa in Bombay presidency. Apart from this, the Company took over the political authority of Bundelkhand, Malwa and rest of India (Peshwa dominating regions). Other three options are correctly matched.

97. B. Lord Lytton

Lord Lytton, who remained Viceroy of India from 1876-1880. Whose aggressive policy of masterly inactivity towards Afghanistan was the result of Anglo-Afghan War in 1878. He was criticized for his policy towards Afghanistan. This second Anglo-Afghan war fought during his tenure also proved to be very expensive.

98. D. Lord Ripon

The proposal of Local Self-Government was introduced in 1882 during the tenure of Lord Ripon, which is considered as the beginning of modern Self-Government in India. Lord Ripon is considered to be the Father of 'Local Self-Government' in India. He ordered provincial governments to analyze the financial resources of their provinces so that it could be fixed that general expenses on which items can be transferred to the local administration.

99. C. Lord Curzon


The efforts related to archaeological survey started in 1784 with the establishment of Asiatic Society at Calcutta by William Jones. In 1861 Lord Canning appointed Alexander Cunningham as Director-General of Archaeological Survey Department. Lord Curzon during his tenure integrated and centralized Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and appointed John Marshall as new Director-General in 1901.

TIMELINE

- 1899-1905
- Preceded Lord Elgin II (1894-99) by & succeeded by Lord Minto II (1905- 1910)

MAJOR ACTS/EVENTS

- Passed 'Universities Act of 1904', which brought all the universities in India under the control of the government.
- Police Reforms - instituted a Police Commission in 1902 under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer.
- Passed Calcutta Corporation Act (1899) - strength of the elected members was reduced and that of the official members increased.
- Passed Ancient Monuments Act, 1904 which made it obligatory on the part of the government and local authorities to preserve the monuments of archaeological importance.
- Partition of Bengal, 1905 - Though Curzon justified his action on administrative lines, partition divided the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.



100. C. Establishment of Indian National Congress

Establishment of Indian National Congress (1885) was an important event of Lord Dufferin's (1884-88) tenure as Viceroy. He initially called congress as representative of "microscopic minority" and did not take congress much seriously.

Important Sessions of Indian National Congress

Year	Place	President	Importance
1885	Bombay	W C Bonnerjee	1st session attended by 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	National Congress and National Conference
1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Appeal made to Muslims to join hands with other national leaders
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English president
1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal
1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Party splits into extremists and moderates
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Indian Councils Act, 1909
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dar	'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time
1916	Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact – Joint session with the Muslim League
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant	First woman president of the INC
1925	Calcutta	Sarojini Naidu	First Indian woman president

101. C. Lord Curzon

Curzon's (1899-1905) seven-year rule in India was full of missions, commissions and omissions. He refused to recognise India as a nation and insulted Indian nationalists by describing their activities as "Letting off of gas". In 1900 AD Curzon said- "My own belief is that the congress is tottering to its fall, and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise".

102. D. Lord Reading

Lord Reading also known as Rufus Isaacs was the only Jewish Viceroy of India (from 1921 to 1926), who served first in the House of Commons, was appointed Solicitor General in 1910 and then Attorney General. In 1912, he was promoted to the Cabinet rank and in 1913 he became Lord Chief Justice of England. In 1921, he was placed in the highest post which any British subject can hold under the Crown, Viceroy of India. Chauri-Chaura incident and the formation of the Swaraj Party are some of the incidents during his period.

103. C. W.W. Hunter

W.W. Hunter, in his book 'The Indian Musalmans' wrote : "The Muslims, if contended and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India."

104. D. Vernacular Press Act - Curzon

Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the then Governor-General Lord Lytton to curtail the freedom of the Indian Language Press. The Act intended to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies. Rest of the options are correctly matched.

105. A. Dadabhai Naoroji

Dadabhai Naoroji known as Grand Old Man of India, focused on the drain of wealth from India to England through colonial rule. One of the reasons that the 'Drain Theory' is attributed to Naoroji was his decision to estimate the national net profit of India. Dadabhai Naoroji gave some factors that caused the external drain. These were:

- ❖ External rule and administration in India.
- ❖ All the civil administration and army expenses of Britain were paid by India.
- ❖ A part of India's national wealth was transferred to England for which India got no returns. India was bearing the burden of territory building both inside and outside India.

GEMS OF INDIA

— GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA —

DADABHAI NAOROJI

Co-founder of Indian National Congress

4 September 1825, Bombay
30 June 1917, Mumbai

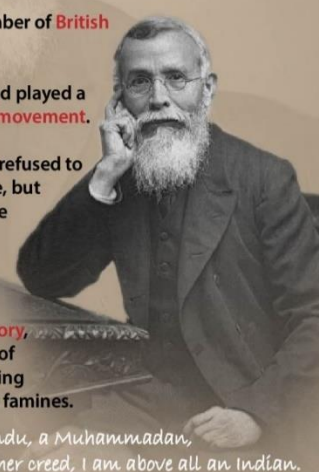
He was the **first Asian** to be a member of **British parliament**.

Naoroji was a prominent figure and played a significant role in **Indian national movement**.

As he was not a Christian, Naoroji refused to take the oath of office on the Bible, but was allowed to take the oath in the name of God on his copy of the Khordeh Avesta (the Zoroastrian religious text).

He presented, **Drain of wealth theory**, which refers to unilateral transfer of wealth from India to Britain resulting in widespread poverty and severe famines.

"Whether I am a Hindu, a Muhammadan, a Parsi, a Christian, or of any other creed, I am above all an Indian. Our country is India, our nationality is Indian."



106.B. December, 1856

The Company decided to use new Enfield Rifle instead of old Brown Bess gun in December, 1856. The training for the use of this rifle was organized in Dum Dum, Ambala, and Sialkot. The rifle needed an extraordinary kind of loading of a cartridge in the magazine and hence the soldiers while in the ensuing fight, had to bite off the outer covering of the cartridge while loading it down into the rifle's muzzle. The cartridge was rumoured to have been greased with animal fat (Pig fat and Cow fat). Army Commanders refused rumours without any cross-checking, but the soldiers were of the view that this was an intentional act of the British to besmirch their religion. This became the immediate cause first Independence Struggle of India in 1857.

107. C. Bakht Khan

Bakht Khan was a Pashtun related to the family of Rohilla Chief Najib-ud-daula. Bakht Khan arrived in Delhi on 1 July 1857 which improved the leadership position of Bahadur Shah Zafar. Bakht Khan's superior abilities quickly became evident and the emperor gave him actual authority and title of 'Saheb-e-Alam-Bahadur'.

108. C. Delhi

The first expression of organized resistance was the Revolt of 1857. It began as a revolt of the Sepoys of the Company's army but eventually secured the participation of the masses. The Meerut Mutiny marked the beginning of the Revolt of 1857. The Indian sepoy in Meerut murdered their British officers and broke the jail. On May 10, they marched to Delhi. In Delhi, the mutineers were joined by the Delhi sepoy, and the city came under their control. Next day, on 11th May, the sepoy proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of Hindustan. But Bahadur Shah was old, and he could not give able leadership to the sepoy. The occupation of Delhi was short-lived. In May 1857 the Battle of Shamli took place between the forces of Hazi Imdadullah and the British. The Sikhs and Pathans of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province supported the British and helped to recapture Delhi on 20th September, 1857.

109. A. Begum of Oudh

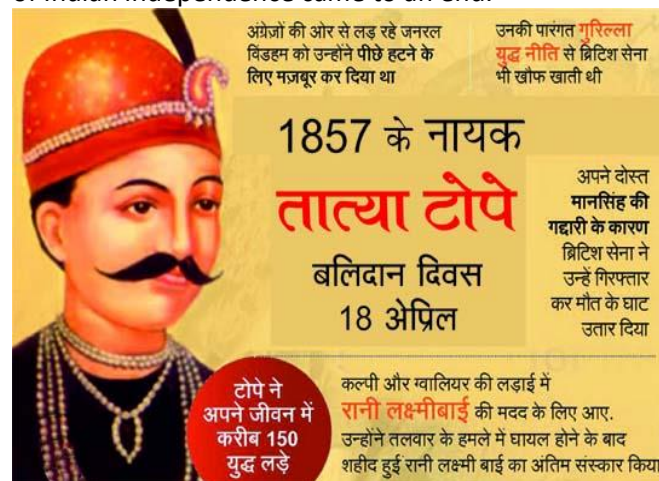
The revolt was started on 30 May, 1857 in Oudh (Lucknow). The mutiny was led by Begum Hazrat Mahal. She crowned her minor son Birjis Qadir as royal heir and took charge of the affair of the state of Oudh. Later British General Campbell reannexed Lucknow with the help of Gorkha regiment on 21 March, 1858.

Place	Revolt of 1857 - Important Leaders
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Bihar	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh
Rajasthan	Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh
Farrukhabad	Tufzal Hasan Khan
Assam	Kandapareshwar Singh, Maniram Dutta Baruah
Orissa	Surendra Shahi, Ujjwal Shahi

110. B. Tatya Tope

Ramachandra Pandurang, known as Tatya Tope, was an able leader of the great uprising of 1857. He was a personal adherent of Nana Saheb of Kanpur. He progressed with the Gwalior contingent after the British reoccupation of Kanpur and forced General Windham to retreat from Kanpur. Later on, he came to the rescue of Rani Laxmi Bai. However, he was defeated by General Napier's troops and was executed by the British Government at Shivpuri on 18th April 1859. One

of the greatest heroes of the Great Uprising of 1857, Tatya Tope was born in 1814 at Yevla in Maharashtra. He was the only child of Pandurang and his wife, Rukhmabai. Having been brought up in Bithoor, he came into contact with Nana Saheb Peshwa. He was a great admirer of Nana Saheb and was ready to sacrifice his life for him. Tatya Tope was the only person who witnessed the rebellion since the Kanpur revolt till his end on 18th April 1859. Tatya Tope was the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army of Shivarajpur. He defended Kanpur gallantly and captured Kalpi. His able leadership led to the victory of Indian forces at Kanpur. He won some battles against the British. His guerilla tactics frightened the British Generals. The British army was directed in searching him while he was wandering in jungles. Tatya kept himself busy in organizing the forces during this period. He along with Rani Laxmi Bai seized Gwalior, but later he was defeated by Sir Collin Campbell. The British army surrounded him from all sides. He managed to escape and fled to the jungle. For a couple of months, he was wandering in jungles facing unimaginable difficulties and hardships. During this critical juncture of his life, a traitor namely Mansingh informed the British about the place, where he was hiding. He was captured on 7 April 1859 and tried in the court. He admitted boldly "What he did, was for his own motherland and he has no regrets." He was hanged and, ultimately the first war of Indian independence came to an end.



111. D. 2 and 4

The revolt of 1857 was widespread and this rebellion had the popular support of the public. But it was suppressed to a greater extent. It was spread in limited areas. The entire South India, Punjab and the territory towards its north and west, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh remained out from the revolt. Many native rulers like the rulers of Patiala, Jind, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Sikhs of Punjab helped the British in suppressing the revolt by all possible means. The money lenders and merchants were also against the war as it was against their economic benefits. The

educated Indians and the middle class also did not support the revolt. On the contrary, their feelings were against it.

1857 Revolt		
		
Place	Leader of Revolt	Suppressed By
Delhi	Bahadur Shah Jafar and Baku singh	Nicholson
Kanpur	Nana Sahib	Campbell
Lucknow	Begam Hazrat Mahal and Birjis Qadir	Campbell
Jhansi	Laxmi Bai	Hugh Rose
Arah(Bihar)	Kuar Singh(Jagdishpur)	Vincent Eyre
Allahabad	Liyakat Ali	Smith Neill
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur	Campbell
Orissa	Surendra Sahi and Ujjwal Sahi	(Surrendered)

112. C. Hearsey

Lieutenant General Sir John Bennet Hearsey was commanding officer during the revolt of 1857 in Barrackpore.

113. B. Lack of common strategy and central organization

The revolt of 1857 failed due to lack of common strategy and central organization. This was one of the major reasons of the failure of the revolt of 1857. All the groups participated in this revolt for their interests. There was no feeling of nationalism behind the mutiny and lack of clear vision.

114. C. V. D. Savarkar

V. D. Savarkar stated in his book "The Indian War of Independence of 1857" that it was a well-planned revolt against British. He called the revolt as the first war of Independence.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, politician and poet, died on Feb 26, 1966

CREATOR OF HINDUTVA

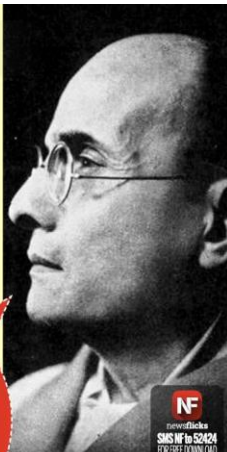
Advocated dismantling the caste system & reconversion to **Hindu religion**

Created the term Hindutva, & emphasised its distinctiveness from Hinduism, which he associated with social & political communalism

Founded student societies like **Abhinav Bharat Society** and the **Free India Society** in England

Published *The Indian War of Independence* about the Indian rebellion of 1857

"Our movement must not be limited to being against any particular law, but it must be for acquiring the authority to make laws itself"



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115. B. Peel Commission

Contact Us : Boring Road Chauraha ,Near V Mart Cheap And Best 3rd Floor. Patna-800001, Bihar. Mob: - 7250110904/05

Peel Commission is associated with the army reorganization after the suppression of the Revolt of 1857 which divided the regiments of the army on the basis of caste, community, and religion. The commission recommended a 1:2 ratio of British to Indian soldiers in Bengal, 1:3 ratio in Madras and Bombay

116. D. Dinabandhu Mitra

Digambar Viswas and Vishnu Viswas organized the peasant into a counterforce and refused to sow indigo. This indigo revolt of Bengal was directed against British planters who forced peasants to take advances and sign fraudulent contracts which forced the peasants to grow Indigo under terms which were least profitable to them. In September, 1859 all the cultivators revolted against the landlords. The agitation spread in regions like Nadia, Pabna, Khulna, Dhaka, Malda, Dinajpur, etc. All indigo factories were shut down due to this strike. The intellectual class of Bengal expressed support to the Movement by their articles and rallies. The editor of "Hindu Patriot" Harishchandra Mukherjee played a significant role in this agitation. This revolt was vividly portrayed by Dinbandhu Mitra in his play Neel Darpan enacted in 1869.

117. D. Sanyasi rebellion

Composer of 'Vande Mataram' Bankim Chandra Chatterjee mentioned Sanyasi Revolt in his novel "Anand Math." The peasants, landlords and artificer all were ruined due to the establishment of the British Government and their new economic policy. The gruesome famine occurred in 1770. Sanyasis were humiliated by ban over pilgrimage. Sanyasis had a tradition to protest against unjust, and they began a strong revolt against British rule. They fought against British soldiers bravely. Warren Hastings had suppressed the uprising after a long campaign

118. B. Karam Shah

The Pagalpanthi rebellion was indeed a rebellion of Garos Pagalpanth which was a quasi-religious community/sect which was introduced by Karam Shah of North Bengal. Son of Karam Shah and successor Tipu was inspired with religious and political purposes. Tipu and Shah led these people to uphold the religion and rights of the peasants in Bengal. He captured Sherpur in 1825 and became king. He appointed a judge, a magistrate and a collector to control administration.

119. D. Western Ghats

The Ramosi hill tribes in the Western Ghats resented British rule and the British pattern of administration. In 1822, under Chittur Singh, they revolted and plundered the country around Satara. There were revolts again during 1825-1826 and the area remained disturbed till

1829. The disturbance erupted again in 1840-1841 over deposition and banishment of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara in September 1839. A superior British force restored order in the area.

120. B. Singhbhum

Kols are the inhabitants of Chhotanagpur. This area covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamu & western part of Manbhum. With the application of new land laws, outsiders like Hindu, Sikh, Muslim farmers & money lenders etc. started coming into these tribals' area in 1831. This led to massive exploitation of tribes. In 1831, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, Kol rebels, revolted and killed about thousand outsiders, only after large-scale military operations order could be restored.

121. A. Narikhand

Santhal Pargana region was called 'Narikhand' in ancient times. According to Buddhist literature, this region was also called as 'Kajangala'. During Mahabharat period Santhal Pargana region was a part of Anga Mahajanapada.

122. D. Birsa Munda

Munda Rebellion was one of the prominent 19th Century tribal rebellions in the subcontinent. Birsa Munda led this movement in the region south of Ranchi in 1899-1900. The Ulgulan, meaning 'Great Tumult,' sought to establish independent Munda Raj. The Mundas traditionally enjoyed a preferential rent rate as the Khuntkatti or the original clearer of the forest. But in the course of the 19th century, they had seen this Khuntkatti land system being eroded by the jaghirdars and thikedars coming as merchants and moneylenders. In 1895, Birsa claiming to have seen a vision of God, proclaimed himself a prophet with miraculous healing powers. Thousands flocked to hear the 'new word' of Birsa with its prophecy of an imminent deluge. The new prophet became a critic of the traditional tribal customs, religious beliefs, and practices. He called upon the Mundas to fight against superstition, give up animal sacrifice, stop taking intoxicants, to wear the sacred thread and retain the tribal tradition of worship in the Sarna or the sacred grove. It was essentially a revivalist movement, which sought to purge Munda society of all foreign elements and restore its pristine character. Christianity influenced the movement as well and it used both Hindu-Christian idioms to create the Munda ideology and worldview. On Christmas Eve 1899, the Mundas shot arrows and tried to burn down churches over an area covering six police stations in the districts of Ranchi and Singhbhum. Next, in January 1900, the police stations were targeted and there were rumours that Birsa's followers would attack Ranchi on 8th January, leading to panic there. However, on 9th

January, the rebels were defeated. Birsa was captured and died in jail. Nearly 350 Mundas were put on trial, and three of them were hanged and 44 transported for life.

MAJOR TRIBAL REVOLTS IN INDIA			
TRIBE (REVOLT)	REGION	YEAR	LEADER/S
Pahariya	Rajmahal Hills	1778	Raja Jagannath
Chuar (Jungle Mahal Rebellion)	Jungle Mahal (b/w Chota Nagpur & Bengal plains)	1798	Durjan/Durjel Singh, Madhab Singh, Raja Mohan Singh, Lochman Singh
Oran and Munda (Tamar Revolt)	Tamar (Chhotanagpur)	1798; 1914-15	Bholanath Sahay/Singh (1798) Jatra Bhagat, Bakom Bhagat (1914-15)
Ho and Munda	Singhbhum and Ranchi (Chhotanagpur region)	1820-37; 1890s	Raja of Parahat (Ho) Birsa Munda (1890s)
Ahom	Assam	1828-30	Gomdhar Konwar
Khasi	Hilly region b/w Jaintia and Garo hills	1830s	Nunklaw ruler - Tirath Singh
Kol	Chhotanagpur (Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamu)	1831	Buddho Bhagat
Santhals	Rajmahal Hills	1833; 1855-56	Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu
Khand	Orissa, Andhra Pradesh	1837-56	Chakra Bisoi
Koya	Eastern Godavari track (Andhra) Ramppe (Andhra)	1879-80; 1886 1816; 22-24	Tamma Sora, Raja Anantayyar Alluri Sitarama Raju (Ramppe revolt)
Bhil	Western Ghats, Khandesh (MH), south Rajasthan	1817-19; 25; 31; 46 & 1813	Govind Garu (1813 Mangarhi Massacre)
Gand	Adilabad (Telangana)	1940	Konrum Sheem

123. A. the shadow of a famine

The immediate cause of the Deccan Riots of 1875 was the shadow of famine. In May and June 1875, peasants of Maharashtra in some parts of Pune, Satara and Ahmednagar districts revolted against the increasing agrarian distress.

124. D. Chuar revolt - Madhya Pradesh

The Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an extended version of the Khilafat movement in Kerala in 1921. The major centre of Kuka revolt were parts of today's Pakistan's Punjab and Sindh province. Koli Community was an ethnic group mostly found in middle Maharashtra. They rose against the British rule for dismantling the forests and a new order of administration in 1784-1785 in Maharashtra. Chuar Revolt (1768) was a massive rebellion that broke out in South-West Bankura district and North-West Midnapore district in West Bengal.

125. A. Education

In the 1853 renewal of the Charter Act, it was realized that a systematic pattern of education was necessary for India. As a result, the Wood's Despatch was issued with Sir Charles Wood as the President of the Board of Control of Education. The main objective of the Despatch was to impart western knowledge to the Indian people and also to develop their intellect and moral character. He recommended therein :

- 1) An education department to be set up in every province.

- 2) Universities on the model of the London University to be established in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- 3) At least one Government school be opened in every district.
- 4) Affiliated private schools should be given a grant.
- 5) The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
- 6) The provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.
- 7) The Government should support education for women.

126. C. Education

Sadler Commission was related to education. In 1917, the Government of India appointed a commission to study and report on the problems of Calcutta University. Dr. M.E. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, was appointed its Chairman. The commission included two Indian members, namely Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad. The Sadler Commission held the view that the improvement of secondary education was a necessary condition for the improvement of University education. It strongly criticized the University Act, 1904 and reported that there is no proper coordination between colleges and universities. Although the Commission reported on the conditions of Calcutta University, its recommendations and remarks were more or less applicable to other Indian universities also.

127. A. Lord Ripon in 1882

The first Education Commission in India was the Hunter Commission which was established by Lord Ripon in 1882 under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter who was a member of the Executive Council in Viceroy.

128. B. Education

'Downward Filtration' theory was related to educational upliftment during India's colonial period. The filtration theory in education meant coming down of education or knowledge from top to bottom, i.e., from the higher class people to the lower classes or the general people. Lord Macaulay explained his point of view by stating that the purpose of the company was only to educate the elite group which would educate the general public later thus fulfilling the goal of educating the masses in general.

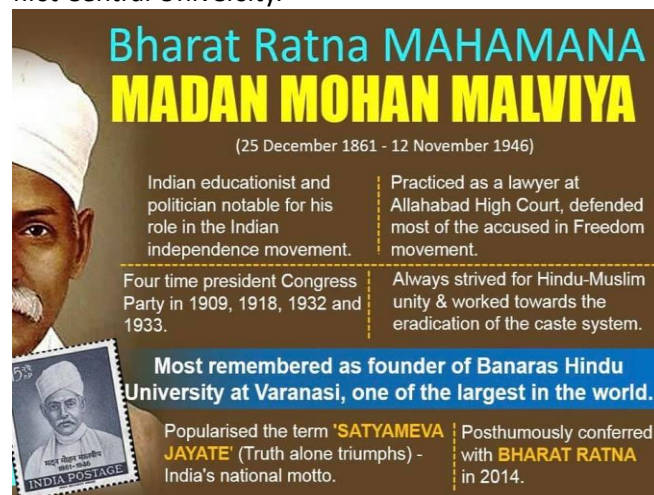
129. B. D.K. Karve

Prof. Dhondv Keshav Karve was an Indian Social reformer noted for supporting the cause of widow remarriage and women's education. He founded the widow remarriage association. In 1896 he opened a 'Widow' Home in Poona with the object of giving high-

caste widows an interest in life by providing them jobs and making them self-supporting. He set up an Indian Women's University at Bombay in 1916. He was awarded India's highest honour, the Bharat Ratna in 1958.

130. C. Banaras Hindu University of Varanasi

Among per the given options Banaras Hindu University, founded by Madan Mohan Malviya in 1916, was the first Central University.



131. B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to promote and circulate his thoughts, published the 'Sambad Kaumudi' and 'Pragya Ka Chaand' a weekly newspaper in 1821 and a Persian newspaper Mirat-ul-Akhbar in 1822. He knew English, Bengali, Persian, Arabic, Greek and Latin. But John Adams the then Governor-General banned the Indian press in 1823 and imposed the fine of 400 rupees and imprisonment on publication without a license. Magistrate had the right to seize the publication house. As a result, Raja Ram Mohan Roy had to stop publishing Miratul-Akhbar.

132. A. Al-Hilal

Abul Kalam Azad started publishing an Urdu weekly 'Al-Hilal' in 1912. In 1914 it was banned under Press Act.

133. C. Annie Besant - Commonweal

The correctly matched pair is as follows :

- ❖ Commonweal - Annie Besant
- ❖ Young India - Mahatma Gandhi
- ❖ Kesari - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ❖ Mook Nayak - B.R. Ambedkar

134. D. i, ii and iv

19th century religious and social reforms movement has a special place in the modern history of India. The movement mostly affected the intellectuals and the middle-class people. Poor ordinary classes were almost out of these movements. Intellectuals, urban upper

castes, and liberal princes were mostly affected by this movement

135. A. Raja Ram Mohan Rai

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first Indian who started a movement against prevailing evils in the Indian society. Due to his innovative ideas, the nineteenth century of India saw the emergence of the Renaissance. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was also known as 'Father of the Indian Renaissance', 'Paigambar of Indian Nationalism', 'Bridge between past and future', 'Father of Modern India', 'First Modern Man' and 'Yugadoot.'

136. B. Akbar-II

The title 'Raja' was awarded to Ram Mohan Roy by the then Mughal emperor Akbar -II in 1830. Ram Mohan Roy travelled to the United Kingdom as an ambassador of the Mughal emperor to plead for his pension and allowances. Raja Ram Mohan Roy passed away on September 27, 1833, at Stapleton near Bristol due to meningitis.

137. C. Swami Vivekanand

In 1893, Swami Vivekananda went to Chicago, where he delivered his famous speech in 'World Parliament of Religions.' In his speech, Vivekananda gave a short introduction of Hinduism and spoke on "The meaning of the Hindu religion."

138. D. Swami Dayanand Saraswati

The Satyarth Prakash (The Light of Truth) is the masterpiece of Swami Dayanand Saraswati written in 1875. Some call it as Magnum Opus. Swami Dayanand Saraswati's original name was Mool Shankar Tiwari. He was born in 1824 in Tankara, Gujarat in a rich Brahmin family. Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement, founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in the year 1875. Swami Dayanand had unfurled the flag in 1867 known as 'Pakhand Khandini Pataka' on the bank of Ganga River to enlighten the common man against the superstitions and other bad rituals that were prevailing at that time. He denied the authenticity of Puranas as he believes that they were responsible for idolatry in Hinduism.

139. C. Swami Dayanand

Dayanand Saraswati was a reformer who believed in pragmatism. He preached against many rituals of the Hindu religion such as idol-worship, caste by birth, animal sacrifices and restrictions of women from reading Vedas. Dayanand Saraswati was clearly of the view that 'good Government is no substitute for self-Government.' Though Arya Samaj was never a political body, it worked for spreading the sentiment of nationalism in the country.

MAHARISHI DAYANAND SARASWATI

Contributions

- He was the founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform organization that was established in 1875.
- His teachings were rooted in the Vedas and he aimed to promote the principles of truth, morality, and unity among Hindus.
- He advocated for the rejection of blind faith and superstition, and instead encouraged people to seek knowledge and understanding through reason and observation.

140. B. M.G. Ranade

Gopal Hari Deshmukh was an Indian activist, thinker, social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. He was popularly known as Lokahitvadi.

141. B. Jyotiba Phule

Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873. He was born in 1827 as a gardener's son. He operated a powerful movement of non-Brahmins. The main objectives of the Samaj were to redeem the Shudras from the influence of Brahmanical scriptures and make them conscious of their human rights and liberate them from mental and religious slavery. He also wrote a book 'Gulamgiri' in 1872.

142. B. Jyotiba Phule

Who was Jyotirao Phule?	Contributions
Jyotirao Govindrao Phule was an Indian social activist, thinker, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His work included eradication of untouchability and the caste system. • Phule also made efforts to educate exploited caste people. • He and his wife Savitribai Phule were pioneers of women's education in India. • Phule championed widow remarriage and started a home for dominant caste pregnant widows. • He is credited with introducing the Marathi word dalit (broken, crushed) for those people who were outside the traditional Varna system. • Some of his famous books include Gulamgiri, Sarvajanik Satya Dharma & Shetkaryacha Asud.
Details	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phule and his followers formed the Satyashodhak Samaj to attain equal rights for people from exploited castes. • Through the samaj he opposed idolatry and denounced the caste system. • He was honoured with the title of Mahatma by Maharashtra social activist Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar in 1888. 	

143. A. Radhakant Deb

Dharma Sabha was an orthodox society, founded in 1830 by Raja Radhakant Deb (1784-1867). He opposed the abolition of Sati and also played an active role in promoting Western education among girls.

144. A. Gopal Hari Deshmukh

Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823-1892) was a social reformer and intellectual thinker from Maharashtra, India. He was born in Pune. His original surname was Shidhaye. At the age of 25, Deshmukh started writing articles aimed at social reform in Maharashtra in the weekly 'Prabhakar' under the name 'Lokahitvadi.' In

the first two years, he penned 108 articles on social reform. That group of articles has come to be known in Marathi literature as 'Lokahitawadinchi Shatapatre.' He became the member of Council of Governor-General in 1880. He appeared in the court of Delhi wearing hand-woven Khadi clothes, as a supporter of the National self-reliance.

145. D. 3 and 4

Arya Samaj was founded on April 7, 1875, at Bombay by Dayanand Saraswati. Thus statement 1 is incorrect. Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the members of Arya Samaj and he did not oppose the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programme. Thus, statement 2nd is also incorrect. Brahmo Samaj launched the movement for the education of women in the society under Keshav Chandra Sen. Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to raise the living standard of the Indians and to promote the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and work among refugees. Thus, statement 3 and 4 are correct.

146. D. Swami Ishwarchandra Vidhyasagar

When he was asked whether God exists or not, Ishwarchandra Vidhyasagar replied, "I have no time to think about God because a lot of work has to be done on this earth."

147. B. William Bentinck

Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly opposed Sati system. He appealed to William Bentinck, the then Governor of Bengal to ban sati practice in British India and Sati System was banned under provision 17 of 1829, and ordered the court to file a case as culpable Homicide and punish them.

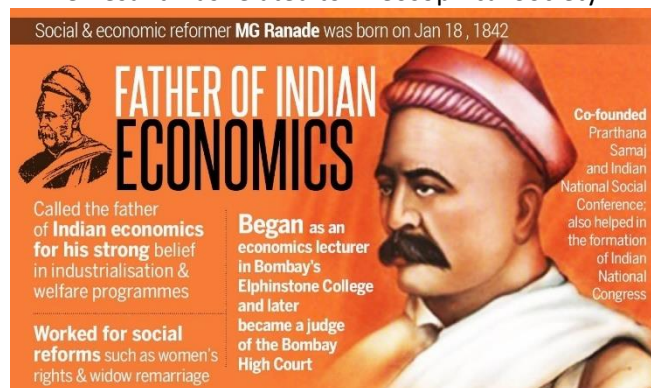


148. B. B. M. Malabari

Behramji M. Malabari, Parsi Zoroastrian who became prominent Indian poet, author and social reformer, was born in Baroda Gujarat on 18 May 1853. He served as editor of the Indian Spectator from 1880 until its merger with the Voice of India. He was a social reformer and his activism resulted in the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885 and the Age of Consent Act in 1891.

149. D. Mahadev Govind Ranade - Theosophical Society

Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahmo Sabha on August 20, 1828, which was later called Brahmo Samaj. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj on April 7, 1875 in Mumbai. Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission in 1897. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Aatma Ram Pandurang by the inspirations of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1867 in Bombay, and Mahadev Govind Ranade was a member of this society. Annie Besant was related to Theosophical Society



150. D. Servants of India Society

Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded 'Servants of India Society' in 1905 with the objective to prepare propagandist for service of India and to promote true interest of Indian people in constitutional ways. This society had given birth to many social servants such as V. Srinivas Shastri, G.K. Devdhar, N.M. Joshi, Pandit Hridayalnath Kunzuru etc. M.C. Shitalvaad, B.N. Rao, and Alladi Krishna Swami Ayer were some of the main distinguished members of this society.

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1) B. 2 only

- ❖ The All India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920. The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ In the late 1920s, the AITUC became more radical, partly under the communist influence of the emerging communist movement.
- ❖ A split followed in 1929, and the Indian Trade Union Federation (ITUF), led by former AITUC president V.V. Giri was founded.
- ❖ AITUC and ITUF merged again in 1939, and since then, AITUC has continued playing its role as the vanguard of the working class and played a strong role in the struggle for independence. It also played a very important role in the foundation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in 1945.
- ❖ The AITUC had a close association with the Communist Party of India (1925) but was never formally affiliated to it. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

2) D. 2 and 4

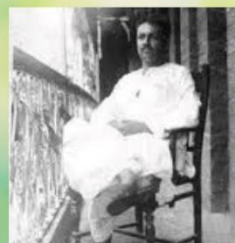
- ❖ The Indian Republican Army was a short-lived revolutionary army that was created by Surya Sen and the members of the Anushilan Samiti in 1930. The army was created with an aim of liberating the city of Chittagong and the Bengal Presidency from British rule. Sen led a party of revolutionaries in an attack on the Chittagong armoury police and auxiliary force arsenal. The complex strategy involved stealing weapons from the armoury and destroying the city's communications infrastructure in order to cut off Chittagong from the rest of the British Raj. They were unable to seize the munitions, though. A few days later, one of the British Indian Army units trapped a sizable portion of the rebel party in the neighbouring Jalalabad Hills. Twelve revolutionaries lost their lives in the subsequent battle. Bina Das was an Indian revolutionary and nationalist from West Bengal. She was born to social worker and educationist parents, who were deeply involved in the Brahmo Samaj and the freedom struggle. Das was a member of Chhatri Sangha, a semi-revolutionary organisation for women in Kolkata. So, Pair (1) is not correct.
- ❖ Anushilan Samiti was one of the secret revolutionary organisations operating in Bengal in the first quarter of the 20th century. Pramathanath Mitra, a Barrister and a leading figure in the revolutionary movement of late 19th and early

20th century Bengal founded the Calcutta Anushilan Samiti in 1902. Jatindranath Banerjee, a young Bengali who took military training in the army of the Maharaja of Baroda and Barindrakumar Ghosh, the younger brother of Aurobindo Ghosh, assisted him. So, Pair (3) is not correct.

SACHINDRA NATH SANYAL

The revolutionary who pioneered Indian armed resistance against British

On His Birth Anniversary (03 April 1893)



At the age of 20, he opened a branch of Anushilan Samiti in Patna to expound revolutionary activities

He played a pivotal role during Gadar party conspiracy, an anti-British mutiny modelled on uprising of 1857

He was sentenced to jail in the Cellular prison in Andaman & Nicobar Island, where he wrote *Bandi Jeevan* (A Life of Captivity, 1922).

Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil and others founded the Hindustan Republican Association in October 1924. He was the author of the HRA manifesto, titled *The Revolutionary*, that was circulated in North Indian cities on 31 December 1924.



Some of his celebrated proteges were Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh who continued to employ his methods to take on the British might.

He died while serving his second term in cell prison on February 7, 1942. He was forced to live in an environment infested with tuberculosis and soon he contracted with tuberculosis infection.

3) C. 3-4-1-2

- ❖ The All-India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as the president and N. G. Ranga as the general secretary.
- ❖ The Tebhaga movement (1946–1947) was significant peasant agitation initiated in Bengal by the All-India Kisan Sabha of the peasant front of the Communist Party of India. Started in September 1946.
- ❖ The Eka Movement, also known as the Unity Movement, was a significant peasant movement that emerged in the districts of Lucknow, Hardoi, Unnao, and Sitapur in colonial India in November 1921. It was part of a broader wave of peasant uprisings that occurred in the aftermath of World War I.
- ❖ Bardoli Satyagraha was organized by the Kunbi-Patidar land-owning peasants and untouchables, supported by the Mehta brothers in Surat in 1928. The Bardoli Satyagraha was a farmers' agitation and nationalist movement in India against the increased taxation of farmers by the colonial government. It demanded a cancellation of the 22% tax hike being levied in the Bombay Presidency. The movement began on 12 June 1928. It was eventually led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

4) C. Both 1 and 2

- ❖ Lucknow Pact (December 1916) was an agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, (who at that period was a member of both Congress and Muslim League, was an associate of Tilak, and hailed as 'ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity' and the person considered as the chief architecture of Lucknow Pact.)
- ❖ The Congress adopted it at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on December 31, 1916. The Lucknow Pact between Congress and the Muslim League could be considered an important event during the nationalistic struggle for freedom.
- ❖ While the League agreed to present joint constitutional demands with the Congress to the government, the Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates, which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates.
- ❖ The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt with both the structure of India's government and the relationship between the Hindu and Muslim communities. So, Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

LUCKNOW SESSION OF INC 1916

- President – Ambika Charan Majoomdar.
- This session brought the moderates and extremists in Congress on common platform again after nearly a decade particularly due to efforts of Annie Besant.
- The Congress President in his address said that "if the congress was buried at Surat, it is reborn in Lucknow in the garden of Wajid Ali Shah".
- Congress and All India Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact.

5) B. 2 only

- ❖ In 1908, the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorists of the freedom movement, known as Barrah Dacoity, was organized by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das in East Bengal to raise funds for revolutionary activities. In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. Kingsford was not in the carriage.
- ❖ Unfortunately, two British ladies instead got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead, while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ Annie Besant became the first woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1917 (Lucknow session). She played a significant role in the Indian

independence movement to make the country independent.

- ❖ The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress presided over by a Moderate, Ambika Charan Majumdar, in 1916, finally readmitted the Extremists led by Tilak to the Congress fold. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

Annie Besant
(1847-1933)

- Came to India for the first time in 1893 as part of the Theosophical Society.
- She joined the Indian National Congress (INC) and demanded government action towards self-rule.
- When the First World War broke out, she said, "England's need is India's opportunity."
- Besant launched the All India Home Rule League in 1916 along with Tilak. The League was the first Indian political party which advocated self-rule as its motto.
- Established Central Hindu School and College at Banaras, opened Madanapalle College (now in Andhra Pradesh).
- President of the Calcutta Session of INC, AD 1917.



Newspapers :

- New India
- Commonweal

6) A. It was an Indian steamship that sailed to Canada carrying people from Punjab

- ❖ Komagata Maru was the name of a ship carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants from Singapore to Vancouver. They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty.
- ❖ It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British Government. The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914. The inmates refused to board the Punjab-bound train. In the ensuing conflict with the police at Budge Budge near Calcutta, 22 persons died.
- ❖ Therefore, the Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru, on which a group of people from British India attempted to immigrate to Canada in April 1914. So, Option (a) is not correct.

7) C. 3 only

- ❖ Based on the preparatory sessions of the All India Hindu Sabha were held at Haridwar (13 February 1915), Lucknow (17 February 1915) and Delhi (27 February 1915), in April 1915, Sarvadeshak (All India) Hindu Sabha was formed as an umbrella organisation of regional Hindu Sabhas, at the Kumbh Mela in Haridwar.
- ❖ The Hindu Mahasabha was a Hindu party that remained confined to North India. It aimed to unite Hindu society by encouraging the Hindus to transcend the divisions of caste and sect. It sought

to define Hindu identity in opposition to Muslim identity. So, Statement 1 is not correct; and Statement 3 is correct.

- ❖ The Hindu Mahasabha did not make demands for autonomy for Hindu-majority areas in India. It aimed to unite Hindu society by encouraging the Hindus to transcend the divisions of caste and sect.
- ❖ The Hindu Mahasabha was vehemently opposed to the proposals for creating new Muslim-majority provinces and reservation of seats for Muslim majorities in Punjab and Bengal (which would ensure Muslim control over legislatures in both). It also demanded a strictly unitary structure.
- ❖ Muslim league began to make demands for autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent or Pakistan in the 1940s. Statement 2 is not correct.

8) B. 2 only

- ❖ The Congress split at Surat came in December 1907, when revolutionary activity had gained momentum. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in December 1906, the Moderate enthusiasm had cooled a bit because of the popularity of the Extremists and the revolutionaries and because of communal riots. Here, the Extremists wanted either Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president, while the Moderates proposed the name of Dadabhai Naoroji, widely respected by all the nationalists.
- ❖ Finally, Dadabhai Naoroji was elected as the president. As a concession to the militants, the goal of the Indian National Congress was defined as 'swarajya or self-government,' like the United Kingdom or the colonies of Australia and Canada. Therefore, both the extremists and moderates had different options for the president. So, Statement 1 is not correct.



सुरत विभाजन 1907 ई.

1907, सुरत अधिवेशन (विभाजन)

कारण

- अध्यक्ष के चुनाव पर अंतर
- अंततः रासबिहारी अध्यक्ष बने
- स्वदेशी आंदोलन का विस्तार
- 1905 में आए प्रिंस ऑफ वेल्स का कांग्रेस ने स्वागत किया
- चरमपंथियों ने विरोध किया।

परिणाम

- 1908 ई.: कांग्रेस की नवीन संविधान और नियमावली बनी।
- तिलक को 6 वर्षों के लिए जेल (देशद्रोह के मामले में)
- लाला लाजपत राय विदेश चले गए
- बिपिन चंद्र पाल और अरविंद घोष का सक्रिय राजनीति से संन्यास

■ बनारस अधिवेशन (1905): नरमपंथियों और चरमपंथियों (कांग्रेस) के मतभेद सामने आए

■ चरमपंथी स्वदेशी आंदोलन को पूरे देश में फैलाना चाहते थे

■ नरमपंथी इसे केवल बंगाल तक सीमित रखना चाहते थे

चरमपंथी नेता: बाल गंगाधर तिलक, लाला लाजपत राय, बिपिन चंद्र पाल और अरविंद घोष

9) D. A.O.Hume

- ❖ In the later 1870s and early 1880s, a solid ground had been prepared for the establishment of an all-India organisation. The final shape to this idea was given by a retired English civil servant, A.O. Hume, who mobilised leading intellectuals of the time and, with their cooperation, organised the first session of the Indian National Congress at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay in December 1885. Though A.O. Hume played a prominent role in establishing Indian National Congress, he never served as its president.

10) C. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ The political method of the Moderates was "constitutional agitation within the four walls of law and slow, orderly political progress." The moderate leaders adopted the strategy of influencing and organising public opinion to compel the British to approve their (moderates') demands.
- ❖ Their political strategy emphasized building-up public opinion in India and outside India, especially in Britain. In India, they sought to promote national consciousness and educate the people on political issues by submitting petitions to British authorities, organising meetings, passing resolutions and giving speeches. Outside India, in Britain, they made efforts to familiarise the people of Britain and the Parliament with the 'real' conditions in India. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

Differences Between Moderates and Extremists

Moderates	Extremists
1. Social base—zamindars and upper middle classes in towns.	1. Social base—educated middle and lower middle classes in towns.
2. Ideological inspiration—western liberal thought and European history.	2. Ideological inspiration—Indian history, cultural heritage and Hindu traditional symbols.
3. Believed in England's providential mission in India.	3. Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.
4. Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.	4. Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India.
5. Professed loyalty to the British Crown.	5. Believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.
6. Believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.	6. Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices.
7. Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services.	7. Demanded swaraj as the panacea for Indian ills.
8. Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.	8. Did not hesitate to use extra-constitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives.
9. They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.	9. They were patriots who made sacrifices for the sake of the country.

11) C. They adopted peaceful and constitutional means to achieve their demands

- ❖ The moderate political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law

and showed a slow but orderly political progress. The Moderates believed that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions. Therefore, if public opinion could be created in the country and public demands be presented to the government through resolutions, petitions, meetings, etc., the authorities would concede these demands gradually.

- ❖ To achieve these ends, they worked on a two-pronged methodology—one, create a strong public opinion to arouse consciousness and national spirit and then educate and unite people on common political questions; and two, persuade the British Government and British public opinion to introduce reforms in India on the lines laid out by the nationalists. They used the method of ‘prayer and petition’ and if that failed, they resorted to constitutional agitation.

12) B. 2 and 3 only

The East India Association was organized by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare. Later, branches of the association were started in prominent Indian cities. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

13) D. 4-1-3-2

Political Associations Before Indian National Congress

- ❖ 1836—Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha Zamindari Association or Landholders’ Society
- ❖ 1843—Bengal British India Society
- ❖ 1851—British Indian Association
- ❖ 1852- Bombay Association
- ❖ 1866—East India Association
- ❖ 1870—Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- ❖ 1875—Indian League
- ❖ 1876—Indian Association of Calcutta or Indian National Association
- ❖ 1885—Bombay Presidency Association
- ❖ 1884—Madras Mahajan Sabha.

14) B. 1 and 3 only

He supported atheism and rationality, and disapproved orthodox Hindu belief. As a result, he disregarded cow worship as superstitious.

He was the President (not the founder) of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943.

15) A. 1 and 2 only

The Indian National Liberal Federation was founded in 1918 by Surendranath Banerjea, as a reaction to the Montagu-Chelmsford report of 1918, and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S.

Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar. So, Option (a) is correct.

16) D. They demanded to abolish Permanent Settlement from all parts of India

The Congress programme during the first phase (1885-1905) was very modest. It demanded moderate constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganization, and defense of civil rights. Some of the important demands were as follows,

- ❖ Organization of the provincial councils.
- ❖ Simultaneous examination for the I.C.S. in India and England.
- ❖ Reduction in land revenue and salt duty.
- ❖ Abolition or reconstitution of the Indian Council.
- ❖ Separation of the Judiciary from the executive.
- ❖ Repeal of the Arms Act.
- ❖ Appointment of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Army.
- ❖ Reduction of military expenditure and
- ❖ Introduction of Permanent Settlement to other parts of India.

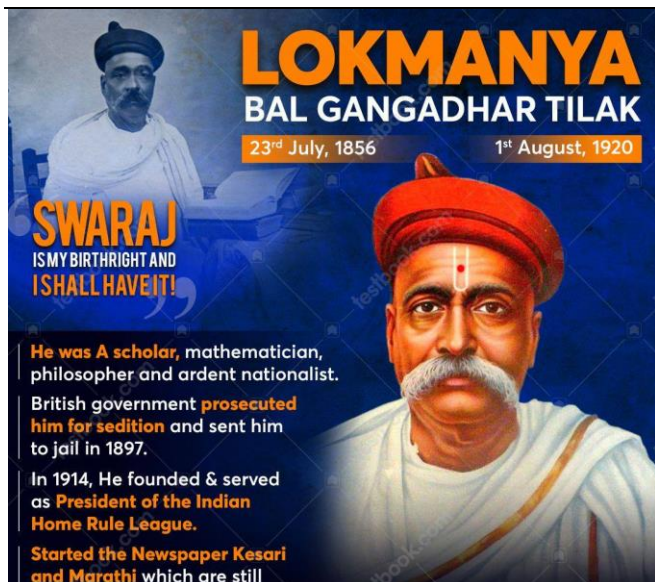
But with respect to the Permanent Settlement, the moderates did not demand the abolishment of Permanent Settlement from all parts but rather demanded the extension to other parts.

17) B. 2 and 3 only

Mahatma Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in the context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. Gandhi went to Champaran with Rajkumar early in 1917 accompanied by Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parekh, and J.B. Kripalani. Whereas, Indulal Yajnik assisted Gandhi in Kheda satyagraha. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

18) B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- ❖ Bal Gangadhar Tilak an extremist in the Indian National Congress, had also been influenced by his growing disillusion with the coercive and repressive technics of the bureaucracy. He believed in legal methods of agitation and was twice elected to the Bombay Legislative Council.
- ❖ He contemplated election also a third time. He formed the Congress Democratic Party in 1920 for contesting the election to fight for attaining Swaraj in the Bombay province. It was the base for the Democratic Swaraj Party of 1937. So, Option (b) is correct.



19) A. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ Tagore took an active interest in the Swadeshi and Boycott movements, which he had hoped would be motivated by education and unity for the people of Bengal. His songs of patriotism, such as Banglar Maati.
- ❖ Banglar Jol (Earth of Bengal, Water of Bengal), bolstered the movements and epitomized Hindu-Muslim unity. The tradition of tying rakhis found its origin in the Swadeshi movement — Tagore used it as another tool to unite Hindus and Muslims in the face of the impending partition.
- ❖ But as the movement grew in strength and violence spread, Tagore became increasingly disillusioned. For Tagore, the view of nationalism and patriotism that the movement was taking on was too narrow. He disengaged with the movement but remained expressive on the issue of independence through his art and writings. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

20) B. Hasrat Mohani

- ❖ In early 1919, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay. The initiative was taken by Muslim merchants and their actions were confined to meetings, petitions, and deputations in favour of the Khalifa. However, there soon emerged a militant trend within the movement. The leaders of this trend were not satisfied with a moderate approach. Instead, they preached for the launching of a countrywide movement.
- ❖ They advocated, for the first time, at the All India Khilafat Conference in Delhi (22-23 November 1919) Non-cooperation with the British Government in India. It was at this conference that Hasrat Mohani made a call for the boycott of British goods. So, Option (b) is correct.

21) B. 2 and 3 only

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. April 1919 saw the biggest and the most violent anti-British upsurge since 1857. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

22) D. 1, 3 and 4

Nawab Abdul Latif founded the Mohammedan Literary Society in 1863 in Kolkata, Bengal Presidency, British Raj. Latif was the society's secretary, while Prince Mahomed Ruheemoodin of Mysore was the president. The society's goal was to educate Muslim youth in English medium schools that would allow them to compete with their English and Hindu peers. So, Pair 2 is not correct.

23) D. 1, 2 and 3

24) C. 1, 2 and 3

25) D. 1, 2 and 3

26) D. Mappila rebellion

- ❖ In August 1921, peasant discontent erupted in the Malabar district of Kerala. Here Mappila (Muslim) tenants rebelled. Their grievances related to the lack of any security of tenure, renewal fees, high rents, and other oppressive landlord exactions. In the nineteenth century as well, there had been cases of Mappila resistance to landlord oppression but what erupted in 1921 was on a different scale together.
- ❖ The strength for this resistance had first come from the Malabar District Congress Conference held at Manjeri in April 1920. This conference supported the tenants' cause and demanded legislation to regulate landlord-tenant relations. The change was significant because earlier the landlords had successfully prevented Congress from committing itself to the tenants' cause.
- ❖ The Manjeri conference was followed by the formation of a tenants' association at Kozhikode, and soon tenants' associations were set up in other parts of the district.

27) C. 1 and 2 only

Famous Conspiracy Cases

Case	Date	Accused
Nasik Conspiracy	1909-10	Vinayak Savarkar
Alipore	1908	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hawrah case	1910	Jatin Mukharjee
Dacca Case	1910	Pulin Das
Delhi case	1915	Amirchand, Awad Bihari and Bal Mukund
Lahore case	1929 - 30	Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev
Banaras case	1915 - 16	Sachindranath Sanyal
Kakori case	1925	Rama Prasad Bismil and Ashfaq

- ❖ In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. Kingsford was not in the carriage.
- ❖ Unfortunately, two British ladies instead, got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead, while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged.
- ❖ The Ghosh brothers including the Aurobindo ghosh and Barindra ghosh, were charged with 'conspiracy' or 'waging war against the King' – the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging in the
- ❖ Alipore conspiracy case (Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy). Aurobindo Ghosh was acquitted due to lack of evidence, and others served varying life terms in prison. Thus, Khudiram Bose and Aurobindo Ghosh were involved in the Alipore conspiracy case given among. So, Option (c) is correct.
- ❖ Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a spectacular bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk in December 1912.
- ❖ Investigations following the assassination attempt led to the Delhi Conspiracy trial. At the end of the trial, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed for their roles in the conspiracy. Rashbehari Bose was known as the person behind the plan, but he evaded arrest because, it is said, he escaped by donning a disguise. Thus, Kumar Biswas, Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal were involved in the Delhi conspiracy case.

So long as Britain has control over India, the lives and property of weaker nations are not safe, and peace can never reign in the world...



Revolutionary leader **Rashbehari Bose** was born on May 25, 1886

THE SILENT FIGHTER

Was forced to go into hiding after a failed attempt to assassinate Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India

Was one of the key organisers of the **Ghadar Revolution**

Escaped to Tokyo where he established the Indian Independence League and persuaded Japan to support India's freedom struggle

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28) A. 1 and 2 only

After 1931 there was a dip in the working-class movement because of a split in 1931 in which the corporatist trend led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation. During the 1937 elections, the AITUC supported the Congress candidates. The Congress ministries were generally sympathetic to the workers' demands. Much legislation which was favorable to the workers was passed. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

29) A. Meerut Conspiracy Case

The Meerut Conspiracy Case was a court case that was initiated in British Raj in March 1929 and decided in 1933. In March 1929, the Government arrested 31 labour leaders, and the three-and-a-half-year trial resulted in the conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaukat Usmani, and others. This trial is known as Meerut Conspiracy Case. The trial got worldwide publicity but weakened the working-class movement. So, Option (a) is correct.

Kanpur Conspiracy, 1924	British government started the case against four communists-Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A.Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Nalni Gupta. The government alleged that the Communists wanted to deprive the British King of the sovereignty of British India.
Kakori Conspiracy, 1925	ten revolutionaries held up the train from Saharanpur to Lucknow at Kakori and looted its official railway cash. Sachin Sanyal, Asfaquallah Khan, Ramprasad Bismil and Roshan Lehari were hanged.
Lahore Conspiracy, 1928 (RBS)	Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru assassinated Saunders, a police official, at Lahore to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death
Meerut Conspiracy, 1929	Bhagat Singh & Batukeswar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8th 1929 against the passage of Public Safety Bill & Trade Disputes Bill.

30) C. Both 1 and 2

31) D. 1 and 4 only

- ❖ The raid was taken in the name of the Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch. All the revolutionaries gathered outside the Police

Armouries. Surya Sen was formally declared the President of the Provincial Revolutionary Government. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

- ❖ The Chittagong group included many Muslims, such as Sattar, Mir Ahmed, Fakir Ahmed Mian, and Tunu Mian. Surya Sen and his comrades were given active and massive support by Muslim villagers, enabling them to avoid and resist arrest for nearly three years. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

32) B. 2 and 3 only

- ❖ Congress Moderates, were the first in the 19th century to develop an economic critique of colonialism. This critique was, also, perhaps their most important contribution to the development of the national movement in India — and the themes built around it were later popularized on a massive scale.
- ❖ The process of disillusionment set in gradually after 1860 as the reality of social development in India failed to conform to their hopes. They began to notice that while progress in new directions was slow and halting; overall the country was regressing and underdeveloping. Gradually, their image of British rule began to take on darker hues; and they began to probe deeper into the reality of British rule and its impact on India.
- ❖ They clearly understood the fact that the essence of British imperialism lay in the subordination of the Indian economy to the British economy. They delineated the colonial structure in all its three aspects of domination through trade, industry and finance. They were able to see that colonialism no longer functioned through the crude tools of plunder and tribute and mercantilism but operated through the more disguised and complex mechanism of free trade and foreign capital investment. The essence of 19th century colonialism, they said, lay in the transformation of India into a supplier of food stuffs and raw materials to the metropolis, a market for the metropolitan manufacturers, and a field for the investment of British capital.
- ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji, Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Romesh Chandra Dutt, G.V. Joshi, G. Subramaniya, Iyer, G.K. Gokhale, Prithwis Chandra Ray and Dinshaw Wacha were prominent economic critics of British Imperialism.
- ❖ Sir Syed Ahmed a Islamic reformer, philosopher, and educationist was loyal to British Raj throughout his entire life.

33) B. 1 and 4 only

- ❖ Pair 1 is incorrect: 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, Sib Chandra Deb, and Umeshchandra Dutta. It reiterated the Brahmo doctrines of faith in a Supreme being, one God, the belief that no scripture or man is infallible, belief in the dictates of reason, truth, and morality.

- ❖ Pair 4 is incorrect: A follower of Gokhale, Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

34) D. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ Rash Behari Bose was born in Bardhawan, West Bengal. Although he was more interested in revolutionary activities, he earned a degree in medical science and engineering.
- ❖ Bose learned the tricks of making crude bombs even before he had passed matriculation.
- ❖ His sacrifices and organisational skills formed a big part in India's struggle for independence.
- ❖ He was one of the key organisers of Ghadar revolution that aimed to attack the British army from the inside. It helped in activating an uprising in India.
- ❖ He also played a crucial role in organising the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).
- ❖ To activate the Indian independence struggle in abroad, he, along with A M Nair, persuaded the Japanese authorities to support and stand by the Indian nationalists.
- ❖ He performed a key role in establishing the Indian Independence League.
- ❖ He attempted to assassinate Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb at his parade in Delhi on December 23, 1912.
- ❖ He escaped the arrest but several of his confidants were arrested and hanged for the famous Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- ❖ Rash Behari Bose escaped from India in 1915 and lived in Japan as an escapee. In 1943, he handed over the charge of Azad Hind Fauj to Subhas Chandra Bose.
- ❖ The Japanese government had honoured him with the 'Order of the Rising Sun'
- ❖ Rash Behari Bose died in Tokyo in 1945.

35) C. 1 and 3 only

Statement 2 is incorrect: The moderate political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law and showed a slow but orderly political progress.

36) D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

The Home Rule agitation proved to be short-lived. By 1919, it had petered out. The reasons for the decline were as follows.

- ❖ There was a lack of effective organisation.
- ❖ Communal riots were witnessed during 1917-18.
- ❖ The Moderates who had joined the Congress after Annie Besant's arrest were pacified by talk of reforms (contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917 which held self-government as the long-term goal of the British rule in India) and Besant's release.
- ❖ Talk of passive resistance by the Extremists kept the Moderates away from activity from September 1918 onwards.
- ❖ The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms which became known in July 1918 further divided the nationalist ranks.
- ❖ Annie Besant herself was in two minds about the use of the league after the announcement of the reforms. Annie Besant vacillated over her response to the reforms and the techniques of passive resistance.
- ❖ Gandhi's fresh approach to the struggle for freedom was slowly but surely catching the imagination of the people, and the mass movement that was gathering momentum pushed the home rule movement onto the side lines till it petered out.

37) C. 1 and 3 only

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.

38) D. Sultan of turkey would rule all the Muslim majority countries.

The demands of the movement had nothing to do with India but the question of Caliph was used as a symbol by the Khilafat leaders to unite the Indian Muslim community who were divided along regional, linguistic, class and sectarian lines.

39) B. 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organised around a weekly newspaper. The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast and in the Far East.

40) A. 3 and 4 only

- ❖ **Champaran Satyagraha (1917) — First Civil Disobedience**

- It was the first attempt at mobilizing the Indian masses and was made by Gandhi on an invitation by peasants of Champaran.

❖ **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) — First Hunger Strike**

- Gandhi met with his first success in his homeland. The struggle enabled him to closely understand the condition of peasantry.

❖ **Kheda Satyagraha (1918) — First Non-Cooperation**

- The peasants of Kheda district, due to the failure of monsoon, were in distress. They had appealed to the colonial authorities for remission of land revenue during 1918. Gandhi, along with Vithalbhai Patel, intervened on behalf of the poor peasants and advised them to withhold payment and 'fight unto death against such a spirit of vindictiveness and tyranny.'

❖ **Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act(1919) — First Mass Strike**

- It was as part of the British policy of 'rally the moderates and isolate the extremists'. This Act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial. Gandhi and his associates were shocked. It was the 'Satyagraha Sabha' founded by Gandhi, which pledged to disobey the Act first.

41) D. 1, 2 and 3

42) B. 2, 3 and 4 only

The main aims of the Indian National Congress in the initial stage were to:

- ❖ found a democratic, nationalist movement;
- ❖ politicise and politically educate people;
- ❖ establish the headquarters for a movement;
- ❖ promote friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country;
- ❖ develop and propagate an anti-colonial nationalist ideology;
- ❖ formulate and present popular demands before the government with a view to unifying the people over a common economic and political programme;
- ❖ develop and consolidate a feeling of national unity among people irrespective of religion, caste, or province.
- ❖ carefully promote and nurture Indian nationhood.

INC passed a resolution for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) in its Lahore Session on 19 December 1929.

43) D. The Congress did not agree to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections. The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections and for preferences in their favour (beyond the proportions indicated by population) in all provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, where some ground was given to the Hindu and Sikh minorities. This pact paved the way for Hindu-Muslim cooperation in the Khilafat Movement and Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement.

44) A. 1 and 3 only

Many factors contributed to the rise of militant nationalism during 1905-1909:

- ❖ Recognition of the True Nature of British Rule
- ❖ Growth of Confidence and Self-Respect
- ❖ Growth of Education
- ❖ International Influences
- ❖ Reaction to Increasing Westernisation
- ❖ Dissatisfaction with Achievements of Moderates
- ❖ Reactionary Policies of Curzon
- ❖ Existence of a Militant School of Thought
- ❖ Emergence of a Trained Leadership

45) C. Both 1 and 2

46) D. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ In the period 1903-1905, the leadership was provided by men like Surendranath Banerjea, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray. The methods adopted were petitions to the government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi, Sanjibani and Bengalee.
- ❖ Their objective was to exert sufficient pressure on the government through an educated public opinion in India and England to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.
- ❖ On August 7, 1905, with the passage of the Boycott Resolution in a massive meeting held in the Calcutta Townhall, the formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made.

47) D. Non-Cooperation movement

Difference between Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement



Non-cooperation movement included boycott of schools, colleges, courts, government offices, legislatures, foreign goods, return of government conferred titles and awards.

Gandhi accompanied by the Ali brothers undertook a nationwide tour. Heaps of foreign cloths were burnt publicly and their imports fell by half. Picketing of shops selling foreign liquor and of toddy shops was undertaken at many places. In the year 1920, a special session of INC was organized in Calcutta. Lala Lajpat Roy was the president of the session. A resolution of non-cooperation movement was adopted in the session and later it was ratified in the Nagpur session of 1920. "Swaraj within a Year" slogan was adopted. On 1st August 1920 Tilak died. Later Tilak Swarajya Fund was started which was oversubscribed and one crore rupees were collected.

48) D. Neither 1 nor 2

The first revolutionary groups were organised in 1902 in Midnapore (under Jnanendranath Basu) and in Calcutta (the Anushilan Samiti founded by Promotha Mitter, and including Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, and others.) But their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08.

In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions.

By 1905–06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence. For instance, after severe police brutalities on participants of the Barisal Conference (April 1906), the Yugantar wrote: “The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force.”

Rashbehari (or Rash Behari) Bose and Sachin Sanyal had organised a secret society covering far-flung areas of Punjab, Delhi, and United Provinces, while some others like Hemachandra Kanungo went abroad for military and political training.

49) C. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect:
- ❖ At a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established. The programme was to include—
 - boycott of government schools and colleges.
 - boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead.
- ❖ Statement 3 is correct: During the movement, the participants were supposed to work for Hindu-Muslim unity and for removal of untouchability, all the time remaining non-violent.

50) A. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ Statement 3 is incorrect: 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.
- ❖ 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).
- ❖ Dyer was not, however, universally condemned. In the House of Lords, most of the peers favoured Dyer, and the house passed a motion in his support. And the Morning Post is reported to have raised a sum of 26,000 pounds for Dyer; a famous contributor to the fund was Rudyard Kipling.

51) B. 1 and 3 only

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 were organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.

52) C. 1 and 3 only

Statement 2 is incorrect: 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.

53) D. 4-1-3-2

- ❖ The early attempts associated with working-class agitations were organized to improve the condition of the workers. These efforts were made as early as the 1870s by philanthropists. Sasipada Banerjee, a Brahmo Social reformer, set up a Workingmen's Club in 1870 with the primary idea of educating the workers.
- ❖ Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (TLA), with 14,000 workers on its rolls, was perhaps the largest single trade union of the time. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi and Anasuya Sarabhai and Shankerlal Banker founded the Ahmedabad textile labour association.
- ❖ The most important development was the formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920. Lokamanya Tilak, who had developed a close association with Bombay work, was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the AITUC, which had Lala Lajpat Rai, the famous Extremist leader from Punjab, as its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal, who was to become a major name in the Indian labour movement, as its General Secretary.
- ❖ It was in the second half of the 1920s that consolidation of various Left ideological trends occurred and began to have a significant impact on the national movement. Various Communist groups in different parts of India had by early 1927 organized themselves into the Workers' and Peasants' Parties (WPP), under the leadership of people like S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, P.C. Joshi and Sohan Singh Josh. The WPPs, functioning as a left-wing within the Congress, rapidly gained in strength within the Congress organization at the provincial and the all-India levels.

54) D. Unlike the earlier Kisan Sabha movement, the Eka Movement excluded zamindars from its ranks.

Unlike the earlier Kisan Sabha a movement that was based almost solely on tenants, the Eka Movement included in its ranks many small zamindars who found themselves disenchanted with the Government because of its heavy land revenue demand.

55) B. 2 and 3 only

A group of educated liberal Muslims came forward and tendered support to the anti-partition agitation and the Swadeshi Movement. This broad-minded group supported the Indian National Congress and opposed the partition. The most prominent among this section of the Muslims were:

- ❖ Khwaja Atiqullah, step-brother of Nawab Salimullah. At the Calcutta session of the Congress(1906), he moved a resolution denouncing the partition of Bengal.
- ❖ Abdur Rasul, a prominent muslim leader. He presided over the Bengal Congress Conference held at Barisal in 1906. He published the Weekly Mussalman in 1906.
- ❖ Liaquat Hussain, a liberal Muslim who vehemently opposed the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the British. Most of the upper and middle class Muslims stayed away or, led by Nawab Khwaja Salimullah of Dacca, supported the partition on the plea that it would give them a Muslim-majority East Bengal. To further government interests, the All India Muslim League was propped up on December 30, 1905 as an anti-Congress front, and reactionary elements like Nawab Salimullah of Dacca were encouraged.

56) A. 1 only

- ❖ Pair 2 is not correctly matched: In order to better organize the campaign for the amelioration of the untouchables' condition, Gandhi set up a new body in October 1932. The All India Anti-Untouchability League was first named and later renamed the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Gandhi started publishing a weekly journal called "Harijan" on 11 February 1933 from Yerwada Jail during British rule.
- ❖ Pair 3 is not correctly matched: All India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF), was the first all-India political party exclusively for Scheduled Castes. Dr. Ambedkar founded SCF in a national convention of the Scheduled castes held at Nagpur. It was presided by Rao Bahadur N. Shivraj, a renowned Dalit leader from Madras. An executive body of All India SCF was elected in the convention. Rao Bahadur N.Shivraj was elected president and P.N.Rajbhoj (Bombay) was elected general secretary.

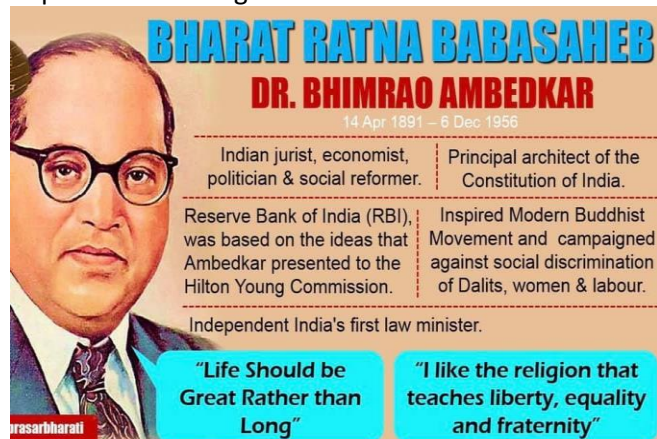
57) C. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ Indian Social Conference met for the first time in Madras in 1887. M.G.Ranade's clear intention was to bind the social reform movement as closely as possible to Congress, even if it remained organizationally separate. It acts virtually as the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Later Ranade arranged sessions of the conference

every year, immediately following the session of Congress, and at the same location. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

58) B. 1 and 2 only

Philosophy of Hinduism is one of the several unpublished writings of Dr. B.R Ambedkar.



59) C. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ In 1907 when the Transvaal legislature passed a law requiring all Asians to take out registration cards, he launched a campaign of passive resistance, coining the phrase, satyagraha.
- ❖ He also set up the Tolstoy Farm (1910) for all those taking part in the movement. He also campaigned against restrictions on Indian migration and against poll tax.
- ❖ The Indians protested the Transvaal Immigration Act, by illegally migrating from Natal into Transvaal. Gokhale toured the whole country (India) mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa. Even Lord Hardinge, condemned the repression by the British.
- ❖ Eventually, through a series of negotiations involving Gandhi, Lord Hardinge, C.F. Andrews, and General Smuts, an agreement (Gandhi-Smuts Agreement) was reached in June 1914 by which the Government of South Africa conceded the major Indian demands relating to the poll tax, the registration certificates and marriages solemnized according to Indian rites, and promised to treat the issue of Indian immigration in a sympathetic manner. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

60) D. 1 and 3 only

An important change was made in the Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extra-constitutional mass struggle. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

61) A. Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar

In 1910, Tarak Nath Das and G.D. Kumar, by now forced out of Vancouver, set up the United India House in Seattle in the US, where every Saturday they lectured to a group of twenty-five Indian laborers.

62) A. Kamini Kumar Chanda

In the Barak Valley, political activity began during the swadeshi movement under the aegis of Kamini Kumar Chanda.

63) D. 1, 2 and 3

64) A. 2-1-3

❖ **Satyagraha against Registration Certificates (1906)**

- The government in South Africa enacted legislation making it compulsory for Indians to take out certificates of registration that held their fingerprints. It was essential to carry these in person at all times. At a huge public meeting held on 11 September 1906, in the Empire Theatre in Johannesburg, Indians resolved that they would refuse to submit to this law and would face the consequences. The Government remained adamant, and so did the Indians. Gandhiji formed the Passive Resistance Association in 1906 to conduct the campaign.
- General Smuts called Gandhiji for talks and promised to withdraw the legislation if Indians voluntarily agreed to register themselves. Gandhiji accepted and was the first to register. But Smuts ordered that the voluntary registrations be ratified under the law. The Indians under the leadership of Gandhiji retaliated by publicly burning their registration certificates on 16, August 1908.

❖ **Campaign against Poll Tax and Invalidation of Indian Marriages**

- The movement was widened further to include resistance to the poll tax of three pounds that was imposed on all ex-indentured Indians. The inclusion of the demand for the abolition of this tax, a particularly heavy charge on poor laborers whose wages hardly averaged ten shillings a month, immediately drew the indentured and ex-indentured laborers into the struggle.
- In March 1913, the satyagrahi's campaign was motivated again by government action.
- Supreme Court invalidated all marriages not conducted according to Christian rites and registered by the Registrar of Marriages. By implication, Hindu, Muslim, and Parsi

marriages were illegal and the children born through these marriages were illegitimate.

65) A. Syed Ameer Ali

On 27 January 1909, Syed Ameer Ali led a strong deputation to Lord Morley and submitted a Memorial, pleading for a separate Muslim electorate. The effective agitation of Ameer Ali and the London Muslim League, influenced Lord Morley to provide for separate Muslim electorates in his Reforms Bill.

66) D. 4-2-3-1

- ❖ 1908—Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose attempt to murder Muzaffarpur Magistrate, Kingsford.
- ❖ 1912—Bomb thrown at Viceroy Hardinge by Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal.
- ❖ 1897—Chapekar brothers kill Rand, the plague commissioner of Poona and Lt. Ayerst.
- ❖ 1909—Madan Lal Dhingra murdered Curzon-Wyllie; Madame Bhikaji Cama operated from Paris and Geneva and brought out journal Bande Mataram.

67) B. 2 only

Some of the prominent leaders of the extremist phase of the national movement are:

- ❖ Aurobindo Ghosh
- ❖ Ashwini Kumar Dutt
- ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai
- ❖ Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ❖ Bipin Chandra Pal
- ❖ Brahma Bandhav Upadhyay
- ❖ Satish Chandra Mukherjee
- ❖ Pulin Das
- ❖ Ras Bihari Bose
- ❖ Apurva Kumar Ghosh
- ❖ Rajnikant Sen

Moderates	Radicals
1. They are the Early nationalists,	1. They are Assertive Nationalists,
2. They wanted Self Government,	2. They wanted "SWARAJ" i.e. the Total Freedom,
3. They are not totally against to the British rule,	3. They are totally against to the British rule and wanted to uproot it,
4. They believed to adopt the Constitutional methods to achieve their objectives,	4. They believe to adopt the Revolutionary methods to achieve their objectives,
5. They believed and entrusted the policy of Cooperation.	5. They entrusted the Policy of Non- Cooperation.

68) D. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ The 21st session of the Indian National Congress was held at Benares from Dec. 27-30, 1905. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the president of this session. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

- ❖ The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement took place on 7th August 1905 in a meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall. The Boycott movement was also launched along with the Swadeshi movement. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- ❖ The division between extremists and moderates could also be felt for the first time in this session. Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India from 1905 - 1910. Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy of India from 1910-16. (Lord Curzon resigned in the year 1905 itself after which Lord Minto was appointed in the same year). Hence statement 3 is not correct.

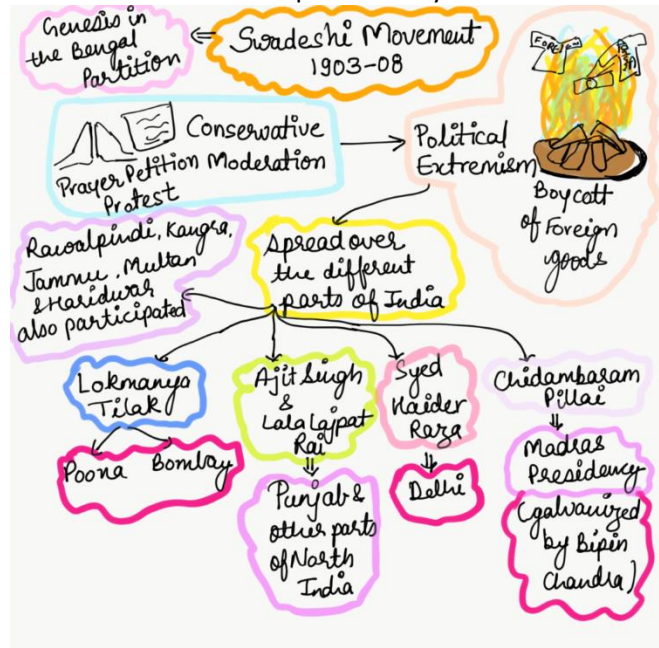
69) B. 1 and 2 only

Justice Davar awarded Tilak a sentence of six years' transportation and after some time Tilak was sent to a prison in Mandalay in Burma. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

70) A. Dakshinranjan Mitra Majumdar

Dakshinranjan Mitra Majumdar's collection of Bangla folk tales Thakurmar Jhuli: Banglar Rupkatha (Grandmother's Tales: Fairy Tales of Bengal), published in 1907 was one of them.

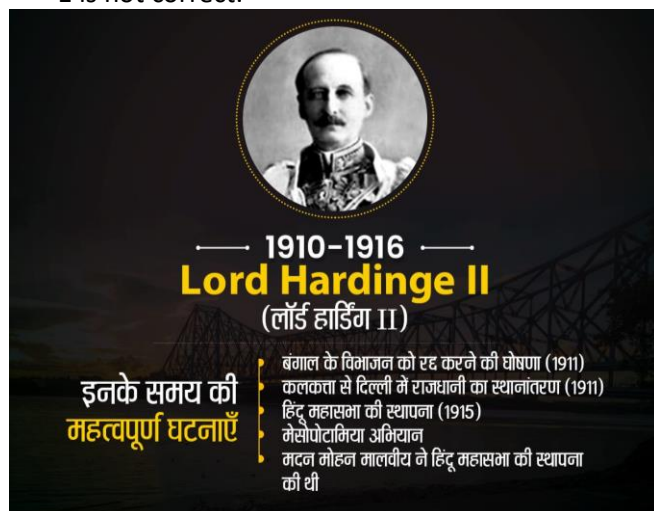
Following the ideals of 'Swadeshi', Mitra Majumdar introduced the collection as an indigenous alternative to the children's stories produced by the West.



71) D. 3 only

- ❖ In 1911 the Bengal partition was annulled and the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi, East and West Bengal were reunited; Assam again became a chief commissionership, while Bihar and Orissa were separated to form a new province. Hence statement 2 is not correct and statement 3 is correct.

- ❖ Lord Hardinge II was the Viceroy of India from 1910-16 (during the annulment). Hence statement 1 is not correct.



72) A. prohibition of students' participation in politics.

Following the 1905 Partition of Bengal, (Banga-Bhang), the British regime let loose a cycle of repression throughout the country. In view of the significant participation of students in political agitation, the government, in 1906, under a new circular 'Risley Circular' (named after H.H. Risley, the then Secretary to the Government of India, responsible for mooted the idea) prohibited students' participation in politics or any other agitation.

73) A. 1-2-3

- ❖ The Kakori Train Robbery took place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925.
- ❖ In December 1928 Bhagat Singh and Rajguru, aided by Chandrasekhar Azad and Sukhdev killed John Saunders, the deputy superintendent of police, mistaking him for Scott.
- ❖ Jatindra Nath Das breathed his last on September 13, 1929, after a 63-day-long fast for protecting political prisoners from injustice. Only 25 years old at the time, Das had undertaken this hunger strike along with Shaheed Bhagat Singh and other imprisoned freedom fighters in the Lahore Central Jail.

KAKORI CONSPIRACY

Kakori train robbery took place on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement

Number 8 Down Train travelling from Shahjahanpur to Lucknow was looted to steal British Money.

Approx 8,000 Rupees were looted.

Robbery was executed by Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Thakur Roshan Singh, Sachindra Bakshi, Chandrasekhar Azad, Keshab Chakravarty, Banwari Lal, Mukundi Lal & Manmathnath Gupta.

40 people were arrested from all over India.

Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Nath Lahiri and Ashfaqullah were given death sentence.

Shachindra Nath Sanyal & Shachindra Nath Bakshi were sent to Kala Pani.

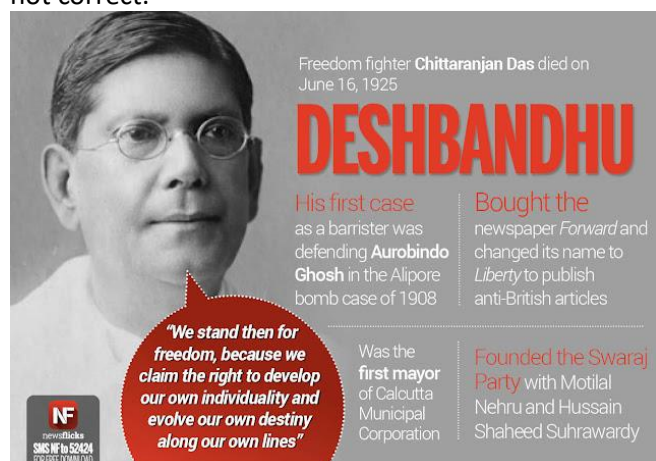
PRASAR BHARATI

74) A. 1 only

Ceremonially, too, the planners tried to combine and incorporate the elements of as many Indian imperial traditions as possible. When the King-Emperor arrived, for example, his progress to the Durbar site was along the Moghal via sacra, from the Red Fort's Delhi Gate, across the central plaissance, to the Jama Masjid, the largest mosque in South Asia. This was the route the Moghal emperors had used to attend Friday evening prayers. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

75) C. Both 1 and 2**76) A. 1 only**

Chittaranjan Das was the defense counsel of Aurobindo Ghosh in this case. Hence statement 2 is not correct.



Freedom fighter **Chittaranjan Das** died on June 16, 1925

DESHBANDHU

His first case as a barrister was defending **Aurobindo Ghosh** in the Alipore bomb case of 1908

Bought the newspaper *Forward* and changed its name to *Liberty* to publish anti-British articles

"We stand then for freedom, because we claim the right to develop our own individuality and evolve our own destiny along our own lines"

Was the first mayor of Calcutta Municipal Corporation

Founded the **Swaraj Party** with Motilal Nehru and Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy

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77) D. 1, 2 and 3**78) D. 1, 2 and 3****79) D. Surendranath Banerjee**

The Indian Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee with the cooperation of Anand Mohan Bose in Calcutta, on 26 July 1876. This was the most significant political association among all contemporaries nationalist organisations prior to the Indian National Congress. Indian Association preferred middle class than landlords.

Sir Surendranath Banerjee, founder of the Indian National Association, died on August 6, 1925

THE RASHTRAGURU

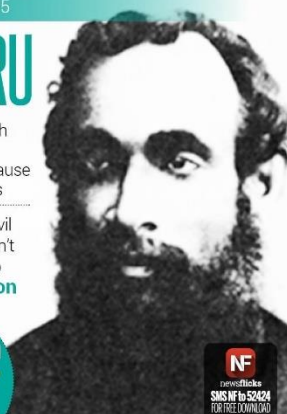
Founded the **Indian National Association** with Anandamohan Bose, and used it to fight racial discrimination by the British

Merged the INA with the Indian National Congress in 1886 because of their common goals

Cleared the Indian Civil Service exam but wasn't allowed to work due to **racial discrimination**

Founded the **Ripon College** (now called the Surendranath College) in Kolkata, in 1882

Founded a newspaper called **The Bengalee** in 1879

**80) D. Zamindari Association**

The first political organization established in India was known as the Zamindari Association or Landholders Society (1838) in Calcutta. It was the first political organisation which introduced organized efforts and constitutional remedies for complaints. Its main purpose was to secure the interests of landlords. The founder members were Dwarka Nath Tagore and his associate landlords.

81) D. 1, 4, 3, 2

The sequence of organizations and its founder is as follows:

- ❖ **Bombay Association** – August, 1852 – founded by Dada Bhai Naroji
- ❖ **Indian League** – September, 1875 – founded by Shishir Kumar Ghosh
- ❖ **Indian Association** – July, 1876. – founded by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.
- ❖ **Madras Mahajan Sabha** : May, 1884 founded by G. Subramaniam, P. Anand Charlu and V. Raghava Chari.

Thus the correct sequence is – 1, 4, 3, 2 therefore, option (d) is the correct.

82) B. 1 and 3 only

Radhakanta Deb was the first president of the British Indian Association. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty was the founder of Madras Native Association. M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anand Charly founded Madras Mahajana Sabha in 1884. Surendranath Banerjee founded Indian Association in 1876.

83) B. Lord Dufferin

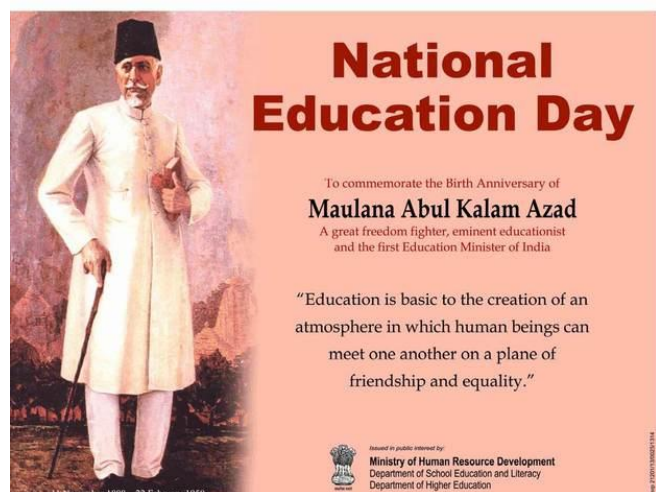
The Indian National Congress was established during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Dufferin (1884-1888). He had ridiculed Congress as representing only a short-sighted minority of the people.

84) B. 2 only

Statement 1 is wrong because Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress in 1917 at Calcutta Session while Sarojini Naidu was first Indian woman President of INC in the Kanpur session of 1925. Annie Besant was a lady of Irish origin and was one of the few foreigners who played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement. Statement 2 is correct because Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress elected in 1887, for third Session of INC at Madras.

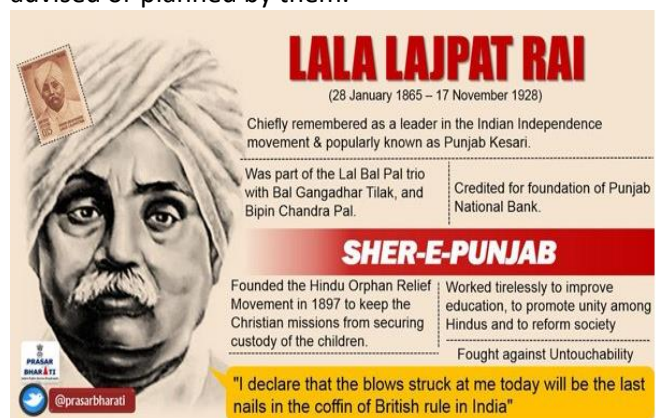
85) B. Abul Kalam Azad

Abul Kalam Azad presided over the special session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi in 1923. He was the youngest to become the president of the Indian National Congress. He was the president of Indian National Congress continuously for 6 years (1940-1946) which is the longest period by any person before independence. Jawaharlal Nehru was president of INC at Lahore session in 1929. Ananda Mohan Bose in 1898 (Madras) and Bhupendra Nath Bose in 1914 (Madras) became the president of INC.



86) D. Lala Lajpat Rai

In an Article, Lala Lajpat Roy write that "Congress movement was neither inspired by the people nor advised or planned by them."



87) D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Between 19-21 February, 1938 51st session of Congress was held at Haripura in Gujarat, under the presidentship of Subhash Chandra Bose. National Planning Committee was constituted in this session and Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as President of the Committee. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President in 1934. Later on, Abul Kalam Azad was elected as President of Congress in 1940-1946. While J. B. Kripalani was President of the Meerut Session which was held in 1946



88) A. Swadeshi Movement

Surat split (1907), refers to the split in the Congress party into two groups : 'Moderates' and 'Extremist.' Moderates believed in the policy of settlement of minor issue with Government by deliberation, strike, and boycotts to force their demands. The moderates opposed the resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods but extremists were not in favour of these. Hence, the difference of opinion between moderates and extremist finally reached to split in the Congress at the Surat Session (1907)

89) B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

The first two decades of INC is described in history as a moderate era. Among some of the prominent moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Feroz Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Anand Mohan Bose. They had a sense of confidence in British justice and their generosity. Their aim was not aggressive nationalism for attaining independence. Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, raised extremist ideology. B.G. Tilak accused moderates of believing in constitutional method and favouring the policy of protest, prayer, and petition.



90) A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British rule in India. He was a senior leader of INC, founder of the Servants of India Society. He was not a leader of extreme nationalism

91) C. Valentine Chirol

Bal Gangadhar Tilak believed in service and sacrifice. He dared to challenge the British Empire. It was the results of his efforts that the Indian National Congress became the party to criticize the British policies instead of praising British rule. Valentine Chirol termed B.G. Tilak as the father of Indian unrest. Tilak went to England to file a defamation suit against Chirol but got defeated.

92) A. B.G.Tilak

He started 'Ganapati Parva' and 'Shivaji Mahotsava' in Maharashtra to enthuse Nationalist feelings among masses. On the other hand, he used religion as a political weapon but not for communal purposes.

93) A. Jatindranath Mukherjee

A revolutionary group had been reorganizing the Yugantar Party under the leadership of Jatindranath (1879-1915). He is also known as 'Bagha Jatin.'

94) C. East Bengal

Pulin Behari Das, who constructed the National School in Dhaka with the objective to develop a revolutionary army, also planned and conducted Barrah Dacoity at the Barrah Zamindar's residence in the district of Dhaka in East Bengal in the year 1908.

95) D. 1 and 4

September, 1928 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) (a revolutionary organization) was established at Feroz Shah Kotla, New Delhi by Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and others. This

organization worked more dangerously from 1928 to 1931. December, 1928 Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, and Rajguru killed the Police Superintendent Saunders in retaliation to his orders of lathi charge during the procession in opposition to the Simon Commission. Two members of HSRA Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt also threw a bomb in Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April, 1929, when the proceedings were going on for trade dispute and safety bills.

96) C. By bullets in the encounter

Revolutionary Chandrasekhar Azad carried on his activities even after the arrest of the Bhagat Singh. Azad who had been dodging the police since Kakori Conspiracy also escaped from the hands of police in the matter related to Lahore Conspiracy. He was the only member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association who was never arrested by Police, but on 27th February, 1931 the police surrounded him in the Alfred Park in Allahabad and killed him.

97) C. Bhagat Singh

The slogan of Inquilab Zindabad was written by Maulavi Hasrat Mohani. Bhagat Singh used the slogan for the first time and made it popular among the freedom fighters and the people of pre-independence India.

98) A. 23 March, 1931

In order to protest against an Act, Bhagat Singh and his friends including Batukeshwar Datta carried out a plan to use low-intensity bomb inside the assembly hall on 8th April, 1929 and at the same time ensured that there were no deaths. Immediately after the bombing, Bhagat Singh, and his friends voluntarily surrendered and were taken to trial. They were charged with attempt to murder. Bhagat Singh along with Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed on 23 March, 1931. In the meantime, the ongoing investigation of framing Bhagat Singh for the alleged murder of British officer in the post was hastened by the viceroy Irwin in 1930. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were sentenced to death in Lahore conspiracy case and the execution date was fixed to 24th March, 1931. Congress and Gandhi made some attempts to save the lives but went in vain. On 17th March a telegram was sent to Home Department preparing the execution date to 23rd March and was hanged to death on 23rd March 1931. By listening to the news of hanging of these three, the whole of the country went into gloomy silence

99) D. 3, 4, 5

In the case of Lahore conspiracy, a special tribunal was constituted by Governor-General. In October 1930, capital punishment was imposed to the three

revolutionaries Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev. On March 23, 1931, these three brave sons of Mother India were hanged. While Batukeshwar Dutt was sent to Cellular Jail (Andman) for Kala-Pani punishment.

100) A. Batukeshwar Dutt

In the case of Lahore conspiracy, a special tribunal was constituted by Governor-General. In October 1930, capital punishment was imposed to the three revolutionaries Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev. On March 23, 1931, these three brave sons of Mother India were hanged. While Batukeshwar Dutt was sent to Cellular Jail (Andman) for Kala-Pani punishment.

101) D. Kakori Conspiracy Case – 1924

The Kakori Revolution (also called, the Kakori Conspiracy or Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case) was a train robbery that took place in the leadership of Ram Prasad Bismil in Kakori, near Lucknow, on 9 August, 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The revolutionaries involved in this robbery were- Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Sanyal, Manthan Nath Gupta, Rajendra Lahiri and others. Judgement in the first and second Lahore Conspiracy in 1916 and 1930 respectively

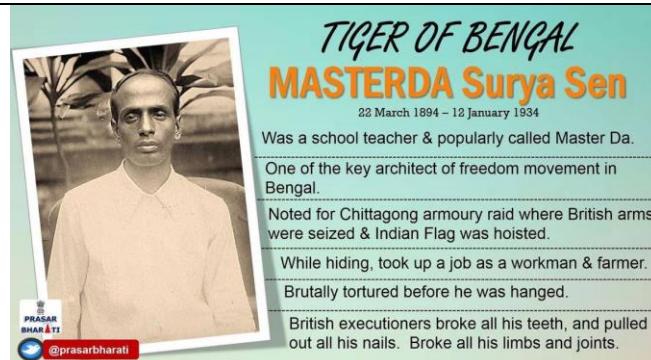
102) C. Meerut conspiracy case

In March 1929, the Government of Lord Erwin arrested 31 Labour leaders of the working-class movement, and the 3 1/2 year trial resulted in the conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ban Bradley, Shaikat Usmani and others. The trial got worldwide publicity but weekend the working class movement. The trial drew sympathetic comments from prof. Albert Einstein, H.G. Wells, Harold Laski and Roosevelt in favour of convicts.

103) D. Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case

When Socialist ideology spread in India during the third decade of 20th century, the Government took steps for suppression. Socialist leaders were put in Jail. Shripad Amrit Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaikat Usmani and Nalini Gupta were put into jail on false accusations of involvement in Kanpur conspiracy. All were sentenced to four years imprisonment.

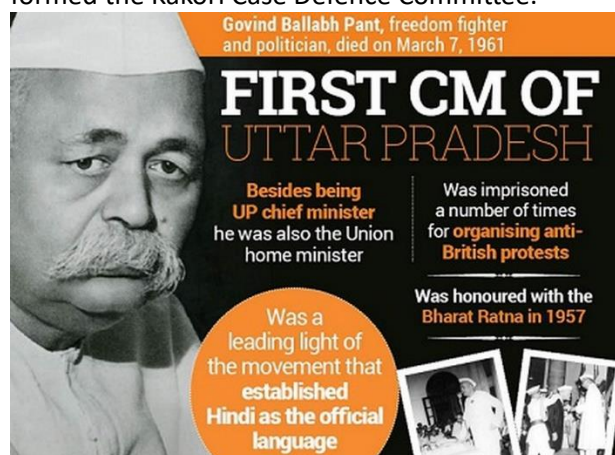
104) B. Surya Sen



Chittagong armoury raid was an attempt to raid the armoury of the police and auxiliary forces at Chittagong in Bengal. It was organised by Surya Sen who was also famous by the name of "Master Da". The Indian Republican Army (IRA) was established by Surya Sen in Bengal and on 18th April, 1930, the plan was put into implementation by the members of IRA namely Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath, Nirmal Sen, Ambika Chakrobarty, Naresh Roy, Kalpana Dutt, Anand Gupta, Tegrabal etc. including Surya Sen. Struggle took place on 22nd April, 1930 between members of Government forces and members of IRA in which 80 soldiers and 12 revolutionaries were killed. On 16 February, 1933, Surya Sen was arrested and put to legal proceedings and ultimately hanged on 12th January, 1934.

105) B. Govind Ballabh Pant

Yogesh Chandra Chatterjee was one of the founder members of Hindustan Republican Association. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in Kakori Case. He wrote in his book 'In search of Freedom' that Pandit Motilal Nehru under Leadership of Govind Ballabh Pant formed the Kakori Case Defence Committee.



106) D. Aurobindo Ghosh

The principle of "Passive Resistance" was propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh in his book "Vande Mataram". He was of the view that Britishers must immediately leave India. Indians must continue to protest until they leave India.



Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

Sri Aurobindo was an Indian philosopher, yogi, guru, poet, and nationalist. He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule, for a while was one of its influential leaders and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.

S

Introduction

Born Aurobindo Ghose in Calcutta on 15 August 1872, Sri Aurobindo was drawn to the Indian freedom movement as a revolutionary leader.

His father Krishna Dhun Ghose was a surgeon in Rangpur, Bengal and had sought to provide his five children English education considering British culture to be superior to Indian culture. Aurobindo was schooled at the Loreto House Boarding School in Darjeeling.

In 1879, the whole family moved to England as Krishna Dhun Ghose wanted his sons to pursue the Indian Civil Service (ICS). There, Aurobindo was taught History, French, Latin, Arithmetic and Geography. He was exposed to Christian teachings by his tutor but Aurobindo was rather repulsed by religion and considered himself an atheist.

He passed the ICS examination. He joined King's College for the training but had himself disqualified for an exam by arriving deliberately late as he had no interest in the ICS.

He returned to India and secured employment in the Baroda State Service with the help of an acquaintance.

He had started taking an interest in politics and associated with resistance groups in Madhya Pradesh and Bengal. Although in public, he favoured passive non-cooperation, in private he prepared for an aggressive revolution in case the passive revolt did not yield results.

He and his brother Barindra Ghosh contributed articles to the magazine *Jugantar*. In 1905, Aurobindo started an English newspaper called *Bande Mataram*. In May 1908, he was arrested in connection with the Alipore Conspiracy Case. This was in the wake of the attempt to assassinate the Chief Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingford by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. He said that he heard the Voice of Swami Vivekananda in prison. He became convinced of the truth of Sanatana Dharma.

He was much influenced by the American Revolution, revolts in Italy and the medieval French revolts against England. He attended Congress sessions and at the same time, helped establish the *Anushilan Samiti* of Calcutta in 1902.

His other Literary Works include- Magazine *Arya*, '*Savitri*', an epic poem, *Bases of Yoga*, *Bhagavad Gita and Its Message*, *The Future Evolution of Man*, *Rebirth and Karma*, *Hour of God*.

107) A. Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh's words were not rigid or ideologically regimented and are very logical and scientific in its true sense. He reiterated his insistence on adopting a scientific and critical attitude towards all things. Once he said, "criticism and independent thinking are the two indispensable qualities of a revolutionary."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- He founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha in the year 1926 to encourage the peasants and workers to fight against British rule.
- In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA) was also established by him, along with Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad and others.



108) D. Shyamji Krishna Verma

In February 1905 at London, Shyamji Krishna Verma established the Indian Home Rule Society, which is also known as 'India House.' The aim of this society was to establish self-rule by intimidating the British Government. From here, a newspaper 'Sociologist' was started. Shyamji departed from London for Paris due to over activeness of Government machinery and later to Geneva.

109) D. Khudiram Bose

Ghadar Party was established on 21st April, 1913 to fight for the independence of India from British. It was formed by the immigrant Indians settled in USA & Canada. It was Headquartered at San Francisco, USA. Lala Hardayal was its founder with Sohan Singh Bakhna as President. Ramchandra, Barkatullah, Rashbihari Bose, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Abul Rehman, Madam

Bhikaji Cama, Parmanand, Kartar Singh Sarabha & Pt. Kanshiram were other important members. Khudiram Bose threw a bomb on Kingford along with Prafulla Chaki on 30 April 1908 at Muzzaffarpur, Bihar. But unfortunately, wife & daughter of Indian sympathiser, Mr. Kenedy died in the incident. Prafulla Chaki committed suicide, while Khudiram Bose was hanged at the age of just 18 years, 8 month, 8 days on 11 August, 1908. Hence option (d) is correct.

110) B. Sohan Singh Bhakna

111) B. 2 and 3 only

Madam Bhikaji Cama was born on 24th September, 1861. Her parents were Parsi. Sorabji Patel was her father. She was married to Rustan K.R Cama. He was an advocate and social activist. Madam Cama worked as a personal secretary of Dada Bhai Naoroji, the great leader of Indian National Movement. After some period she associated herself with the Freedom Movement when she came into the contact of European scholars and students. (For rest of the details about Madam Cama, please see the above question). She first unfurled the National Flag at International Socialist Conference on 22nd August, 1907 in Germany's Stuttgart.

Bikaji Cama (1861-1936)

- ❖ Bhikaji Cama actively participated in the Indian freedom movement and advocated for Swaraj (self-rule).
- ❖ In 1907, she made history by being the first person to hoist the Indian flag in Germany, which was designed by Cama and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.
- ❖ Cama relocated to Paris, where she established the Paris Indian Society with co-founders Munchers Shah Burjorji Godrej and S.R. Rana.
- ❖ Literary contribution: '*Bande Mataram*' and '*Madan's Talwar*.'

112) C. Madan Lal Dhingra and Udham Singh

Madan Lal Dhingra and Udham Singh were sentenced to death on the charges of killing British officers. It is notable that Madan Lal Dhingra on 1st July, 1909 killed political secretary of State for India, Curzon Wylie and Cowsji Lalkaka, by firing gunshots upon them. For this assassination he was hanged, Udham Singh got the death sentence for the killing of Michael O'Dwyer in London in March, 1940, who was indirectly responsible for Jalianwala Bagh Massacre

Freedom fighter **Madan Lal Dhingra** died on August 17, 1909

A Hero We Forgot

Assassinated British official Sir William Curzon Wylie while he was studying in England; regarded as one of the first acts of revolution

Was hanged for killing Curzon Wylie

Was close to Hindu nationalist leader Vinayak Savarkar

He was buried in England and his body was repatriated to India in 1976; his remains are kept in Akola, Maharashtra

"Thank you, my Lord. I don't care. I am proud to have the honour of laying down my life for the cause of my motherland"



113) B. Partition of Bengal came into effect

Bengal united is a power; Bengal divided will pull in several different ways — HH Risley, British administrator

On **July 20, 1905**, the decision to partition Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon

PARTITION OF BENGL

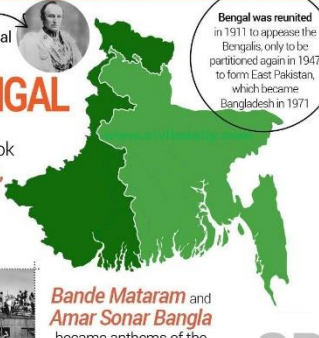

Undivided Bengal had an area of **189,000 sq miles** (as large as France), a population of nearly 8 crores, and a gross revenue of ₹113 lakhs

The partition took place on **Oct 16, 1905**

Bengal was reunited in 1911 to appease the Bengalis, only to be partitioned again in 1947 to form East Pakistan, which became Bangladesh in 1971

It was supposed to reduce administrative pressures as well as **quell the Indian Independence Movement**

Bande Mataram and **Amar Sonar Bangla** became anthems of the protest against the move

114) B. 7th August, 1905

On 20 July, 1905, Curzon issued an order to divide Bengal. One of the main objects of the partition of Bengal was to divide the unity among the people of Bengal. Lord Curzon divided the territories of Bengal in such a way that the western part formed the Hindu majority area and the eastern part formed the Muslim majority area. The partition of Bengal finally took place on 16th October, 1905. On 7 August, 1905, one of the first mass protests was organized in Calcutta's Town Hall, also known as Anti-partition Movement.

115) B. Krishna Kumar Mitra

Krishna Kumar Mitra was an Indian freedom fighter, journalist, and leader of Brahmo Samaj. He was an active leader and was against the partition of Bengal (1905 to 1911). On 13 July, 1905, In his Nationalist Bengali weekly Magazine titled 'Sanjibani' he boldly advocated for the freedom of the press. In his opinion, the manufacturing of British goods should be abolished. He called for a boycott of foreign goods, government officials and organisations by breaking all connections, people should mourn etc. His ideas were supported by a gathering in Bagerhuti (District-Khulna) on 16 July, 1905.

116) A. Sir Andrew Fraser

Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, was an Indian Civil Servant who served as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal between 1903 and 1908. Sir Andrew Fraser was very actively involved in framing the Bengal partition.

117) C. R.N. Tagore

Tagore's political acumen exhibited a marked ambivalence. On the one hand, he denounced European imperialism, occasionally voicing full support for Indian nationalist. On the other hand, he also shunned the Swadeshi movement, denouncing it in his acrid September, 1925 essay "The Cult of the Chakra" (an allusion to elements of Gandhism and the Non-cooperation Movement). In addition, he viewed British control of India as a "Political symptom of our social disease." Urging Indians to accept blind revolution but of steady and purposeful education.

First Nobel Laureate of India

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

7 May 1861 – 7 August 1941

Bengali polymath who reshaped Bengali literature & music, as well as Indian art.


Prolific composer with 2,230 songs to his credit. His songs are known as **RABINDRASANGIT**.

First non-European to win the **NOBEL PRIZE** in Literature in 1913.

He is the **ONLY PERSON** in history to author national anthems of two nations India & Bangladesh.

The lyrics and music for the original song of Sri Lanka's National Anthem were also the work of Tagore.

"The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence"

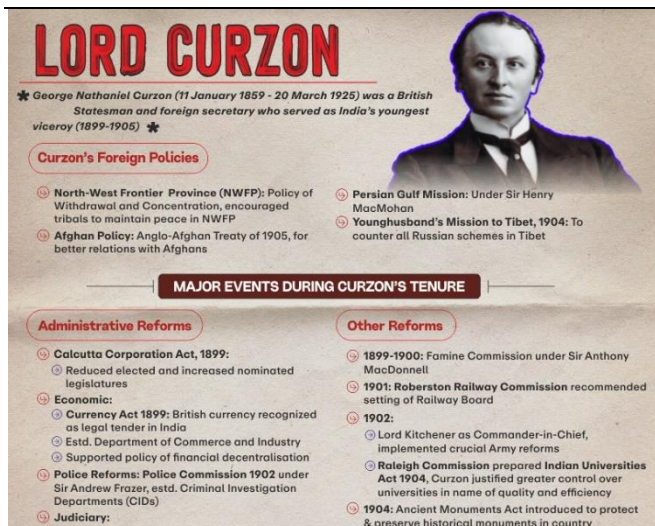


118) C. To weaken the growth of Nationalism in Bengal

"The Partition of Bengal, said Lord Curzon, was a mere readjustment of administrative boundaries." The argument advocated for the partition was that it would improve the administration of the two provinces. The main motive was to strike at the roots of Bengali Nationalism which was growing in solidarity form. At that time Bengal was considered to be "the nerve-centre" of Indian Nationalism. Curzon decided to ruin the new spirit by dividing the politically advanced communities into separate provinces.

119) A. The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon

The Swadeshi movement was the outcome of Bengal partition. This concept was mainly presented by Aurobindo Ghosh, Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai. They wanted to implement Swadeshi Movement in whole of India, but Moderates were against it.



LORD CURZON

★ George Nathaniel Curzon (11 January 1859 - 20 March 1925) was a British Statesman and foreign secretary who served as India's youngest viceroy (1899-1905) ★

Curzon's Foreign Policies

- North-West Frontier Province (NWFP): Policy of Withdrawal and Concentration, encouraged tribals to maintain peace in NWFP
- Persian Gulf Mission: Under Sir Henry MacMahon
- Afghan Policy: Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1905, for better relations with Afghans
- Younghusband's Mission to Tibet, 1904: To counter all Russian schemes in Tibet

MAJOR EVENTS DURING CURZON'S TENURE

Administrative Reforms	Other Reforms
Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899: Reduced elected and increased nominated legislatures	1899-1900: Famine Commission under Sir Anthony MacDonnell
Economic: Currency Act 1899: British currency recognized as legal tender in India	1901: Robertson Railway Commission recommended setting of Railway Board
Estd. Department of Commerce and Industry	1902: Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief, implemented crucial Army reforms
Supported policy of financial decentralisation	Raleigh Commission prepared Indian Universities Act 1904, Curzon justified greater control over universities in name of quality and efficiency
Police Reforms: Police Commission 1902 under Sir Andrew Frazer, estd. Criminal Investigation Departments (CIDs)	1904: Ancient Monuments Act introduced to protect & preserve historical monuments in country
Judiciary:	

120) C. Chidambaram Pillai

The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition Movement which was started to oppose British decision on the partition of Bengal. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made on August 7, 1905, at a meeting held at the Town Hall in Calcutta. In 7 August meeting, the famous Boycott resolution was passed which was first suggested by Krishna Kumar Mitra. Lokmanya Tilak led the Presidency of Mumbai and Pune, Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, Syed Haider Raja led the Presidency of Delhi. Chidambaram Pillai in Madras Presidency

121) C. Swadeshi Movement

Henry Woodd Nevins was a British journalist and was related to the Swadeshi Movement. Nevins's brief was to "discover the causes of the present discontent and to report, without prejudice the opinion of leading Indians as well as officials." Nevins travelled across India for four months, and his reports were carried by Manchester Guardian, Glasgow Herald, and Daily Chronicle. He re-edited these pieces into a book. 'The New Spirit in India'

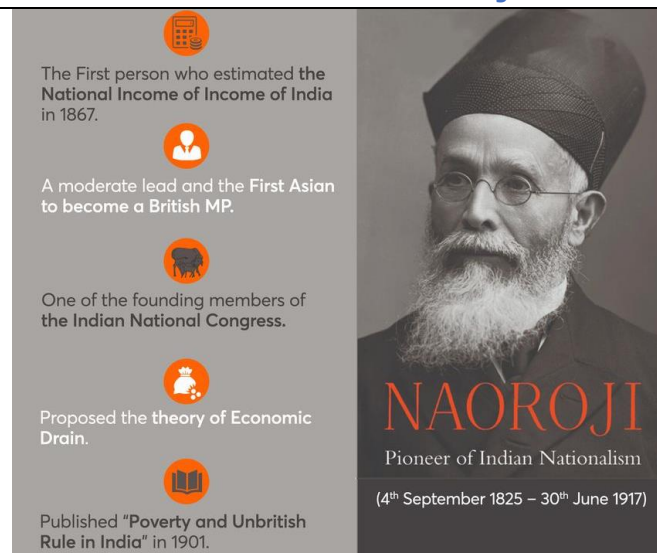
122) B. 1905

Benaras Session of INC in 1905 was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He founded Servants of India Society in 1905.

123) B. Calcutta Session, 1906

At the Calcutta Congress session, 'Swaraj' was uttered as the goal of the Indian people in December, 1906. In his presidential address, Naoroji declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress 'Self-Government or Swaraj, was same as of United Kingdom'.

124) C. Dadabhai Naoroji



The First person who estimated the National Income of India in 1867.

A moderate lead and the First Asian to become a British MP.

One of the founding members of the Indian National Congress.

Proposed the theory of Economic Drain.

Published "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" in 1901.

NAOROJI
Pioneer of Indian Nationalism
(4th September 1825 – 30th June 1917)

125) C. Dadabhai Naoroji

Dadabhai Naoroji, the grand old man of India, was the first Indian to become a Member of British Parliament in United Kingdom's House of Commons.

126) C. The All-India Muslim League which was formed in 1906 vehemently opposed the partition of Bengal and separate electorates

The All India Muslim League formed in 1906 supported the Bengal partition. They demanded a separate electorate in the leadership of Agha Khan.

127) B. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909

In 1905, Lord Minto was appointed as Viceroy of India in place of Lord Curzon and John Morley was appointed as Secretary of India. The reforms introduced by them are known as Morley-Minto Reforms. The Indian Councils Act, 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. The major dispute regarding this bill was separate electorate for Muslim in India

128) C. Lord Minto

Lord Minto was part of the Minto-Morley reforms of 1909 which introduced communal electorate in India and thus sowed the seeds of partition of India. Rajendra Prasad thus rightly considered him as Father of Pakistan

129) A. Calcutta

During the British Rule, until 1911, Calcutta (now Kolkata) was the capital of India. King George V, the king of England visited India to attend Delhi Durbar in 1911 and announced the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi on December 12, 1911. The capital of India shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during the tenure of Lord Hardinge on 1 April, 1912

130) A. Annie Besant

In 1916, the Lucknow session of Indian National Congress presided by Ambika Charan Majumdar was remarkable in two visions. First, extremists evicted from Indian National Congress since 9 years re-entered in Congress and second, the agreement between Congress and the Muslim League. Both Annie Besant and Tilak tried their best to make a compromise with the moderates for re-establishing the unity within the Congress by taking the extremists back into Congress. Their efforts soon delivered success and at the annual session of Congress in December, 1915, it was decided that extremists would be allowed to rejoin the Congress. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Tilak were the main architects of the Lucknow Pact.

**131) B. 1916-1922**

1916-1922 was a period of unanimity between Indian National Congress and Muslim League. Lucknow Pact was only temporary agreement. Despite this pact, Muslim League maintained its separate existence and advocated separate political right for Muslims. Both parties acted jointly according to this pact till 1922. But this pact was dissolved with Non-cooperation Movement and League opted its old ideology.

132) D. Lucknow Session, 1916**IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

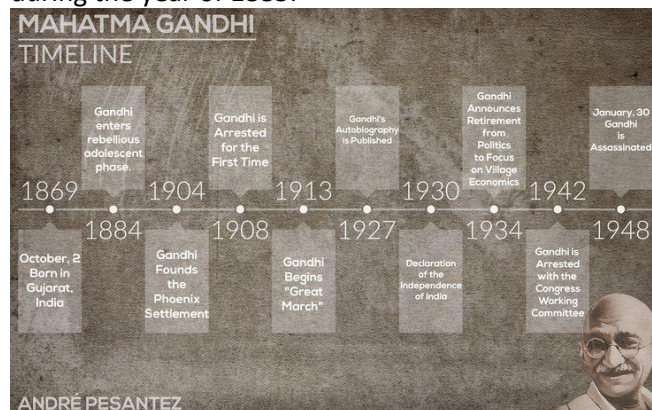
Year	Place	President	Importance
1885	Bombay	W C Bonnerjee	1st session attended by 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	National Congress and National Conference
1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Appeal made to Muslims to join hands with other national leaders
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English president
1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal
1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Party splits into extremists and moderates
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Indian Councils Act, 1909 came into effect
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dar	'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time
1916	Lucknow	Ambika Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact - Joint session with the Muslim League
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant	First woman president of the INC
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu	First Indian woman president

133) D. T.S. Alcott

T.S. Alcott was not associated with Home Rule League but was related to Theosophical Society. Tilak started Home Rule League in April, 1916 and on the other hand, Annie Besant started Home Rule League in September, 1916. S. Subramaniam Iyer was also associated with the Home Rule League of Annie Besant.

134) A. Samaldas College, Bhavnagar

Gandhi studied in Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar during the year of 1885.

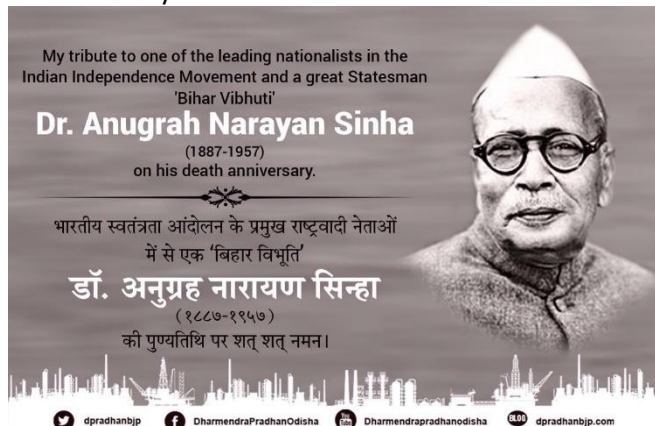
**135) D. G. K. Gokhale**

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the early social and political leaders during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Empire in India. Gokhale was famously a mentor of Mahatma Gandhi in his formative years. In 1912, Gokhale visited South Africa at Gandhi's invitation. As a young barrister, Gandhi returned from his struggles against the Empire in South Africa and received personal guidance from Gokhale, including knowledge and understanding of India and the issues confronting common Indians. By 1920, Gandhi emerged as the leader of the Indian

Independence Movement. In his autobiography, Gandhi calls Gokhale as his mentor and guide.

136) C. Anugrah Narayan

Champaran Agrarian Enquiry Committee was presided by F.G. Slay. Its members were D.J. Reid, Mahatma Gandhi, L.C. Adami, Raja Hari Prasad, Narayan Singh and G. Rainny



137) C. Bardoli

Gandhi led Kheda Satyagrah (1918), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and Quit India Movement (1942). While Bardoli Satyagrah (1928) was led by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

138) C. J. B. Kripalani

J.B. Kriplani was basically a teacher by profession among the Gandhian followers. Although Rajendra Prashad too became a teacher for some time, but basically he was a Lawyer.



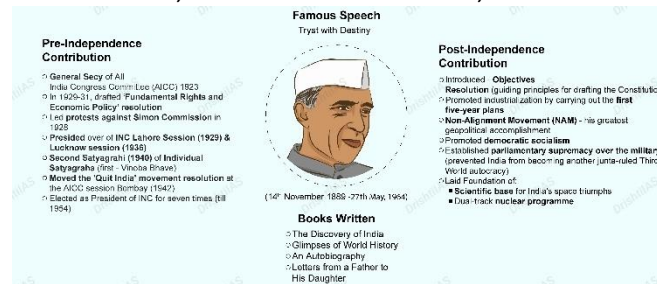
139) B. Maulana Shauqat Ali

Maulana Shaukat Ali (10 March 1873- 26 November 1938) was an Indian Muslim leader of the Khilafat Movement. He was arrested and imprisoned from 1921 to 1923 for his support to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922). He opposed the 1928 Nehru Report. He attended the first and the second Round

Table conference in London in 1930-31. In 1936, Ali became a member of the All India Muslim League.

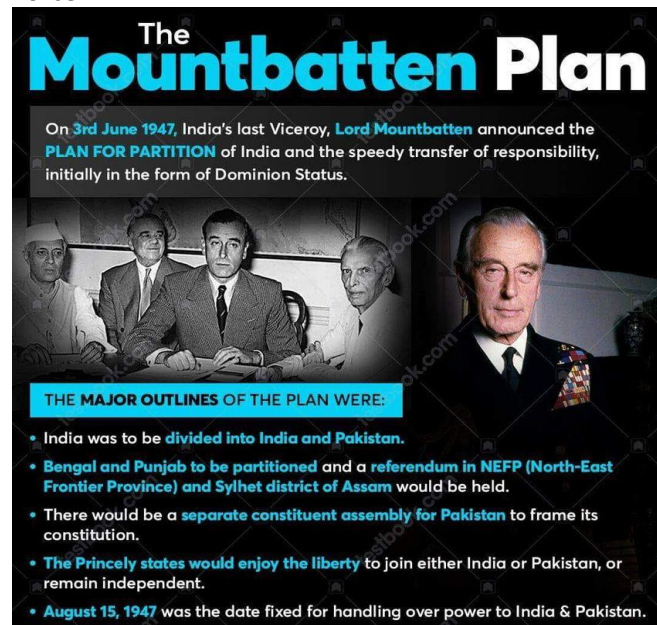
140) D. Jawaharlal Nehru

On January 30th, 1948 Hindu extremist Nathuram Godse murdered Gandhi. On his death then Prime Minister of India. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru said "Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness everywhere. I do not know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader Bapu as we called him, the Father of the Nation, is no more

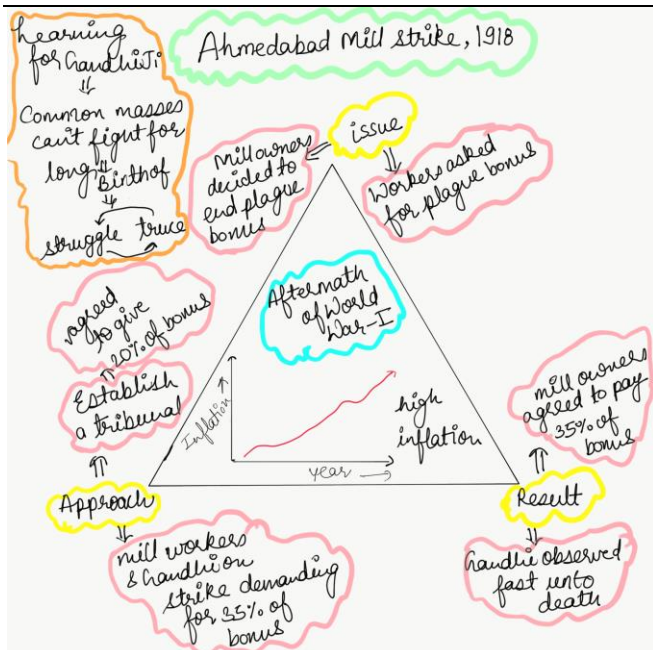


141) C. Mountbatten

Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Viceroy who had now become the Governor-General of India wired Gandhi. "My Dear Gandhiji, in Punjab we have 50,000 soldiers and large scale rioting on our hands. In Bengal, our forces consist of one man and there is no rioting. As a serving officer as well as an administration, may I be allowed to pay my tribute to the One man Boundary Force."



142) B. Industrial workers



Gandhiji's first great experiment in Satyagraha happened in 1917, in Champaran, in Bihar. Gandhiji's next activity was in 1918 at Ahmedabad where agitation was going on between the industrial workers and the owners of a cotton textile mill for the Plague bonus. While Gandhiji was negotiating with the mill owners, he advised the workers to go on strike and to demand 35% increase Plague Bonus. Having advised the strikers to depend upon their conscience, Gandhiji himself went on a "fast unto death" to strengthen the workers resolved to continue the strike. The mill owners gave up and a settlement was reached after 21 days of the strike. The mill owners agreed to submit the whole issue to a tribunal. The strike was withdrawn and later awarded the 35% Bonus that the workers had demanded. Ambalal Sarabhai's sister, Anasuya Behn, was one of the main lieutenants of Gandhi in this struggle in which her brother and Gandhiji's friend was one of the main advisories

143) A. Awadh

Towards the end of 1919, the first signs of grass-roots peasant activity were evident in the reports of a Nai-Dhobi Band (a form of social boycott) in an estate of Pratapgarh district. In the summer of 1920 in the villages of Taluqdari Oudh, Kisan meetings called by village panchayats became frequent. The names of Jhinguri Singh and Durgapal Singh were associated with this development. But soon another leader became famous by the name of Baba Ramchandra, not only emerged as the leader but also played an important role in the Movement. Baba Ramchandra, a Brahmin from Maharashtra, was a wanderer who had left home at the age of thirteen. In the middle of 1920, he emerged as a leader of the peasants of Awadh and soon demonstrated considerable leadership and

organizational capacities. His efforts helped to form 'Awadh Kisan Sabha' in 1920.

144) C. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

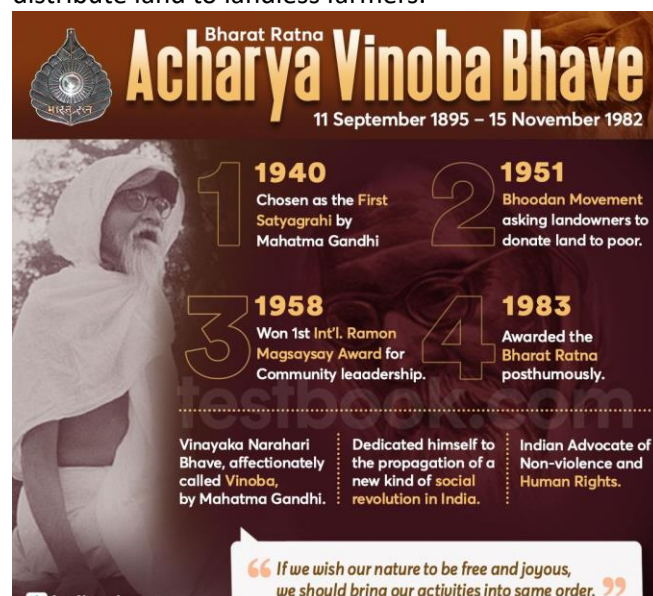
The first meeting of All India Kisan Sabha was held in April 1936 in Lucknow. It was presided over by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. This meeting was addressed by Jawahar Lal Nehru also. In this meeting, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was chosen as the President and N.G. Ranga was the secretary of All India Kisan Sabha.

145) B. Kisan Sabha

Tebagha movement was peasant agitation started in Bengal in 1946 by Kisan Sabha. At that time sharecroppers had Contracted to give half of their harvest to the landlords. The demand of Tebhaga (sharing by third) movement was to reduce the landlord share to one third.

146) C. Vinoba Bhave

Vinoba Bhave was one of the great spiritual leaders & reformers of Modern India, whose work & personal example moved the hearts of countless Indians. He was the first person to be elected for Individual Satyagraha in 1940. After getting Independence, he started Bhoodan Movement whose main objective was to distribute land to landless farmers.



147) C. It authorized the Government to imprison people without trial

During the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a sedition committee was appointed by the Government in 1917 with Justice Rowlatt, which made certain recommendations to curb sedition activity in India. The Rowlatt Act, 1919, gave unbridled powers to the Government to arrest and imprison suspects without trial. The Act caused a wave of anger among all sections of the society. A well-known description of the bill at

that time was: No Daleel, No Vakil, No appeal which means No plea, No lawyer, No appeal.

148) A. To limit the individual liberty

In March, 1919, the Imperial Legislative Council of British India passed the Rowlatt Act. The Imperial Legislative Council passed this law so they could try certain cases without a jury decision and detain people without fair and proper trial. Mostly the Indian public disliked this Act because it aimed to limit individual liberty

149) D. Swami Shraddhanand

The Rowlatt Act was also called as an Act without a lawyer, without appeal, without a plea or Black Law. According to this Act, the British Government was free to arrest and imprison suspects without trial. In protest to this Act, Swami Shraddhananda suggested starting the Movement with the non-payment of Lagaan (Rent).

Rowlatt Act

Known as the Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919. Passed in March 1919 by the Imperial Legislative Council. Act authorized the British government to arrest anybody suspected of terrorist activities.

Causes	Action	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissatisfaction after WWI. British government was concerned they would not be able to control population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave large amount of power to the Government. Place severe restrictions on the freedom of the press. Suspects could be detained in jail for upto 2 years without charge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proved that British had no plans to relinquish control of India. All leaders and parties opposed the acts. Hartals and Strikes began. Indians thought British would offer change and greater autonomy, the Rowlatt Act proved them wrong.

150) D. Chittaranjan Das

During the Non-Cooperation Movement C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel and Vallabhbhai Patel gave up their legal practice.

THE NATION'S FRIEND

Indian freedom fighter, **Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das** was born on November 5, 1869

Prominent in pre-independence Bengal, Das was a supporter of self-rule & main voice of the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1919-1922

Set up the Swaraj Party in Bengal along with Motilal Nehru to oppose Gandhi's leadership in the Indian National Congress

A lawyer by profession, his career kicked off by defending Aurobindo Ghose in the Alipore Bomb Blast Case

Poet & writer, he **supported widow remarriage** and Hindu-Muslim unity & was often called by the epithet **Deshbandhu**—the nation's friend

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4TH FEBRUARY 4	Modern History	26TH MAY 19	Full length test
Modern History 5	11TH FEBRUARY	Full length test 20	2ND JUNE
18TH FEBRUARY 6	Indian Polity	9TH JUNE 21	Full length test
Indian Polity 7	25TH FEBRUARY	Full length test 22	23RD JUNE
3RD MARCH 8	Ecology and Environment	30TH JUNE 23	Full length test
Indian Economy 9	10TH MARCH	Full length test 24	7TH JULY
17TH MARCH 10	Bihar Special	14TH JULY 25	Full length test
Current Affairs 11	31ST MARCH	Full length test 26	21TH JULY
7TH APRIL 12	General Science	28TH JULY 27	Full length test
General Science 13	14TH APRIL	Full length test 28	4TH AUGUST
21ST APRIL 14	Indian Geography	11ST AUGUST 29	Full length test
World Geography 15	28TH APRIL	Full length test 30	25TH AUGUST
		1 SEPTEMBER 31	Full length test
		Full length test 32	8TH SEPTEMBER
		15TH SEPTEMBER 33	Full length test

1) B. B R Ambedkar

- ❖ Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927 to challenge the regressive customs of the caste Hindus. He stressed the necessity of removing ideas of 'high' and 'low' and inculcating self-elevation through self-help, self-respect and self-knowledge. He led a procession of some 2,500 'untouchables' through the town of Mahad to the Chawdar tank, a public source of water tank from which the untouchables were not allowed to draw water. Dr Ambedkar took water from the tank and drank it.
- ❖ There were huge protests by caste Hindus. Later in December 1927, Ambedkar and his colleagues burnt the 'Manusmriti' at the same place as a gesture of getting rid of inequalities.
- ❖ Dr Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924 to highlight the difficulties and grievances of the dalits before the government. Its motto was: 'Educate, Agitate and Organise'.

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar



Babasaheb Ambedkar-
The Father of Indian Constitution

14 April 1891- 06 December 1956

Brief Profile

- A social reformer, jurist, economist, author and thinker of comparative religions
- Labour member in the **Executive Council of Viceroy (1942)**
- **Chairman of the Drafting Committee** for the new Constitution
- **First Law Minister** of India
- Posthumously awarded **Bharat Ratna (1990)**

Contributions

- Led the **Mahad Satyagraha in 1927** against Hindus
- Participated in **all three Round Table Conferences**
- Signed the **1932 Poona pact with Mahatma Gandhi** to abandon the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes

The reserved seats for depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18% in the Central Legislature.

- **Opposed the special status of J&K (Article 370)**
- Supported **Uniform Civil Code**
- Referred **Article 32** as "soul of the Constitution and very heart of it"

Resignation and Buddhism

- Differences over **Hindu Code Bill** led to his resignation from Cabinet in **1951**
- Converted to Buddhism; his death is observed as **Mahaparinirvan Diwas**

Important Journals

- Mooknayak (1920)
- Bahishkrit Bharat (1927)
- Samatha (1929)
- Janata (1930)

Books

- Annihilation of Caste
- Buddha or Karl Marx
- **The Untouchable: Who are They and Why They Have Become Untouchables**
- The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women

Organisations

- Estd. '**Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha**' (1923)
- Founded **Independent Labour Party (1936)**
- Founded **Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)**

2) D. 1, 2 and 3

3) A. 1 only

At the start of World War II, Bose was placed under house arrest by the British Raj. He escaped in disguise and made his way through Afghanistan and Central

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

Asia. He came first to the Soviet Union and then to Germany, reaching Berlin on 2 April 1941.

There, Bose met Hitler under the pseudo name, Orlando Mazzotta. With the help of Hitler, He formed the 'Freedom Army' (Mukti Sena) also known as Free Indian Legion which consisted of all the prisoners of war of Indian origin captured by Germany and Italy. Hence, statements 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct.

4) B. 1 and 2 only

MARCH AGAINST BRITISH SALT MONOPOLY

DANDI MARCH DAY


Salt March was also called White Flowing River because all the people were joining the procession wearing white khadi.

78 PEOPLE Started the Salt Satyagraha on 12 Mar. 1930, including Mahatma Gandhi.

385 KM No. of km the march spanned from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.

24 DAYS Major Non-Violent march from 12th Mar. to 6th Apr. 1930.

60K INDIANS Jailed as a result of the Salt Satyagraha, including Mahatma Gandhi.



Once the way was cleared by Gandhi's ritual at Dandi, defiance of the salt laws started all over the country. Gandhi's arrest came on May 4, 1930, when he announced that he would lead a raid on Dharasana Salt Works on the west coast.

- ❖ Gandhi's arrest was followed by massive protests in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, and in Sholapur, where the response was the most fierce. After Gandhi's arrest, the CWC sanctioned:
 - non-payment of revenue in ryotwari areas
 - no-chowkidara-tax campaign in zamindari areas
 - violation of forest laws in the Central Provinces
- ❖ On May 21, 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib (Gandhi's South Africa days colleague), and Manilal (Gandhi's son) took up the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works with the help of around 2500 marchers.
 - The unarmed and peaceful crowd was met with a brutal lathi-charge which left 2 dead and 320 injured. This new form of salt satyagraha was eagerly adopted by people in Wadala (Bombay), Karnataka (Sanikatta Salt Works), Andhra, Midnapore, Balasore, Puri, and Cuttack.
- ❖ In landlocked Bihar, the manufacture of salt on a large scale was not practicable, and at most places,

it was a mere gesture. In Patna, Nakhas Pond was chosen as a site to make salt and break the salt law under Ambika Kant Sinha. However, very soon, a very powerful no-chaukidari tax agitation replaced the salt satyagraha (owing to physical constraints in making salt).

5) D. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ The newspapers and journals advocating revolutionary activity included Sandhya and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.
- ❖ The early phase of nationalist movement from around 1870 to 1918 focussed more on political propaganda and education, formation and propagation of nationalist ideology and arousing, training, mobilisation and consolidation of public opinion, than on mass agitation or active mobilisation of masses through open meetings.
- ❖ 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, Sudharak under Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, and Hindustan and Advocate under G.P. Verma. Other main newspapers included, Tribune and Akbhar-i-am in Punjab, Gujarati, Indu Prakash, Dhyan Prakash and Kal in Bombay and Som Prakash, Banganivasi and Sadharani in Bengal.

FAMOUS NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR FOUNDER/EDITORS

Paper/Journal	Year	Founder/Editor
Bengal Gazette (First Newspaper of India)	1780	James Augustus Hickey
Samachar Darshan (Bengali)	1818	Karrie, Marshman
Sambad Kaumudi	1921-22	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Bombay Times (Now Times of India)	(1838-1861)	Benett Coleman and Company
Spat Gofar	1861	Dada Bhai Naorojee
Hindu Patriot	1853	Harishchandra Mukherjee
Amrit Bazar Patrika	1868	Motilal Ghosh, Shishir Kumar Ghosh
Statesman	1875	Robert Knight, Sunanda Dutta Ray
Hindu	1878	Veer Raghavachari
Maratha, Kesari	1881	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Hindustan Times	1922	K.M. Pannikar
Dawn	—	Mohammed Ali Jinnah
Independent	1919	Motilal Nehru
New India	1914	Annie Besant
Vande Mataram	1906	Aurobindo Ghosh
Al-Hilal	1912	Maulana Azad
Young India, Harijan	(1919-33)	Mahatma Gandhi

6) B. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ Indian Sociologist - (London, Shyamji Krishnavarma)
- ❖ Bande Matram - (Paris, Madam Cama)
- ❖ Talwar - (Berlin, Virendranath Chattopadhyay)
- ❖ Ghadar - (San Francisco, Lala Hardayal)

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

7) A. Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement: Many nationalists went underground and took to subversive activities. The participants in these activities were the Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi ashramites, revolutionary nationalists and local organisations in Bombay, Poona, Satara, Baroda and other parts of Gujarat, Kamataka, Kerala, Andhra, United Provinces, Bihar and Delhi. The main personalities taking up underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka. Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay. This phase of underground activity was meant to keep up popular morale by continuing to provide a line of command and guidance to distribute arms and ammunition.

8) B. 2, 3 and 5 only

Eleven demands of Gandhi ji were:

- ❖ Reduce the expenditure of civil servants and military expenditures by 50%
- ❖ Introduce total prohibition
- ❖ Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department
- ❖ Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences
- ❖ Release political prisoners Accept the Postal Reservation Bill
- ❖ Reduce Rupee-Sterling exchange ratio to 1:4
- ❖ Introduce textile protection
- ❖ Reserve coastal shipping for Indians
- ❖ Reduce land revenue by 50%
- ❖ Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly

9) D. 1, 2 and 3

10) B. 2 only

- ❖ It was C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Ajmal Khan (Swarajists) who actually wanted to use councils as an arena of political struggle and these were the people who wanted an end to the boycott of

legislative councils. After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation, and demoralisation among nationalist ranks.

- ❖ A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement. One 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.

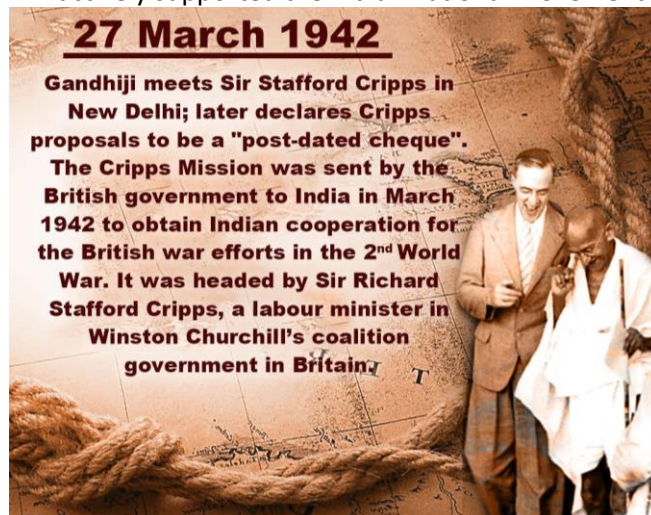
11) C. 1-4-2-3

- ❖ **Simon Commission:** The Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision that a commission would be appointed 10 years from date to study the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps. An all white, seven-member Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as the Simon Commission (after the name of its chairman, Sir John Simon), was set up by the British government under Stanley Baldwin's prime ministership on November 8, 1927.
- ❖ **Gandhi Irwin pact:** On January 25, 1931, Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally. The CWC authorised Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on March 5, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.
- ❖ **August offer:** The government came up with its own offer to get the cooperation of India in the war effort. Linlithgow announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:
 - *Dominion status as the objective for India.*
 - *Expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians (who would be drawn from major political parties).*
 - *Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic, and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services.*

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

- *No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.*

- ❖ **Cripps mission:** In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war. Stafford Cripps was a left-wing Labourite, the leader of the House of Commons, and a member of the British War Cabinet who had actively supported the Indian national movement.



12) A. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ On January 25, 1931, Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released unconditionally. The CWC authorised Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government. Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on—
 - immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
 - remission of all fines not yet collected;
 - return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
 - lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
 - right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
 - right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
 - withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

13) A. 1 and 2 only

It made the depressed classes leaderless as the true representatives of the classes were unable to win against the stooges who were chosen and supported by the caste Hindu organisations.

14) A. 1 and 2 only

Statement 3 is incorrect: In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

15) A. 2 only

WAVELL PLAN (25 June 1945)

- 1) **DOMINION STATUS** shall be granted after the war.
- 2) **VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** be expanded.
- 3) **An Indian body to be set up to frame a new CONSTITUTION.**
- 4) **External affairs to be transferred to Indians.**
- 5) **Except Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, all members of executive council would be Indians.**

The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows:

- ❖ *With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians. Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.*
- ❖ *The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).*
- ❖ *The governor-general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.*
- ❖ *Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council. If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted.*
- ❖ *Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.*

16) D. 1, 2 and 3

17) D. 1, 2 and 3

18) A. 1 only

Lord Wavell could not agree to Jinnah's point of view as well that Muslim League is the sole representative of Indian Muslims. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

Governor General
& Viceroy of India

1943-1947

Lord Wavell (लॉर्ड वेवेल)

इनके समय की
महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएँ

- सी. राजगोपालाचारी का CR फॉर्मूला (1944)
- वेवेल योजना और शिमला सम्मेलन
- कैबिनेट मिशन (1946)
- डायरेक्ट एक्शन डे (1946)
- वल्लेमेंट एटली द्वारा भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के अंत की घोषणा (1947)

19) B. 2 only

- ❖ The Dominion of India was an independent dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations existing between 15 August 1947 and 26 January 1950. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India in March 1942 to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the 2nd World War. For the first time, the British government acknowledged India's right to be dominion and framing their own Constitution. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

20) A. 1 only

The British government did not favor the activities of the Communists in India and on 23rd July 1934, it imposed a ban on the functioning of the party. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

21) A. Peshawar

The atmosphere created by their political work contributed to the mass upsurge in Peshawar during which the city was virtually in the hands of the crowd for more than a week. The Peshawar demonstrations are significant because it was here that the soldiers of the Garhwali regiments refused to fire on the unarmed crowd.

<p>The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>↳ Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite nation.</p> <p>↳ Tax on salt and govt monopoly over salt production, Gandhiji declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.</p> <p>↳ Gandhiji started salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.</p> <p>↳ March was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to Gujrat coastal town of Dandi — volunteers walked for 29 days about 10 miles a day.</p> <p>↳ Reached Dandi on 6 April and ceremonially violated law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.</p> <p>↳ This marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>↳ People were asked to refuse cooperation with British and to break colonial laws — movement spread, foreign cloth boycotted and liquor shops picketed — peasants refused to pay revenue and chawkidari taxes, village officials resigned — forest people violated forest laws.</p> <p>↳ Colonial govt began arresting Congress leaders — led to violent clashes in many places — Abdul Ghalaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930 — angry crowds demonstrated in streets of Peshwar — a month later, Gandhiji arrested himself — brutal repression — peaceful satyagrahis were attacked.</p> <p>↳ Gandhiji decided to call off movement again and entered into a pact with Grewin on 5 March, 1931 — by 'Gandhi-Grewin Pact', Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference (Congress boycotted) in London and govt agreed to release political prisoners.</p> <p>↳ Gandhiji went to London for the conference in December 1931, but negotiations broke down and returned disappointed.</p> <p>↳ Chaffar Khan and Nehru were in jail — Congress declared illegal — imposed a series of measures to prevent meetings, demonstrations.</p>	
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22) C. Both 1 and 2

23) C. 1 and 3 only

The resolution on fundamental rights was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru. The resolution guaranteed the rights of free expression of opinion through speech and the Press and the freedom of association. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

24) C. 1 and 3 only

The proposals are:

- ❖ The Muslim League would join hands with the INC to demand independence from the British.
- ❖ Both parties would cooperate and form a provisional government at the centre.
- ❖ After the war, a commission would be entrusted with the task of demarcating those areas with an absolute majority of Muslims and a plebiscite to be held in those areas where all the inhabitants (Muslims and non-Muslims) would vote based on adult suffrage whether to form a separate sovereign nation or not.
- ❖ *In case of partition, joint agreements to be made for the safeguarding of defence, communications and commerce. Hence statement 2 is not correct.*
- ❖ The above terms come to fruition only if Britain transfers full powers to India.

25) A. 2 only

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

Quit India Movement

In August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi called for an orderly British withdrawal from India.

Bombing on his words, the Indian freedom fighters declared all-out disobedience against the British government and demanded them to Quit India.

The Quit India movement leader Bhagat Singh and Arundhan, also known as Arundhan, was the first Indian to die for the British in India.

Quit India movement

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"I BELIEVE THAT IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, THERE HAS NOT BEEN A MORE GENUINELY DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM THAN OURS"

The first half of the movement was peaceful with demonstrations and processions. The peaceful protest was carried till Mahatma Gandhi's release.

The failure of the Cripps Mission was another event which triggered off the Quit India Movement.

The second half of the movement was violent with raids and setting fire post offices, government buildings and railway stations.

Campaigns before this :

Satyagraha
Non-Cooperation movement
Civil Disobedience Movement

The Non-Cooperation movement launched in the 1920s influenced the people in princely states. The result of this impact where the establishment of praja mandals (states' people's conferences) in states like Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda, the Kathiawad States and Deccan states. This process culminated in to the establishment of the All India States' People's Conference (AISPC) in December 1927. The AISPC opposed the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 which gave princes the right to nominate the representatives to the proposed central legislature. It demanded that all representatives for the Federal Legislature should be on the basis of a popular elective principle. Hence statement 1 is not correct. Quit India Movement was launched in August 1942. The meeting of the AISPC was convened along with the All India Congress Committee session at Bombay that announced the commencement of the Quit India Movement. In the meeting, it was made clear that now there was no distinction to be made between the people of British India and the States: every Indian was to participate. Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru both addressed the AISPC Standing Committee. Gandhiji explained the implications of the Quit India Movement and told the Committee that henceforth there would be one movement. The movement in the States was now to be not only for the responsible government but for the independence of India and the integration of the states with British India. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

26) C. Both 1 and 2

27) B. 2 and 3 only

The August Offer was an offer announced by the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow in August 1940 to get Indian support to the World War II. Earlier the British government had in September 1939 had declared India a party to World War II without consulting Indian opinion. Thus the Indians decided not to support the British war efforts. However, the initial success of Hitler

against the allied powers compelled the British seek Indian support. The government came up with its own offer to get the cooperation of India in the war effort. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

28) B. Direct Action Day was observed by Muslim League.

Direct Action Day – Outcome

- ❖ League leaders gave fiery speeches at the rally which got the massive crowd excited.
- ❖ This was followed by large-scale rioting in Calcutta. Around 4000 people were killed on the first day. The riots involved killing, rape, forced conversions and looting.
- ❖ This communal violence soon spread to other parts of northern India particularly Bihar. Noakhali (now in Bangladesh) saw gruesome violence.
- ❖ The violence witnessed during and after the Direct Action Day has also been called the Great Calcutta Killings.
- ❖ All this bloodshed and communal tensions ultimately led to the INC's acceptance of the partition of the country in order to suppress the violence and chaos.

29) B. Sahajanand Saraswati

On 17 November, 1929, Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) was formed and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati became its founder President. It was reorganized on 11 April 1936 through the efforts of Sahajanand and some other leaders among which Yadunandan Sharma, P.D. Tandon, Jai Prakash Narayan, Sudhin Pramanik, Narendra Dev, and N.G. Ranga were some of the prominent names.

30) B. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ **Viceroy Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on:**
 - immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence
 - remission of all fines not yet collected
 - return of all lands not yet sold to third parties
 - lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned
 - right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale)
 - right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
 - withdrawal of emergency ordinances.
- ❖ **The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands.**
 - public enquiry into police excesses
 - commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)



Governor General & Viceroy of India
Lord Irwin लॉर्ड इरविन
— 1926-1931 —

इनके समय की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएँ

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ भारत के लिए साइमन कमीशन (1927) ■ हरफोर्ट बटलर भारतीय राज्य आयोग (1927) ■ नेहरू रिपोर्ट (1928) ■ दीपावली घोषणा (1929) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ कांग्रेस का लाहौर अधिवेशन (पूर्ण स्वराज प्रस्ताव) 1929 ■ दांडी मार्च और सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन (1930) ■ प्रथम गोलमेज सम्मेलन (1930) ■ गांधी-इरविन समझौता (1931)
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31) D. Neither 1 nor 2

- ❖ The Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1936. It was the first session of the INC to be held in a village. The session was presided by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ❖ This Faizpur session is notable for an agrarian programme adopted by the INC. The major features outlined in this programme included 50 per cent reduction in rent and revenue, exemption of uneconomic holdings from rent and land tax, taxation on agricultural income, abolition of feudal levies and forced labour, cooperative farming, wiping out arrears of rent, modification of ejection laws, and recognition of peasant unions (Kisan Sabhas). This programme was however silent on the issue of the abolition of Zamindari and Taluqdari systems. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ The All India Kisan Sabha was founded at the Lucknow session of INC in April 1936. Swami Sahjanand Saraswati was elected as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary. The Kisan Sabha issued a 'Kisan manifesto' which influenced the agrarian programme of the INC. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

Important Sessions of Indian National Congress

Year	Place	President	Importance
1885	Bombay	W C Bonnerjee	1st session attended by 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	National Congress and National Conference
1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Appeal made to Muslims to join hands with other national leaders
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English president
1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal
1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Party splits into extremists and moderates
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Indian Councils Act, 1909
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dar	'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time
1916	Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact – Joint session with the Muslim League
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant	First woman president of the INC
1925	Calcutta	Sarojini Naidu	First Indian woman president

32) C. Both 1 and 2

33) D. 1 and 3 only

The Wavell Plan was first presented at the Shimla Conference in 1945. It was named after Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell. The Shimla Conference was convened in order to agree on the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government, which provided for separate representations on communal lines. Desai Liaqat Pact was announced after rejection of C R Formula and before the Wavell Plan. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

LORD WAVELL (1944-1947)

- CR Formula (1944) and failure of Gandhi - Jinnah talks (1944).
- End of Second World War (1945).
- Observance of 'Direct Action Day' (August 16, 1948) by the Muslim League.
- Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference (1942).
- Proposals of the Cabinet Mission (1946) and its acceptance by the Congress.
- Trials of soldiers of INA and suppression of Royal Indian Navy Mutiny.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- Elections to the Constituent Assembly, formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946).
- Announcement of end of British rule by Clement Attlee on February 20, 1947.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (1947-1948)

- June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced.
- Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons and its passing.
- Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.
- He became the 1st Governor General of Dominion of India (1947-1950).



34) D. 1, 2 and 3

B.R Ambedkar, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Narayan Malhar Joshi attended all three round table conferences. In all the round table conferences, B.R Ambedkar represented depressed classes. Tej Bahadur Sapru represented the liberals in all round table conferences.

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

Narayan Malhar Joshi represented the labour class in all round table conferences.

Round Table Conference

1st Round Table Conference

- Year – 1930
- Place – London
- INC did not participate

In January 1931 – Gandhi-Irwin Pact



2nd Round Table Conference

- Year – 1931
- Place – London
- Mahatma Gandhi attend the meeting along with INC.
- Muslim League also attended.

3rd Round Table Conference

- Year – 1932
- Place – London
- INC did not participate. It Led the Govt. of India Act 1935

35) D. 1, 2 and 3

36) C. 1, 2 and 4 only

- The provincial autonomy provided under the Government of India Act 1935 was implemented in 1937.
- In February 1937 elections were held in eleven provinces—Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.
- In its sessions at Lucknow in early 1936 and Faizpur in late 1937, the Congress decided to fight elections and postpone the decision on office acceptance to the postelection phase.
- The Indian National Congress won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested. It got a majority in all provinces, except in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh and the NWFP, and emerged as the largest party in Bengal, Assam and the NWFP. Thus, it formed ministries in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, United Province, North-West Frontier Province and Assam. In Punjab, the Unionist Party formed the government. In the province of Bengal Fazlul Huq of the Kishak Praja Party formed the government along with the Muslim league.

37) B. resignation of Congress ministries in 1939.

The Muslim League observed 'day of deliverance and thanksgiving' on 22 December 1939 when the Congress Ministries in the provinces resigned in protest of the Viceroy's decision to make India a party to the Second World War without duly consulting Indians.

38) D. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ In the November 1923 elections, the Swarajists had managed to win 42 out of 141 elected seats and a clear majority in the provincial assembly of Central Provinces. In legislatures, in cooperation with the Liberals and the independents like Jinnah and Malaviya, they won a majority. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- ❖ Vithalbhai Patel was elected speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- ❖ A noteworthy achievement was the defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928, which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and believed that a crucial role was being played by the British and other foreign activists being sent by the Comintern). Hence statement 3 is correct.

39) D. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ Viceroy Wavell subsequently called upon Indian representatives to join the interim government. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- ❖ A federal scheme had been visualised under the Government of India Act of 1935, but this component was never implemented due to the opposition from India's princely states. As a result, the interim government functioned according to the older Government of India Act of 1919.
- ❖ The Interim Government was formed as a provisional government between an imperial structure and a democratic structure. It lasted till 15th August 1947 when India became independent and was partitioned into India and Pakistan. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru became Vice President of the Executive Council and served as the de-facto Prime Minister. Hence statement 3 is not correct.
- ❖ Even though the Muslim League refused to be a part of the Interim Government, insisting on their demand for a separate nation, it eventually became a part of it. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

40) B. 1 and 2 only

MODERN HISTORY(TEST NO.5)

The three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, H.P. Modi, N.R. Sarkar and M.S. Aney resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

41) A. 1 only

In 1938, the President of the Indian National Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose, constituted a National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

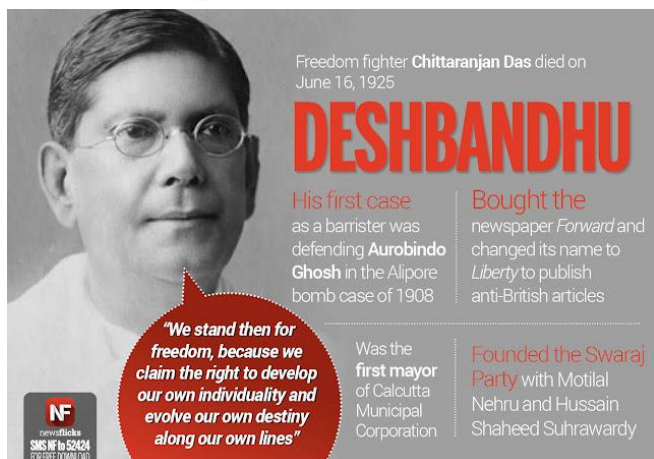


42) C. 1 and 3 only

Captain Mohan Singh was entrusted with the responsibility of raising the Army and Rash Behari Bose was made the President of the Council of Action.

43) A. C.R.Das

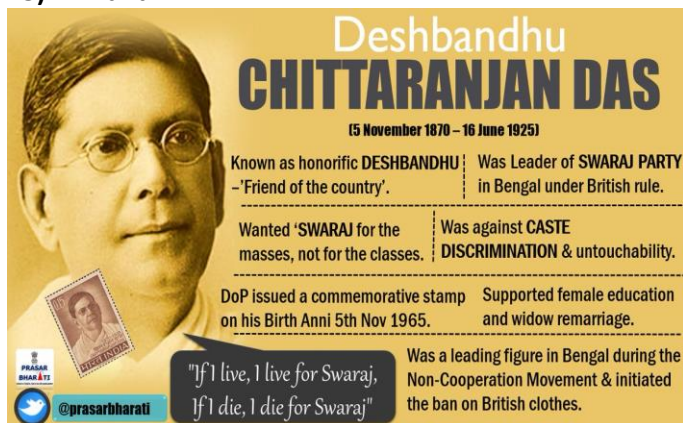
C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formulated a new ideology. They proposed that Congress should be a part of Government and should enter the legislative assemblies and the struggle should be continued by being within the Government. But this plan was rejected by the majority of congressmen. C.R. Das (then President of Congress) resigned from the President's post and formed a party in January, 1923 with Motilal Nehru and named it Swaraj Party. The mandate of this party was to become a part of Councils and hinder their working through agitation. C.R. Das became the President of the Party and Motilal Nehru became its General Secretary. Srinivas Ayyangar (founder of the Swaraj Party at Madras) and N.C. Kelkar were the main leaders of Swaraj Party



44) A. Non-Cooperation Movement

Swaraj Party was formed by the leaders like Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das in 1923 after the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

45) D. 2 and 4



46) D. C. Rajagopalachari

C RAJAGOPALACHARI

- Rajagopalachari also known as 'Rajaji' born on 12 Dec 1878.
- 1921, became the party's General Secretary.
- He led the group of 'No Changers' in Congress party who were against entry into the Imperial and the provincial legislative Council.
- Involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha.
- In 1959, he founded the Swatantra Party.
- June 1948 to Jan 1950 he served as India's Governor-General.
- He also offered C.R. formula.
- Issued the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act 1939.
- After 1937 elections, he became the first Premier of the Madras Presidency.



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MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

Rajagopalachari was not a member of Swaraj Party. After the Non-cooperation Movement, Congress was divided into two groups- the pro-changers and the no-changers. The pro-changers wanted to enter the legislatures. They were led by C R Das, Motilal Nehru, and Vithalbhai Patel. The no-changers wanted to boycott the legislatures. They were led by Vallabhbhai Patel, C Rajagopalachari, and Rajendra Prasad. The pro-changers formed the Swaraj Party in AD 1923. Srinivas Iyengar and N.C. Kelkar were other important leaders of Swaraj Party. The biggest achievement for Swaraj Party was that Vithal Bhai Patel was elected as Central Legislative Assembly Speaker. So it is clear that C. Rajagopalachari was not a member of Swaraj Party.

47) A. M.A. Jinnah

In the November, 1923 elections the Swarajists had managed to win 42 out of 101 elected seats and a clear majority in the provincial assemblies of central provinces and legislatures had joined hand with the liberals and the independents like Jinnah and Malviya.

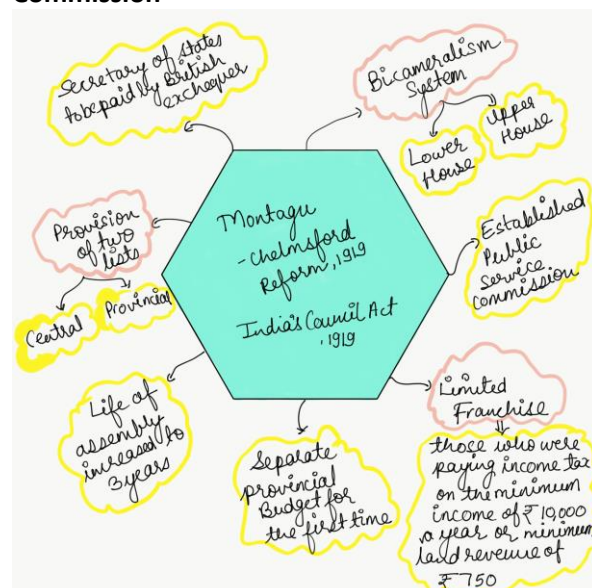
48) A. C.R. Das

The famous slogan 'Swaraj should be for common people not only for classes' was given by C.R.Das. He wanted "Swaraj for the masses, not for the classes." To him, "Swaraj is Government by the people and for the people."

49) D. Vithal Bhai Patel

Vithal Bhai Patel was elected the President of the central/ Assembly in August 1925. He was one of the co-founder of the Swaraj Party.

50) C. There was no Indian member in the Simon Commission



Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919 provided for a Constitutional Commission to review its working.

Simon Commission was appointed in November, 1927 by the British Conservative Government under Stanley Baldwin to report on the working of the Indian Constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919. The Commission consisted of seven members under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission did not consist of any Indian member, so Indians opposed and boycotted the commission calling it as 'White Commission.' Simon Commission reached Bombay on February 3, 1928.

51) D. Lord Irwin

The Indians were kept out of the Simon Commission on the suggestion of Lord Irwin. Simon Commission reached India in 1928. None of the members of this Commission was Indian. Thus, Indians opposed the Commission calling it a 'White Commission.'

SIMON COMMISSION

- ▶ **WHAT**-SEVEN MEMBER COMMISSION TO LOOK FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS
- ▶ **WHY**-7 MEMBERS(ALL ENGLISH) → NO DESIIIIII
- ▶ **WHO**-CONGRESS (MOTILAL NEHRU)+MUSLIM LEAGUE (MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH)+HINDU MAHASABHA (NC KELKAR)
- ▶ **WHERE**-BOMBAY
- ▶ **WHEN**-3 FEBRUARY 1928
- ▶ **HOW**-CONGRESS SESSION @ MADRAS IN 1927
→ BOYCOTT THE SIMON COMMISSION
"IN EVERY STAGE AND IN ANY FORM"



52) D. All the above

53) A. In lathi charge in protest to Simon Commission

Lala Lajpat Rai

Punjab Kesari Born : 28 January 1865 | Died : 17 November 1928

Freedom fighter and Punjabi author


Founded the Hindu Orphan Relief Movement to keep British missions from securing custody of orphans

Fought against Untouchability

Established the Punjab National Bank

He succumbed to injuries sustained during a lathi charge in 1928 while protesting against the Simon Commission.

He did not fully Recover from his injuries and died on 17 November 1928 of a heart attack



I declare that the blows struck at me today will be the last nails in the coffin of british rule in india

In 1927, the British Government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord Simon to decide India's political future. The commission had no Indian representative. This decision created an outrage in India. Indian National Congress in its Madras session of December, 1927 decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived, it met with

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MODERN HISTORY(TEST NO.5)

demonstrations with banners saying "Simon Go Back." In 1928, when the Simon Commission visited Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai led a non-violent protest against it. The police struck back with lethal force, carrying out a lathi charge. Lala Lajpat Rai suffered severe injuries in the police assault and eventually died in November, 1928.

54) C. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jaykar

Pt. Motilal Nehru in March, 1926 demanded to call a representative conference to form a Constitution for Dominion status of India. However, the name of Govind Ballabh Pant has been mentioned with his (Pt. Motilal Nehru) name in the given option who was not related to it. Thus option (c) will be the correct answer because Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jaykar was the members of the Committee to prepare 'Nehru Report.'


55) B. 2 and 3

The Nehru report (1928) recommended for the Dominion status of India in place of Complete Independence. It did not provide for separate electorates for any community or weightage for minorities. As regards the communal problem, the report recommended joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities. The report also defined the provision of Fundamental Rights including the right to give a speech, organize meetings and make Organization. Thus, statement (1) is incorrect while the statement (2) and (3) are correct

56) C. The Nehru Report

Youth and extremist Nationalist opposed the Nehru Report in the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. They demanded to adopt the complete Independence as the immediate goal. As a result Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose founded 'Independence for India League.'

Nehru Report, 1928



- Dominion Status
- Fundamental Right
- Bicameral Legislature at Centre
- Division of Power b/w Centre and States
- No Separate Electorate

57) B. Dr. M.A. Ansari

'All Party' Conference was held in February 1928 in Delhi. Dr. M.A. Ansari was the president of this conference. It was attended by the representatives of 29 organisations in response to the appointment of Simon commission and challenge given by lord

Birkenhead the then secretary of state for India. This conference proposed to draft a constitution which provides to form a responsible government in India. Other parties besides congress in this conference were Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, Khilafat committee, etc.

58) C. 1929

The Fourteen Points proposal to protest Nehru report was proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah on March 28, 1929 as Constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India.

59) A. 1929

Congress had given an ultimatum in its Calcutta Session to the British Government to accept the 'Nehru Report' within the year or face the mass Movement to be launched by Congress. But the British Government did not notice the warning. As a result, the historic Lahore Session in the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru was held in December, 1929 and the proposal to India's Independence had been declared by him for the first time. Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929 hoisted the flag of India's Independence on the bank of Ravi river at Lahore. Congress in its meeting of January 2, 1930 decided that the 'Complete Independence Day' will be celebrated on January 26, 1930 and January 26, of every year, will be celebrated as 'Complete Independence Day.'

60) B. Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in Ahmedabad Session of 1921 proposed that the Swaraj should be defined as complete Independence, free from all foreign control and should be considered the goal of the Congress. C.R. Das was elected as the President of Congress's Ahmedabad Session of 1921, but the session was presided over by Hakeem Azmal Khan as C.R. Das was in jail.

61) D. Poorna Swaraj Day

In Lahore session of Congress in 1929, proposal of Poorna Swaraj was passed. After that Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the flag of India's independence on 31 December 1929 on the bank of Ravi river at Lahore. It was decided the 26 January 1930 will be celebrated as Poorna Swaraj Day and hence till 1947, 26 January was celebrated as Poorna Swaraj Day.

62) A. Lahore Session, 1929

The Lahore Session (1929) of Congress was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru (first time), and the proposal of complete Independence was passed in the Session.

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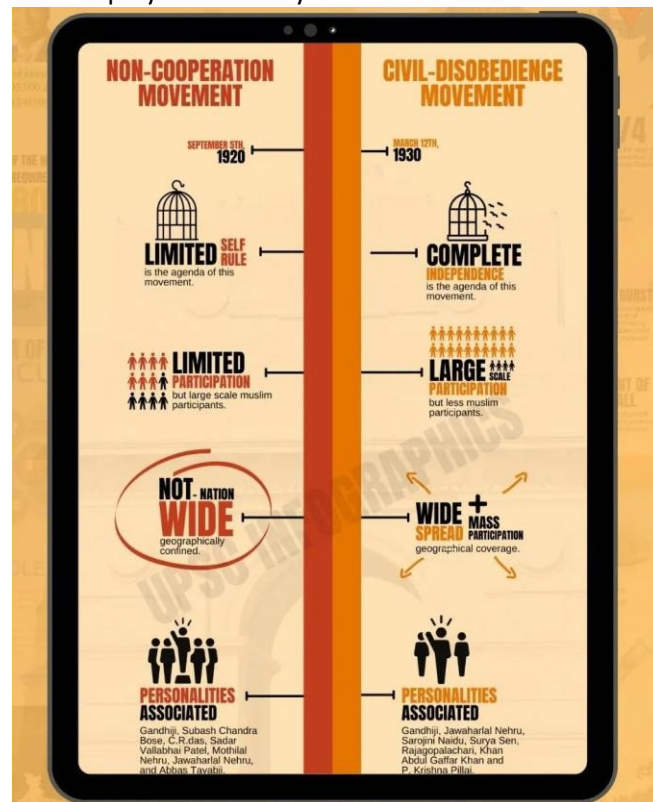
It was decided that every year January 26 will be celebrated as 'Complete Independence Day.'

63) A. Only 1

The historic Lahore session of Indian National Congress in the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru was held in December, 1929 and the proposal to India's independence (Poorna Swaraj) had been declared by him for the first time. The rift between extremist and moderates was resolved in 1916 Lucknow session of INC. Hence statement (2) is incorrect. The two-nation theory was never opposed during Lahore Congress Session, though it was opposed by the Congress as a political party. Hence, statement (3) is also incorrect.

64) C. Civil Disobedience Movement

Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Dandi March accompanied by his trusted volunteers from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930. The march was over 241 miles, from Gandhi's ashram in Sabarmati to Gujarat's coastal village of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days. On April 6, 1930 he reached Dandi and violated the salt law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. This Movement spread all over India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. A leader like C. Rajagopalachari took up Salt March in Tamil Nadu from Trichinopoly to Vedaranyam.



65) B. Gujarat

Mahatma Gandhi with his volunteers, started Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930, to

violate the Salt law at sea coast of Dandi (Gujrat). The number and names of few satyagrahi with their respective states are as follows- Gujrat-31, Maharashtra-13, U.P.-8, Kacch-6, Kerala-4, Punjab-3, Rajputana-3, Bombay-2 (Dadubhai and Harilal Mahimtura), Sindh-1 (Anand Hingorani), Nepal-1 (Mahaveer), Tamil Nadu-1 (Tapan Nayar), Andhra-1 (Subramanyam), Utkal-1 (Motibasdas), Karnataka-1 (Mahadev Martand), Bihar-1 (Girivardhari Chaudhary), Bengal-1 (Durgesh Chandra Das).

66) B. Salt Satyagraha

Women's participated on a large scale in civil Disobedience movement. Though Gandhi visualised a supportive role for women, but they started getting impatient and demanded a more active role. Gandhiji chose women for a higher role in the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops because of their inherent capacity for non-violence. Sarojini Naidu led the raid on Dharsana Saltworks

67) C. 24 days

Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930, with his 78 or 80 volunteers started his famous Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi (in Navsari district of Gujrat) and violated the salt law on April 6, 1930 walking 390 Km in 24 days

68) D. All of these

On March 12, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi led by 78 or 80 followers started from Sabarmati Ashram on the famous salt march to Dandi beach to manufacture salt. They reached Dandi on 6th April 1930. There, Gandhiji broke the salt law, marking the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement. Women played a leading part in this movement. All the women (Sarojini Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya) given in the options participated in the Salt Satyagraha of Gandhi.

69) B. 2 only

After the salt law breaking, Madan Mohan Malviya, Devadas Gandhi, K.M. Munsu, B.G. Kher, Mahadev Desai, C.Rajgopalachari, Vithalbai Patel were convicted of breach of salt law while Gandhiji was arrested after he broke Salt Law on April 6, 1930 at Dandi (Nausari district, Gujarat).

70) B. Gandhi's Dandi March

Under his Salt Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi village on April 6, 1930. While addressing the domestic and foreign journalists, he said: "I want world sympathy in this battle of Right against Might."

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71) A. Abbas Taiyabji

Abbas Taiyabji led the Movement after Gandhi got arrested at Sholapur. Women also played an important role in this Movement.

72) A. In Yerawada Jail

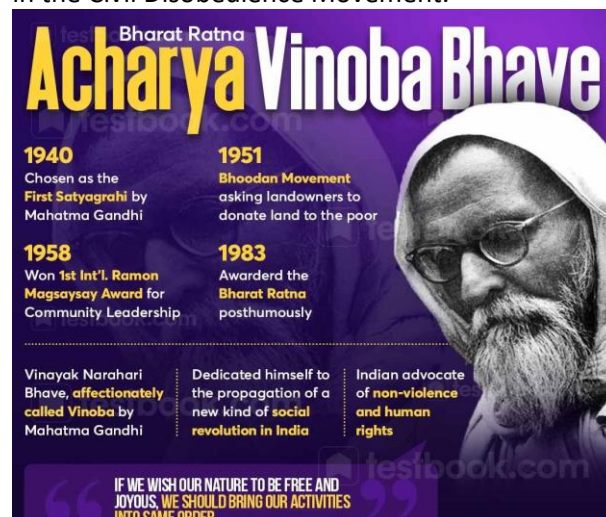
Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on May 5, 1930 and sent to Yerawada Jail when a raid was made by Congress volunteers on Dharsana Salt Depot. Abbas Taiyabji led the Movement after him. Sarojini Naidu led the raid on Dharsana Salt Depot on May 21, 1930 after Abbas Taiyabji got arrested. Webb Miller, an American journalist, presented the details of this great event.

73) C. Mahatma Gandhi prepared salt at the seashore.

After violating the salt law at sea coast of Dandi, Gandhi decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement. Salt was a major point of the Movement because the English Government had banned the selling of the salt and also imposed a tax on it, which highly affected the poor. Mahatma Gandhi started Dandi March accompanied by 78 or 80 of his trusted volunteers from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930. The march was 241 miles, from Gandhi's ashram in Sabarmati to Gujarat's coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days. On April 6, 1930 he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the salt law

74) C. Civil Disobedience Movement

Acharya Vinoba Bhave was a close ally of Gandhi. He took part in various Movements of Mahatma Gandhi. He was arrested in 1930 for the first time for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.



75) B. Webb Miller

Webb Miller was an American journalist, who stayed by Gandhi in his Sabarmati ashram during Dandi March. He wrote about gruesome police excesses at Dharsana "As a reporter, I have seen numerous revolts in the last 18 years. I have seen riots, carnage in the streets and

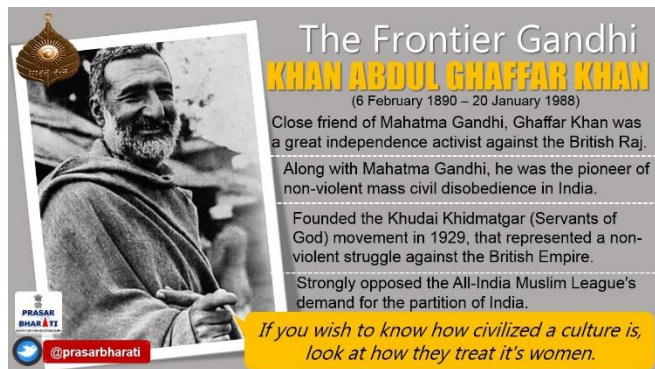
revolts but I have never seen such a horrible event like Dharsana”.

76) B. C. Rajagopalachari

The Vedaranyam March or Vedaranyam Satyagraha was organized to protest the Salt Tax imposed by the British Empire in India. The march took place in April, 1930 and was the second of its kind followed by Dandi March organized by Mahatma Gandhi, both in the framework of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Vedaranyam March was a group of volunteers from under the leadership of C. Rajagopalachari. It began at Trichinopoly (now Tiruchirappalli) and ended in Vedaranyam, a small coastal town in Tanjore district. By collecting salt directly from the sea, the marchers broke the Salt Law.

77) C. Throw out the Britishers

‘Khudai Khidmatgar’ also known as ‘Red Shirts’ was a volunteer organization founded by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in North-West Frontier province. He called for Pathan regional nationalist unity and a struggle against colonialism. They also sought to improve the condition of wage-earners. The Muslims of North-West Frontier province played an important role in Civil Disobedience Movement, while the Muslims of other provinces were keeping themselves away from the Satyagraha Movement



78) A. Constructive programmes

Gandhi gave importance to the constructive programmes after the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement. In October, 1934 Gandhi decided to move away from the active politics to give his full time to 'Harijanotthan.' In September, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi founded All India Anti-Untouchability League for the welfare of Harijans and also published the weekly magazine 'Harijan.'

79) A. To make the participation of Congress easier in round table conference

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931 before the Second Round

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Table Conference in London. Below are the proposed conditions – Discontinuation of Civil disobedience Movement by Indian National Congress. Participation of the India National Congress in Second Round Table Conference. Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by British Government imposing curbs on the activities of INC. Withdrawal of all prosecutions except those involving violence. The release of prisoners arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement

80) B. Tej Bahadur Sapru

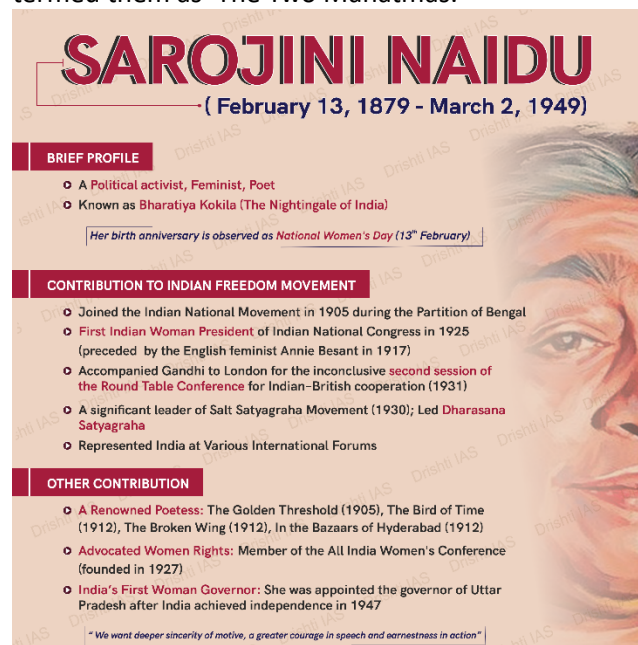
Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jaykar played the role of mediator in Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

81) B. Alan Campbell Johnson

The biographer of Irwin, Alan Campbell Johnson termed Mahatma Gandhi's gain in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as "Consolation Prizes" and the only surrender of Irwin to agreeing for the conversation.

82) B. Sarojini Naidu

After noticing the expansion of Civil Disobedience Movement, Viceroy Lord Irwin released Mahatma Gandhi on January 26, 1931. The conversation started between Gandhi and Irwin in the mid-February, 1931 which was the efforts of Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jaykar. The pact known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact took place on March 5, 1931. In context to the pact, Sarojini Naidu termed them as 'The Two Mahatmas.'



83) A. S.C. Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose regarded the Karachi Session of Indian National Congress as the 'pinnacle of Mahatma Gandhi's popularity and prestige.'

Karachi Congress Session—1931

- March 1931 - special session of Congress - to endorse Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- 6 days before session (March 29) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru – executed
- Gandhi's route to Karachi - greeted with black flag demonstrations by Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, in protest against his failure to secure commutation of death sentence for Bhagat & his comrad

Congress Resolutions at Karachi—

- Congress admired 'bravery' & 'sacrifice' of 3 martyrs
- Delhi Pact or Gandhi-Irwin Pact endorsed
- Goal of Purna Swaraj reiterated
- Two resolutions were adopted – Fundamental Rights & National Economic Programme

84) A. 3,2,1

- ❖ Gandhi-Irwin Pact: Congress authorized Gandhi to negotiate with the Viceroy. After a long conversation between Gandhi and Lord Irwin, a pact known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on March 5, 1931.
- ❖ Execution of Bhagat Singh: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were hanged on March 23, 1931 in Lahore conspiracy case.
- ❖ Karachi Session of Congress: Congress confirmed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the annual session at Karachi held on March 26-31, 1931.

85) D. It was attended by the Congress delegation.

The report of the Simon Commission was published on 10th June and 24th June, 1930. Political organizations had refused the recommendations of Commission. Main leaders of Congress were in jails. British Government organized 1st Round Table Conference on November, 1930 in London in the environment of frustration and dissatisfaction. 89 Indian representative members participated in 1st Round Table Conference, but Congress did not participate. Main participants of 1st Round Table Conference were: Tejbahadur Sapru, Srinivas Shastri, Muhammad Ali, Muhammad Shafi, Aga Khan, Fazlul Haq, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Homi Modi, M.R. Jaykar, Munje, Bhimrao Ambedkar and Sundar Singh Majithia, etc.

86) D. K.T. Paul

Congress did not participate in the 1st Round Table Conference at St. James Palace (London), in 1930. K.T. Paul represented Indian Christians in the Conference. First Round Table Conference was inaugurated officially by British King and chaired by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

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- ♦ The first Round Table Conference was held in London between November 1930 and January 1931 and was chaired by **Ramsay MacDonald**.
- ♦ This was the first conference arranged between the British and the Indians as equals.
- ♦ The Congress and some prominent business leaders refused to attend it.
- ♦ The Princely States, Muslim League, Justice Party, Hindu Mahasabha etc. attended it.
- ♦ Nothing much was achieved at the conference. The British government realized that the participation of the Indian National Congress was necessary in any discussion on the future of constitutional government in India.

87) D. Jawaharlal Nehru

The Second Round Table Conference held in London from 7 September to 1 December, 1931. Mahatma Gandhi represented Congress in this conference. Besides him, Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, Madan Mohan Malviya, Mahadev Desai, B.R. Ambedkar etc. took part in this conference. Jawaharlal Nehru had not participated in this conference. Pyarelal Nayyar participated as the private secretary of Mahatma Gandhi.

88) A. Gandhi's fast unto death in Jail

Aga Khan Palace served as the prison for Mahatma Gandhi in Pune from August 1942 to May 1944. Operation Rubicon was the code word proposed to be adopted by the British Government in India with reference to Gandhi's fast into death in this jail.

89) C. 1945

Government of India act, 1919 was passed implementing the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Through this act, Indian Legislative Council at the centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a legislative Assembly (Lower House). It also introduced dyarchy in the provinces. The elections of Central legislative Assembly under this act were held in the years 1926 and 1945.

90) B. Kingsley Hall

Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference as a sole official representative of Congress after Gandhi-Irwin Pact (5 March, 1931). Gandhi visited London to participate in the 2nd Round Table Conference by Ship "S.S. Rajputana" and stayed in "Kingsley Hall" of London.

91) D. 1, 2 and 3

In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes. The Indian National Congress participated only in the Second Round Table Conference and boycotted Third and First Round Table Conference. In Poona Pact, Congress agreed that adequate representation would be given to the depressed classes in the local bodies and civil services. So, all the three statements given in the options are correct

92) D. for Untouchables

British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced Communal Award on 16 August, 1932. According to Legislative Assembly provisions, few seats of Legislative Assembly were reserved for minorities whose candidates were to be elected by separate electorates. Muslims and Sikhs were already considered as minorities. Now the depressed, Dalits (untouchables) were to be declared as minorities as per provisions of the new law.

93) D. Buddhists

British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced Communal Award on August 16th, 1932 in which separate electorates were granted not only to Muslims but also to depressed class. In addition to this Christians, Sikhs, AngloIndian and others were granted the separate electorates which were applicable only to provincial legislative assemblies. Hence, it is clear that Buddhists were not granted separate electorates.

94) B. Ghanshyam Das Birla

After Poona Pact, 1932, Mahatma Gandhi was not actively involved in Civil Disobedience Movement but now he took an interest in anti-untouchability Movements and "All India Untouchability League" was founded by Mahatma Gandhi whose name was later changed to "Harijan Sevak Sangh." Ghanshyam Das Birla was the first President of this institution

Poona Pact 1932

- In 1932, B.R. Ambedkar negotiated the Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi. The background to the Poona Pact was the Communal Award of August 1932 which provided a separate electorate for depressed classes.
- The pact signifies a solution derived by amalgamating two different ideologies (Ambedkar: Political Approach and Gandhi: Social Approach), striving to achieve a common goal for the upliftment of one of most vulnerable sections of the Indian society.
- It changed Indian Political history and the destiny of millions of Dalits across the country. However, the social stigma attached to the caste system still remains in the Indian society.
- Therefore, in order to establish an egalitarian society in the true sense, Gandhian Philosophy and Ambedkar's notion of Social Democracy is much more relevant than ever before.

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95) D. M. K. Gandhi

On the day of 24 September, 1932, Poona Pact was signed at 5 O'clock in the evening. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar from depressed classes and Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya from Hindu classes signed the document of Poona Pact. M.M. Jayakar, Devdas Gandhi, Vishwas, Raja Bhoj, P. Balu, Gawai, Thakkar, Solanki, Tej Bahadur Sapru, G. D. Birla, Rajgopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, M.C. Raja, C.V. Mehta, Bakhale and Kamath were other signatories. Many people signed on the document in Bombay. Rajgopalachari changed his pen with Dr. Ambedkar after signing the Poona Pact.

96) B. Babu Jagjiwan Ram

Depressed Class League was founded by Babu Jagjivan Ram. All India Scheduled Caste Federation was founded by B.R. Ambedkar in 1942, while All India Depressed Classes Association was founded in 1926 by M.C. Rajah.

97) A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

On 14 August, 1931, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said during a conversation with Gandhi in Mumbai "History tells that Mahatmas, like fleeting phantoms, raise dust but not level." It was noticed that there was a conflict between Gandhi and Ambedkar on the matter of "situations of depressed classes." Gandhiji began fast-unto-death on 20th September, 1932 against Communal Award of Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald. Poona Pact was signed between the followers of Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

98) D. None of the above

The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934 as a socialist caucus within the INC. Its members rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress party. Influenced by Fabianism as well as Marxism, the CSP advocated armed struggle as well as non-violent resistance. The CSP advocated decentralized socialism in which co-operation, trade unions, independent farmers and local authorities would hold a substantial share of economic power. As secularists, they hoped to transcend communal divisions through class solidarity.

99) B. Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru was an avowed supporter of socialism. Nehru wanted to overthrow British rule, Princely states, landlordism and Capitalism in 1933. Nehru's socialism was influenced from socialism of Soviet Union. He travelled the Soviet Union in November, 1927.

100) D. Bengal

101) D. 28 Months

The tenure of the Congress ministries formed in the elections of 1937 after the Act of 1935 was 28 months. Congress ministries resigned from Legislature on 22nd October, 1939 because Indians were included in the Second World War without the consent of Indian leaders. Jinnah called All Indian Muslims to celebrate 22nd December, 1939 (Friday) as Day of Deliverance due to the resignation of Congress Ministries.

102) B. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai

Congress won 134 seats of the 228 seats in United Province Provincial Assembly election held in 1937. Congress made Government independently in United Province. Chief Minister was Gobind Vallabh Pant and Kailash Nath Katju was Law and Justice Minister in the Government while the Finance Department was given to Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

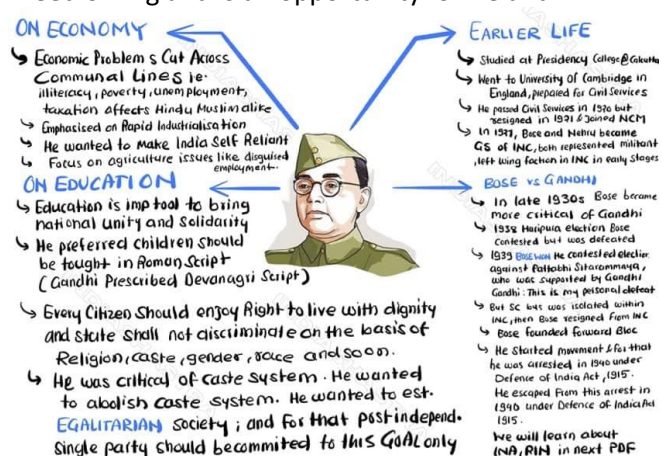
103) D. 1939

104) A. Gujarat

Subash Chandra Bose was elected President of Congress in Haripura Session (Gujarat) of February, 1938, unopposed. It is well known that Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected as President of Tripuri Session (1939) of INC by defeating re-elected Pattabhi Sitaramayya (who was supported by Gandhiji).

105) C. Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose looked upon a war between Germany and Britain as a godsent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situations to their advantage. He believed on an old saying of Ireland 'Need of England is an opportunity for Ireland'.



106) C. in 1927

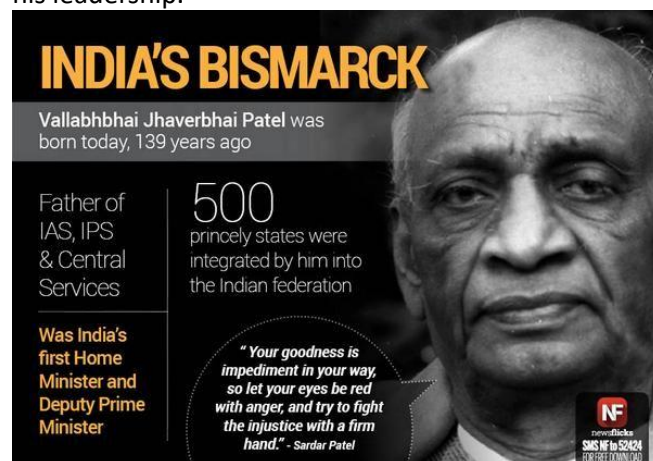
All India State People's Conference was set up in December, 1927. More than 700 political workers of different States participated in this Conference. All

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India States People Conference was formed in which men like Balwant Rai Mehta, Manilal Kothari and G.R. Abhyankar played a significant role.

107) D. Sardar Patel

Integration of most of the princely states happened in 1947. All Princely States merged in the Union of India in 1947 except Junagarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Hyderabad and these three States were compelled to join the Union of India till the end of 1948. Sardar Patel, who took charge of the state department in 1947, tackled the situation with great statesmanship. Patel appealed to the patriotic and nationalist sentiments of the Princes and requested the States to be hand over to the authority of External Affairs, Defence and Communications to the Indian Dominion. The Integration of Princely states had taken proper shape in his leadership.



108) A. Cooperation of Britain in the case of assurance of Complete Independence.

When World War II broke out in 1939, Britain made India belligerent without consulting Indian elected councils and also declared the Emergency. That action angered Indian officials and prompted the Congress Party to declare that India would not support the War until it had been granted Complete Independence.

109) D. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali and his friends

The word Pakistan was primarily used by the student of Cambridge University Chaudhary Rehmat Ali in his letter entitled "Now or Never."

110) C. Sir Mohammad Iqbal

The first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in Page 352 of his book "Discovery of India mentioned that Muhammad Iqbal during a meeting with him remarked" you (Nehru) are a patriot, while Jinnah is a politician

111) B. 1940

On March 23, 1940, the Muslim League passed the famous resolution of 'Pakistan' at Lahore Session. The Resolution declared: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless contiguous geographical units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in the majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute Independent States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign"

112) C. Vinoba Bhave

After completely rejecting August Proposal, Congress initiated Individual Satyagraha in the leadership of Gandhiji. The Satyagraha was a symbolic statement of moral protest against the British Government's policy for India. On October 17, 1940 Mahatma Gandhi selected Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first Satyagrahi (the proponent of Satyagraha) and Jawaharlal Nehru as the second.

113) D. All of the above

114) D. Winston Churchill

To seek help and India's participation in second World War in March, 1942 the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent Cripps Mission to India under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps.

115) C. Lord Linlithgow

Lord Linlithgow called the Movement of Gandhi as 'Political Blackmail.' Viceroy and Governor-General Lord Linlithgow's tenure was the longest in India. He was the longest-serving Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1943. Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi during his tenure.

116) B. Wardha

The meeting of Congress Working Committee was held at Wardha on 14th July, 1942 and passed the Quit India resolution

117) A. Lord Wavell

The Commander in Chief of the Indian Army during the Quit India Movement was Lord Wavell. Later he also served as Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1943-1947

118) B. Cripps Proposals

The failure of Cripps Mission (1942) led to Quit India Movement.

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119) A. 1942

The failure of August proposal (1940) and Cripps Mission (1942) led to Quit India Movement. After the rejection of demand of establishment of National Government in India, the Wardha proposal was confirmed in the annual meeting of AICC on August 8, 1942 at Gwalya Tank Ground, Bombay

120) C. Abul Kalam Azad

Abul Kalam Azad was the President of Indian National Congress for six consecutive years.

121) A. Jawaharlal Nehru

On August 8, 1942 in the meeting of AICC, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented Quit India Resolution and Sardar Patel supported it.

122) B. 1,2 and 4

After the failure of Cripps Mission in March, 1942, it seemed clear that the British Government wanted to continue the partnership with India in Second World War without their consent but was not ready for any sacred agreement. Gandhiji declared in his 'Do or Die' speech 'that "I do not want to make the instrument either of Russia's defeat or of China's." But it seemed by spring 1942 that the struggle was inevitable. Thus, Congress passed Quit India Resolution in 1942. Gandhiji had never provoked to adopted violent means in his articles. Thus, statement 3 is not correct while the other statements are correct about 'Quit India Movement.'

123) B. Churchill

Winston Spencer Churchill (1942-1945) was the Prime Minister of England during the Quit India Movement.

124) D. Bankipur Jail

On August 9, 1942 Gandhi and other main leaders of Congress were arrested. Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu were kept in Aga Khan Palace at Pune and the other members of Congress Working Committee (Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Govind Vallabh Pant, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiayya, Dr. Saiyyad Mahmood, Acharya Kriplani) were kept in the fort of Ahmednagar. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a member of Congress Working Committee, was not in Bombay thus he was arrested in Patna under Bharat Security Rules and sent to Patna (Bankipur) jail.

125) D. Quit India Movement

The American journalist Louis Fischer was with Gandhiji at the time of Quit India Movement. Louis Fischer with American intellectuals Pearl Buck, Adgersnow, M.L. Surmen and Norman Thomas demanded India's freedom.

126) D. in Aga Khan Palace

After the Quit India Resolution, passed on August 9th, 1942 Gandhiji and other main leaders of Congress were arrested in Bombay. Gandhiji and Sarojini Naidu were kept in Aga Khan Palace, Pune.

127) D. Gohpur

Kanaklata Barua (22 December 1924 - 20 September 1942) was an Indian Independence fighter who was shot dead by British police (at the age of 17) while leading a procession during Quit India Movement of 1942. She was shot when she tried to hoist national flag at the local police station of the Gohpur sub division of Assam

128) D. Shiv Kumar and Ramanand

On August 8, 1942 Quit India Movement had been approved by Congress. On August 9, 1942 Gandhiji and other main leaders of Congress were arrested. Shiv Kumar and Ramanand were arrested from Hazaribag (Patna).

129) C. Ballia

130) D. Forward Bloc

Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Presidentship of Congress after Tripuri Crisis and Founded 'Forward Bloc' in 1939.

131) C. Sheel Bhadra Yajee

Sheel Bhadra Yajee was a freedom fighter from Bihar who was associated with Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose. Yajee joined Subhash Chandra Bose to found All India forward Bloc and actively associated with the INA movement.

132) B. Rangoon

133) C. 21 October, 1943

Ras Behari Bose handed over the charge of INA to Subhash Chandra Bose on 4th July, 1943 on 21 October, 1943 formally announced the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India.

134) D. Subhash Chandra Bose

The Rani of Jhansi Regiment was the Women's Regiment of the Indian National Army (INA) during the Second World War. It was named after Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, a revolutionary heroine. The regiment was formed in 1943 under Subhas Chandra Bose, along with other Indian nationalist forces aiming to overthrow the British Empire in colonial India, with assistance from Imperial Japan. Indian National Army had three other

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battalions namely-Subash brigade, Nehru Brigade and Gandhi Brigade.

135) C. Mohan Singh

The officer of the INA, Mohan Singh, did not face famous Red Fort trials in 1945. The officers of the INA were taken to court-martial at the Red Fort of Delhi between November, 1945 and May, 1946. Around ten courts-martial were held. The first of these was the joint court-martial of Colonel Prem Sehgal, Colonel Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon and Major General Shahnawaz Khan, who had been Prisoners of Wars in Singapore. They were charged with waging war against the King as well as murder and attempt to Murder. The Congress formed a Defence Committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, J.L. Nehru and Asaf Ali. Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defence. Muslim League also joined in this all India agitation.

136) D. Officers of the Indian National Army

Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbakh Singh Dhillon were officers of the Indian National Army who were tried by British India government in the famous Red Fort trial of 1945.

137) C. Sir Pethick-Lawrence

138) A. Mahatma Gandhi

The opinions of the topmost Congress leaders of the time bear ample testimony to the fact that the Cabinet Plan was not devoid of reality. Mahatma Gandhi was totally in favour of the Cabinet Mission Plan. According to Gandhiji, "It is the best document the British Government could have produced in the circumstances."

139) C. 3-2-1

Second Round Table conference - 7 September- 11 December (1931) Quit India movement launched - 9 August, 1942 Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy - 18 February, 1946

140) C. A- D-C-B

- ❖ *Swadeshi movement – 1905*
- ❖ *Foundation of All India Muslim League – 1906*
- ❖ *Morley-Minto reforms – 1909*
- ❖ *Lucknow-Pact – 1916*

141) D. M.A. Jinnah - Khilafat Movement

Khilafat Committee was formed to start the Khilafat Movement. Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Hakeem Ajmal Khan, Hasrat Mohani and Dr. Ansari were among the main members of this

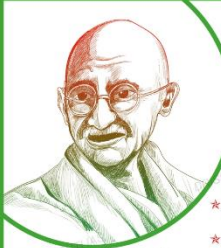
Committee. Though the credit to start the Khilafat Movement is given to Ali brothers Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali. Mohammad Ali Jinnah condemned Mahatma Gandhi in the Khilafat Movement and stayed away from the Movement.

142) D. Frank Maraes : India from Curzon to Nehru and After

The author of 'India from Curzon to Nehru and After' is Durga Das. All other options are correctly matched.

143) B. M.K. Gandhi

M.K. Gandhi is the author of the book- "Gokhale-my political guru." Its first edition was published from Ahmedabad in February, 1955.



मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी

संक्षिप्त परिचय

- जन्म: 2 अक्टूबर, 1869; पोर्बंदर (गुजरात)
- 2 अक्टूबर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अहिंसा दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।
- प्रोफेशनल: वकील, राजनीतिज्ञ, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, लेखक तथा राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलनों के नेतृत्वकर्ता।
- राष्ट्रपिता (सबसे पहले नेहरूजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने इस नाम से संबोधित किया)।
- विचारधारा: अहिंसा, सत्य, ईमानदारी, प्रकृति की देखभाल, करुणा, दलितों के कल्याण आदि के विचारों में विश्वास करते थे।
- राजनीतिक गुरु: गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
- मृत्यु: गांधीगम गेडसे द्वारा गोली मारकर हत्या (30 जनवरी, 1948)।
- 30 जनवरी को शहीद दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।
- नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार के लिये पाँच बार नामित किया गया।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में गांधी (1893-1915)

- नरसरायरी हारमन (मूल अफ्रीकी और भारतीयों के साथ भेदभाव) के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह।
- दक्षिण अफ्रीका से उनकी वापसी के उपलक्ष्य में प्रत्येक वर्ष 9 जनवरी को प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस (PBD) मनाया जाता है।

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योगदान

- छोटे पैमाने के विभिन्न आंदोलन जैसे- 'चंपारण सत्याग्रह (1917)', जयम सविनय अवज्ञा, अहमदाबाद मिल हड़ताल (1918)- पहली भूख हड़ताल और खेड़ा सत्याग्रह (1918)- पहला असहयोग।
- राष्ट्रव्यापी जन आंदोलन: रॉलेट एक्ट के खिलाफ (1919), असहयोग आंदोलन (1920-22), सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन (1930&34), भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन (1942)।
- गांधी-इरविन समझौता (1931): गांधी और लॉर्ड इरविन के बीच जिसने सविनय अवज्ञा को अंत की घोषणा किया।
- पूना पैक्ट (1932): गांधी और बी.आर. अम्बेडकर के बीच; इसने वर्जित वर्गों के लिये अलग निर्वाचक मंडल के विचार को छोड़ दिया (सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष)।

पुस्तकें

हिंद स्वराज, माय एक्सपेरिमेंट्स विथ ट्रुथ (आत्मकथा)

साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाएँ

हरिजन, जनजीवन, योग इंडिया, इंदिरा ओरिजिनल


गांधी शांति पुरस्कार

भारत द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शान्ति पुरस्कार के माध्यम से सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के लिये दिया जाता है।

144) B. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891) was a well-known educationist and social reformer of the 19th century. Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 was the result of his efforts. The book named 'Bahubivah' and 'Baly Vivaher Dos' both are the masterpieces of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)



Birth anniversary of
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(26 Sept 1820- 29 July 1891)

Writer, Philosopher, Scholar, Educator, Reformer, Philanthropist

Received the title of 'Vidyasagar' from Sanskrit College, Calcutta

Key figure of the Bengal Renaissance

Campaigned for the Hindu widow remarriage

Notable works- Jeebancharit, Borno porichoy, Sitar Bonobas, Shome Prakash (Bengali Newspaper)

145) A. Sakharan Ganesh Deuskar

Desher Katha was written by Sakharan Ganesh, published in 1904. It is a document of the screaming of the living Indian public in the chains of slavery and torture of exploitation in the British Empire. Sakharan Ganesh Deuskar, thinker of the Indian Public awakening who had a wonderful confluence of localism and pan-Indianness in his thinking and writing. Born and raised in a Bengali environment but of Marathi origin, Deuskar acted as a bridge between the renaissance of Maharashtra and Bengal.

146) B. 4, 1, 3, 2

The correct sequence of the above events is :

- ❖ The Partition of Bengal - 1905
- ❖ The Lucknow Pact - 1916
- ❖ The Rowlatt Act - March, 1919
- ❖ The Introduction on Dyarchy - December, 1919

147) A. Jawaharlal Nehru

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व योगदान

- अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी (AICC) के महासचिव 1923
- वर्ष 1929-31 के दौरान, 'मौलिक अधिकार और आर्थिक नीति' संकल्प का मसौदा तैयार किया
- वर्ष 1928 में साइमन कमीशन के खिलाफ विरोध प्रदर्शन का नेतृत्व किया
- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के लाहौर (1929) और लखनऊ सत्र (1936) की अध्यक्षता की।
- व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह के दूसरे सत्याग्रही (1940) (प्रथम-विनोबा भावे)
- अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के बॉम्बे अधिवेशन (1942) में 'भारत छोड़ो' आंदोलन का प्रस्ताव पेश किया।
- सात बार कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष के रूप में चुने गए (1954 तक)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद का योगदान

- उद्देश्य संकल्प (संविधान का मसौदा तैयार करने के लिये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत) प्रस्तुत किया किया
- प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को लागू करके औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया
- गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM)- उनको सबसे बड़ी भू-राजनीतिक उपलब्धि
- लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद को बढ़ावा दिया
- सेना पर संसदीय सर्वोच्चता स्थापित की (भारत को एक और जुटा सैन्यशासित तीसरी दुनिया निरंकुशता से रोका)
- निम्नलिखित की आधारशिला रखी:
 - भारत की अंतरिक्ष विजय के लिये वैज्ञानिक आधार
 - दोहरे ट्रैक वाले परमाणु कार्यक्रम

प्रसिद्ध भाषण

- नियति से साक्षात्कार (Tryst with Destiny)

पुस्तकें

- डिस्कवरी ऑफ इंडिया
- एन ऑटोबायोग्राफी
- ग्लैम्स ऑफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री
- लेटर्स फ्रॉम अ फादर टू हिज डॉटर

ॐ मृत्यु ॐ

27 मई, 1964

The Government of India Act, 1935 came into force on 4 August, 1935. The safeguards and the special powers

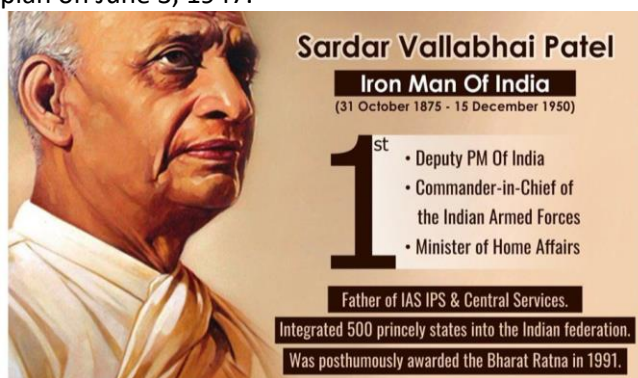
vested in the Governor-General was something like a "Charter of Slavery" as mentioned and criticized by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Government of India Act, 1935 was the largest document of the entire history of British rule which had 14 Parts, 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.

148) B. Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi did not participate anywhere in Independence Day celebration on 15 August, 1947. He was saddened by the partition of the country. He spent the day fasting and in prayer.

149) B. 2 and 3

Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel represented Indian National Congress in the partition council headed by Lord Mountbatten. Lord Mountbatten presented his plan on June 3, 1947.



150) C. September, 1946

An Interim Government under Jawaharlal Nehru was formed on September 2, 1946

14 Ministers of Interim Government (September 2, 1946–August 15, 1947)

1. **Jawaharlal Nehru:** Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs and Common Wealth Relations
2. **Vallabhbhai Patel:** Home, Information and Broadcasting
3. **Baldev Singh:** Defence
4. **Dr. John Mathai:** Industries and Supplies
5. **C. Rajagopalachari:** Education
6. **C.H. Bhabha:** Works, Mines and Power
7. **Rajendra Prasad:** Agriculture and Food
8. **Jagjivan Ram:** Labour
9. **Asaf Ali:** Railway
10. **Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League):** Finance
11. **Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (Muslim League):** Commerce
12. **Abdur Rab Nishtar (Muslim League):** Communications
13. **Ghazanfar Ali Khan (Muslim League):** Health
14. **Jogendra Nath Mandal (Muslim League):** Law

MODERN HISTORY (TEST NO.5)

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1. A. 1 only

- ❖ Freedom of Religion includes the right to not just practice one's religion but also to propagate it. This includes persuading people to join one's religion and willful conversion from one religion to another. The Constitution bars forceful conversions and conversions done by inducements. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- ❖ Freedom of Religion is available to not just Indian citizens but also to foreign nationals residing within Indian territory. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

2. D. 1, 2 and 3**Article 101 - Vacation of Seats:**

- ❖ No person shall be a member of both Houses of the Parliament and provision shall be made by the Parliament by law for the vacation by a person, who is chosen a member of both the Houses of his seat in one House or the other.
- ❖ No person shall be a member of both the Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State, and if a person is chosen a member both of the Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in the Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State.
- ❖ If a member of either House of the Parliament – (a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) and clause (2) of Article 102 – (Holding Office of Profit, Defection under Tenth Schedule) or (b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker and his resignation is accepted by the Chairman or the Speaker
- ❖ If, for a period of 60 days, a member of either House of the Parliament is, without the permission of the House, absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant - Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.
- ❖ Article 101(2) of the Constitution, read with Rule 2 of the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules, 1950: The members of the State Legislatures, who have been elected to the Lok Sabha, must resign their seats within 14 days "from the date of publication in the Gazette of India or in the Official Gazette of the State, whichever is later, of the declaration that he has been so chosen", failing which their seats in the Lok Sabha shall automatically fall vacant.

3. B. 2 and 3 only

The Motion of Thanks is moved in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, after the President's Special Address under Article 87(1).

4. C. 3 only

The features of parliamentary government in India are:

- ❖ Presence of nominal and real executives;
- ❖ Majority party rule,
- ❖ Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature,
- ❖ Membership of the ministers in the legislature,
- ❖ Leadership of the prime minister or the chief minister,
- ❖ Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

There are some differences between the British Parliamentary system and that of India. For example, the Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament. Also, the Indian State has an elected head (republic) while the British State has hereditary head (monarchy).

5. D. 1, 2 and 3**6. A. 1 only**

Statement 2 is incorrect: There are two kinds of proportional representation, namely, single transferable vote system and list system. In India, the first kind is adopted for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha and state legislative council and for electing the President and the Vice-President.

7. C. 4 only

In the following matters, the powers and status of the Rajya Sabha are equal to that of the Lok Sabha:

- ❖ Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills.
- ❖ Approval of ordinances issued by the President.
- ❖ Approval of proclamation of all three types of emergencies by the President.
- ❖ Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Union Public Service Commission.

In the following matters, the powers and status of the Rajya Sabha are unequal to that of the Lok Sabha:

- ❖ A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.
- ❖ Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill. It should return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, either with recommendations or without recommendations.
- ❖ A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, also can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. But, with regard

to its passage, both the Houses have equal powers.

8. D. Neither 1 nor 2

The position with respect to lapsing of bills on the dissolution of Lok Sabha is as follows:

- ❖ A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).
- ❖ A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
- ❖ A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
- ❖ A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
- ❖ A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.
- ❖ A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

9. B. 1 and 2 only

The President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament i.e., Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas). Nominated members of Parliament and members of State Legislative Councils are not members of the Electoral College. The election is held by means of single transferable vote system of proportional representation. The voting is done by secret ballot.

10. D. 1, 2 and 3

11. D. 1, 2 and 3

12. C. Both 1 and 2

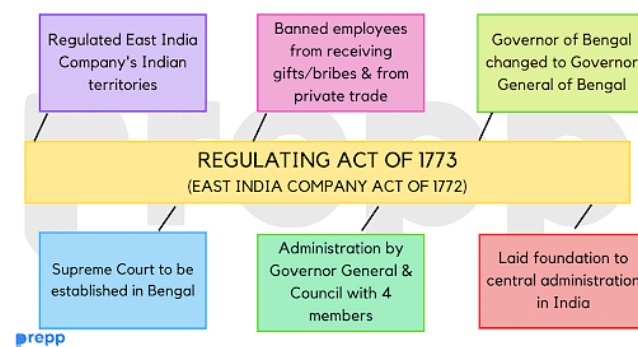
13. B. 1 and 3 only

Federal System	Unitary Government
Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government)	Single government, that is, the national government which may create regional governments
Written Constitution	Constitution may be written (France) or unwritten (Britain)
Division of powers between the national and regional government	No division of powers. All powers are vested in the national government

Supremacy of the Constitution	Constitution may be supreme (Japan) or may not be supreme (Britain)
Rigid Constitution	Constitution may be rigid (France) or flexible (Britain)
Independent judiciary	Judiciary may be independent or may not be independent
Bicameral legislature	Legislature may be bicameral (Britain) or unicameral (China)

14. A. 1 only

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Regulating Act of 1773 prohibited the servants of the Company to engage in any private trade or accepting bribes from the natives.



15. B. 2 only

Statement 1 is incorrect: The states are given representation in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the membership varies from 1 to 31. In US, on the other hand, the principle of equality of representation of states in the Upper House is fully recognised. Thus, the American Senate has 100 members, two from each state. This principle is regarded as a safeguard for smaller states.

16. D. 1 and 4 only

- ❖ FRs are justiciable in nature, that is, they are enforceable by the courts for their violation. The aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court which can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo warranto for the restoration of his rights. However, the Fundamental Rights are not absolute and subject to reasonable restrictions. Further, they are not sacrosanct and can be curtailed or repealed by the Parliament through a constitutional amendment act. They can also be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

- ❖ The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the high courts (under Article 226) can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto.
- ❖ The Parliament (under Article 32) can empower any other court to issue these writs. Since no such provision has been made so far, only the Supreme Court and the high courts can issue the writs and not any other court. Before 1950, only the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had the power to issue the writs. Article 226 now empowers all the high courts to issue the writs.

17. D. Neither 1 nor 2

The parliamentary system is based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs while the presidential system is based on the doctrine of separation of powers between the two organs.

18. D. 1, 2 and 3

The President of India enjoys certain privileges and immunities which include the following:

- ❖ The President is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise of his functions.
- ❖ The President can neither be arrested nor any criminal proceedings be instituted against him in any court of law during his tenure.
- ❖ The President cannot be asked to be present in any court of law during his tenure.
- ❖ A prior notice of two months time is to be served before instituting a civil case against him.

19. C. 1, 2 and 3 only

- ❖ The Indian Council Act, 1909 introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1919 extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1935 further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes(scheduled castes), women and labour(workers).

20. C. Both 1 and 2

21. A. 1 only

Censure Motion	No-Confidence Motion
1. It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.	1. It need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
2. It can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.	2. It can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.
3. It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions.	3. It is moved for ascertaining the confidence of Lok Sabha in the council of ministers.
4. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.	4. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.

22. B. 2 and 3 only

If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final. His decision in this regard cannot be questioned in any court of law or in the either House of Parliament or even the president. When a money bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation and presented to the president for assent, the Speaker endorses it as a money bill.

23. D. Neither 1 nor 2

The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting). Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

Whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets.

The Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

- ❖ If he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
- ❖ If he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.
- ❖ If he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

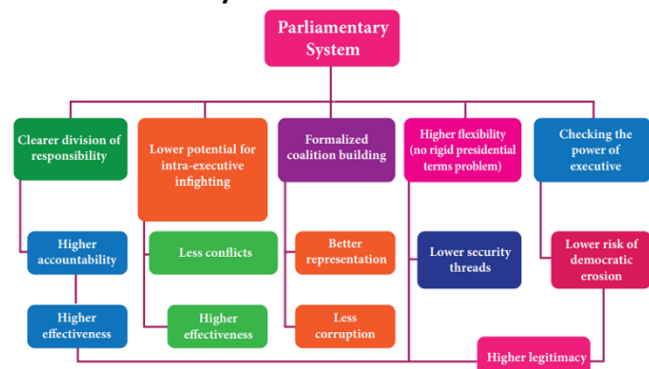
When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present. However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes.

24. B. 1 and 2 only

Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament. He is appointed by the political party to serve as an assistant floor leader.

He is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the attendance of his party members in large numbers and securing their support in favour of or against a particular issue. He regulates and monitors their behaviour in the Parliament. The members are supposed to follow the directives given by the whip. Otherwise, disciplinary action can be taken.

25. A. 1 and 2 only



26. A. 1 only

An ILP is issued by the state government concerned. It can be obtained after applying either online or physically.

27. D. 1, 2 and 3

28. B. 2 only

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House). The former represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

29. B. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government. It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two government, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.
- ❖ However, the Indian Constitution also contains a large number of unitary or non-federal features, viz., a strong Centre, single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governor by the Centre, all-India services, emergency provisions, and so on.

- ❖ The term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. Article 1, on the other hand, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation. Therefore, the Indian Constitution has been variously described as 'federal in form but unitary in spirit', 'quasi-federal' by K C Wheare, 'bargaining federalism' by Morris Jones, 'co-operative federalism' by Granville Austin, 'federation with a centralising tendency' by Ivor Jennings, and so on.

30. A. 1 only

Statement 2 and 3 are incorrect: This Act made Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all the civil and military powers. Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India while Lord Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal.

31. A. 1 only

The President can call a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament in case of a disagreement between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on a non-money bill.

32. D. None of these

The Constitution confers the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India (and denies the same to aliens):

- ❖ Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- ❖ Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
- ❖ Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
- ❖ Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).
- ❖ Right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly.
- ❖ Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.
- ❖ Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the

Supreme Court and the high courts, governor of states, attorney general of India and advocate general of states.

Aliens are the citizens of some other state and hence, do not enjoy all the civil and political rights. They are of two categories—friendly aliens or enemy aliens. Friendly aliens are the subjects of those countries that have cordial relations with India. Enemy aliens, on the

other hand, are the subjects of that country that is at war with India. They enjoy lesser rights than the friendly aliens.

33. A. 1 and 2 only

He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, removal, death or otherwise. He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected. Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office.

34. B. 1 and 3 only

He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

35. C. 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is not correct: Fundamental rights can be amended by constitution amendment till they do not violate the basic structure of the constitution and thus they are not sacrosanct.

36. D. Neither 1 nor 2

In 1973, the Supreme Court ruled in Kesavananda Bharati case that there is a basic structure of the Constitution and nobody—not even the Parliament (through amendment)—can violate the basic structure. The Court did two more things. First, it said that right to property (the disputed issue) was not part of basic structure and therefore could be suitably abridged. Secondly, the Court reserved to itself the right to decide whether various matters are part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This case is perhaps the best example of how judiciary uses its power to interpret the Constitution.

37. C. Both 1 and 2

- ❖ Statement 1 is correct. Supreme Court in 1992 stated that Fundamental duties can be used in determining the constitutionality of any law.
- ❖ Statement 2 is correct. Parliament is free to enforce Fundamental duties through suitable legislation. Many legislations like the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 make insult to national symbols a punishable act.

38. C. 2 only

- ❖ **Statement 1 is not correct:** Though the word “Secular” was not added to the Preamble initially, the Indian Constitution has been secular from the beginning. It has Freedom of Religion (Art 25-28) and Protection of rights of minorities (Art 29-30) as Fundamental Rights. However, Indian

secularism is different from the Western concept of secularism, where religion is treated as a personal matter and there is a strict separation between religion and State. In India, State can regulate economic, political, and secular activities related to religious practices, for example-throwing open Hindu religious institutions to all sections.

- ❖ **Statement 3 is not correct:** The Freedom of Religion is not absolute. The Constitution provides for certain limitations on them. For example, every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes. But this is subject to restrictions of public order, morality, and health.

39. B. 2 and 4 only

Cases related to dispute/conflict between Fundamental Right and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) :-

- ❖ **Champakam Dorairajan Case, 1951** - In this case, Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between FRs and DPSPs, FRs would prevail. It declared that DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiaries to the fundamental right. However, it also held that FRs could be amended by the Parliament through constitutional amendment acts. This led to the First, Fourth, and Seventeenth Amendment Act to implement some of the DPSPs.
- ❖ **Golak Nath case, 1967** - In this case, Supreme Court held that Parliament can't take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights, which are 'sacrosanct' in nature. Hence, the court held that Fundamental Rights can't be amended for the implementation of DPSPs. This led to the enactment of the 24th Amendment Act and the 25 amendment Act which inserted a new Article 31C.
- ❖ **Kesavanand Bharti case, 1973** - In this case, Supreme Court declared the second provision of Article 31C as unconstitutional and invalid on the ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution. This led to the enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act which gave legal primacy and supremacy to the DPSPs over FRs conferred by Articles 14, 19, and 21.
- ❖ **Minerva Mills case, 1980** - In this case, Supreme Court held the primacy of DPSPs over FRs as unconstitutional and invalid. It led to the subordination of DPSPs over FRs. However, FRs conferred by Articles 14 and 19 were accepted as subordinate to the DPSPs specified under Article 39(b) and (c).

40. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

The state has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.

According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.

- ❖ DMRC has equal equity participation from GOI and GNCTD.
- ❖ RBI, UID Authority are statutory bodies.
- ❖ NITI Aayog performs important public functions like recommending the poverty line.

41. A. 1 and 2 only

Prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House while Adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House. The presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of a session is completed. Within the next few days, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session.

42. C. Both 1 and 2

43. C. 1 and 3 only

Statement 2 is not correct: In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive. It is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the high court under Article 226.

44. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

45. B. 1 and 2 only

Statement 3 is incorrect: They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21. Further, the six rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression (i.e., external emergency) and not on the ground of armed rebellion (i.e., internal emergency).

46. A. 1, 3 and 4 only

Freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed under Article 19(1) of the Indian constitution. It implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, belief, and convictions. The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the following -:

- ❖ Right to propagate one's views as well as views of others.
- ❖ Freedom of press
- ❖ Freedom of Commercial advertisements

- ❖ Right against tapping of telephonic conversation
- ❖ Right to telecast
- ❖ Freedom of silence
- ❖ Right to know about government activities
- ❖ Right against the imposition of pre-censorship
- ❖ Right to demonstration or picketing but not right to strike

47. B. 1 and 3 only

Article 50: Separation of judiciary from executive

48. D. 1, 2 and 3

49. A. 1 and 2 only

DPSPs

- ❖ To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39)
- ❖ To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A)
- ❖ To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A)
- ❖ To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A)

50. B. 2, 3 and 4 only

51. A. 1 only

- ❖ This schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after April 24, 1973, are now open to judicial review.
- ❖ The Ninth Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts. Currently, 284 such laws are shielded from judicial review.

52. B. 2 only

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Supreme Court, held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

53. A. 1 only

Statement 2 is incorrect. Article 3, on the other hand, relates to the formation of or changes in the existing states of the Union of India. In other words, Article 3 deals with the internal re-adjustment inter se of the territories of the constituent states of the Union of India.

54. C. 3 only

Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect: The Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a

prohibition upon the powers of legislature. It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).

55. A. 2 and 3 only

- ❖ The Constitution of India has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various other countries as well as from the Government of India Act of 1935. Dr B R Ambedkar proudly acclaimed that the Constitution of India has been framed after 'ransacking all the known Constitutions of the World'.
- ❖ The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act of 1935. The philosophical part of the Constitution (the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy) derive their inspiration from the American and Irish Constitutions respectively. The political part of the Constitution (the principle of Cabinet Government and the relations between the executive and the legislature) have been largely drawn from the British Constitution.

Indian Constitution Borrowed Features

1.	British Constitution	Parliamentary form of Government, Rule of Law, Law making procedure, Single Citizenship; Institution of Speaker, doctrine of pleasure tenure of civil servants.
2.	American Constitution	Judicial System, Fundamental Rights
3.	Canadian Constitution	Federal System with a strong central authority; Residual powers, Centre State Relation.
4.	Irish Constitution	Directive Principles, Election of the President of India
5.	Australian Constitution	Concurrent list; Freedom of Trade & Service within country
6.	Weimar Constitution	Emergency Provision
7.	Soviet Constitution	Five Year Plans; Fundamental duties
8.	Govt of India Act 1935	Office of the governor, powers of the federal jury.
9.	South African	Amendment of Constitution.

56. C. 2 and 3 only

Protection against arrest and detention is provided under Article 22 and is under Right to Freedom (Art.19-22)

57. B. 1 and 4 only

- ❖ Statement 2 is not correct: Untouchability has not been defined by the constitution but various court judgments have expanded its meaning.
- ❖ Statement 3 is not correct: It is available against both the state and private individuals. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 contains many provisions for this.

58. C. 1, 3 and 4 only

59. D. 1, 2 and 3

60. D. 1, 2 and 3

Article 12 defines 'State' as:

❖ Legislative and Executive Organs of the Union Government:

- Indian Government
- Indian Parliament – Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha

❖ Legislative and Executive organs of the State Government:

- State Governments
- State Legislature – Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council of State

❖ All local authorities

- Municipalities – Municipal Corporations, Nagar Palika, Nagar Panchayats
- Panchayats – Zila Panchayats, Mandal Panchayats, Gram Panchayats
- District Boards
- Improvement Trusts, etc.

❖ Statutory and Non-Statutory Authorities

- Statutory Authorities Examples:
 - National Human Rights Commission
 - National Commission for Women
 - National Law Commission
 - National Green Tribunal
 - National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
 - Armed Forces Tribunal
- Non Statutory Authorities Examples
 - Central Bureau of Investigation
 - Central Vigilance Commission
 - Lokpal and Lokayuktas

61. A. 1 only

- ❖ Statement 2 is not correct: The act abolished the office of the viceroy and provided for each dominion, a Governor-General.
- ❖ Statement 3 is not correct: This act ended British Rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947. It proclaimed the lapse of British paramountcy over Indian Princely states and granted freedom to princely states to either to join two independent states (Pakistan or India)s or remain independent.

62. A. 1 only

11 Fundamental Duties

- ❖ Abide by the Indian Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
- ❖ Cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom
- ❖ Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- ❖ Defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

- ❖ Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- ❖ Value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
- ❖ Protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures
- ❖ Develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- ❖ Safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- ❖ Strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
- ❖ Provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. (This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002)

63. C. 2 and 3 only

Difference Between Fundamental rights (FR) and Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP)

- ❖ Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) are positive as they require the State to do certain things while Fundamental rights (FR) are negative as they impose limitations on the working of the state.
- ❖ Fundamental rights (FR) are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation but Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) are non-justiciable.
- ❖ Fundamental rights (FR) aim at establishing political democracy in the country but Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
- ❖ Fundamental rights (FR) have legal sanctions but Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) have moral and political sanctions.
- ❖ Fundamental rights (FR) promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic while Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are societarian and socialistic.
- ❖ Fundamental rights (FR) do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced while Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.

64. A. 1, 2, and 3 only

65. C. Government of India Act, 1935

Burma was separated from India according to the provision of Government of India Act, 1935.

66. A. Jawaharlal Nehru

The proceedings of the Constituent Assembly started with Objectives Resolution presented by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December, 1946. The Objective Resolution was unanimously passed on 22 January, 1947. Later, this Objective Resolution became the foundation of the Preamble of the Constitution.

67. A. 2 years, 11 months, 18 days

The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution. During this period, there were 11 sessions covering a total of 165 days. Apart from these eleven sessions, one more session was held on 24 January, 1950 in which the members appended their signature

68. B. Sardar Patel

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairman of advisory committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Tribals and Excluded Areas. This committee had two sub-committees
Fundamental Rights sub-committee under the chairmanship of J.B. Kriplani and Minority sub-committee under the Chairmanship of H.C. Mukherjee.

69. D. 29th August, 1947

On 29 August, 1947, by a resolution, Drafting Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar to discuss and decide the form and structure of the Constitution.

70. D. 26th January, 1950

The State Emblem which is extracted from the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath (Varanasi) was adopted by the Government of India on 26 January, 1950.

71. B. U.S.A.

The concept of 'Judicial Review' in Indian Constitution has been adopted from the Constitution of the United States. Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine the actions of the legislative, executive and administrative arms of the Government and to determine whether such actions are consistent with the Constitution. Actions judged inconsistent are declared unconstitutional and therefore null and void.

72. D. A Federal Supreme Court for Interpretation of the Constitution

The characteristic of "Federal Court for Interpretation of Constitution" is common in both Indian and American federal systems. While in the United States there is one Judicial system at the Union level and other at the State level. There is absence of three list in the constitution of USA. The Indian Constitution provides single citizenship, whereas, U.S. Constitution provides dual citizenship.

73. B. Australia

The concurrent list is borrowed from the constitution of Australia. In this list, those items are included on which both Union and State have right to make law. It is in the seventh schedule of the Constitution which originally included 47 item.

74. C. Part II

Provisions relating to Citizenship are contained in Part II of the Constitution (Article 5 to 11).

75. A. Part XI and Chapter I

Part XI of the Indian Constitution deals with the relation between Union and states. Chapter 1 of Part XI is about distribution of legislative power between Union and states whereas chapter 2 deals with administrative relations between them. Part XII deals with Finance, Property, Contract and Suit.

76. A. Allocation of seats for the Council of States

Fourth schedule of the constitution deals with the allocation of seats for the council of states.

77. A. English

Languages recognised by the constitution are included in Eighth (VIII) Schedule. Initially, it had 14 languages, but presently there are 22 languages. Of this 22 language, English is not one of them, so option a is correct.

78. B. Education

Currently there are 52 Subjects defined and enlisted under List - III of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, which form the joint domain of both the State Governments and the Union Territories of India as well as the Central Government of India. Initially, Education was the subject of State List (Entry no.-11), but under 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, 1976 Education became a concurrent list subject which enables both Central and State Government to legislate on the subject matter of Education.

79. D. Anti-defection Law

The tenth Schedule which contains Anti-defection law was added by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 in the Indian Constitution. It contains provision regarding Anti-defection Law and lays down the process by

which legislators may be disqualified on the ground of defection.

80. D. Manipur

The administration and control of tribal areas in the State of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram are provided in 6th Schedule, but the State of Manipur is not covered under this Schedule.

81. C. Article 312

Article 312 of the Indian Constitution provides for "All India Services." If the Council of States had declared by resolution supported by not less than two-third of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the National interest for the creation of one or more "All India services," Parliament may by law provide for one or more All India Services.

82. A. Article 326

Article 326 of the Indian Constitution provides elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of states to be on the basis of adult suffrage.

83. B. Article 241

According to the Article 241 of the Constitution of India, Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for union territory or declare any court in any such territory to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.

84. C. Part-IV(A) of the : Fundamental Duties Constitution

Part-II of the constitution is related to Citizenship. Part-III is for the Fundamental Rights, Part IV is for Directive Principles of States Policy, Part IV (A) is related to Fundamental Duties and Part-V is related to the Union. Thus option (c) is correctly matched.

85. C. Attorney General of India - Part XIII

The correct matched order is as follows :

- ❖ Fundamental Duties - Part IV A
- ❖ The States - Part VI
- ❖ Attorney General of India - Part V (Article 76)
- ❖ Services under the Union and States - Part XIV

86. B. A Sovereign Democratic Republic

Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950. The exact Constitutional status on 26-1-1950 was 'A SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.' The word Socialist, secular and integrity were added by the 42nd Amendment act, 1976.

87. C. The Preamble

The Preamble of the Constitution is called the 'Soul of the Constitution.' K.M. Munshi, a member of the

drafting committee, defined the Preamble as the "Horoscope of our sovereign democratic Republic." Subhash Kashyap has mentioned that "If Constitution is the body then Preamble is the Soul, If the Preamble is a foundation then Constitution is a structure or building standing on it."

88. C. Ideal for large countries

Characteristics of a unitary form of Government are- Strong Centre, Single Constitution, Flexibility of the Constitution, Emergency provisions, Single Citizenship, Integrated judiciary, All-India Services, Integrated Audit Machinery, Parliament's Authority over state list, Appointment of Governor, Integrated Election machinery, Veto over State Bills. It cannot be outrightly said that it is ideal for large countries; it only depends on countries will. So, the answer to this question will be (c).

89. B. Single Executive

The basic feature of the Presidential Government is a single Executive. In such Government, the power is centralized.

90. A. Great Britain (UK)

The modern concept of Parliamentary government emerged in the Kingdom of Great Britain. The notable historian Prof. Pushpesh Pant has also mentioned about UK being the birth place of Parliamentary government, in his famous book 'Vishwa Itihas'

91. A. Indian Constitution

Parliamentary Form of Government - the constitution of India has opted for Parliamentary form of Government. It is also known as Westminster model of government, responsible government etc. The constitution establishes the Parliamentary system not only at the centre but also in the states. Hence the Constitution is the source of authority of both central and state governments

92. A. G. Austin

Granville Austin described Indian Constitution as Cooperative Federalism. K.C wheare describes it as Quasi – federal. Dr. B.R Ambedkar Stated that the Constitution has not been set in a tight mould of federalism, that is, it contains both federal as well as unitary features.

93. A. Judiciary

The Constitution of India has assigned Judiciary i.e., the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts, the responsibility of the protection of fundamental rights. The most significant of fundamental rights is the exclusive right to the constitutional remedies under

Art. 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India. Thus, the Guardian of fundamental rights is Judiciary.

94. C. Habeas Corpus

The words 'Habeas Corpus' literally means 'to bring the body before court.' By this writ, the court secures the body of a person who has been imprisoned or detained to be brought before the court to obtain knowledge of reason or grounds for such detention and to do justice. This writ secures the right of personal liberty.

95. A. Keshvananda Bharati Case

The first time the Supreme Court held that the fundamental rights are amendable was in the case of Shankri Prasad Vs. Union of India (1951) and Sajjan Singh Vs. Rajasthan State (1965). In Golaknath case (1967) the prior decision was reversed, and it was held that amendment in fundamental rights is not possible. Again in Keshvananda Bharati case 1973 the Supreme Court held that the amendment power of the Parliament is wide enough but not unlimited. It may amend fundamental rights but not in such way so as to destroy the Basic Structure of the Constitution. This case outlined the power of the parliament to amend the fundamental rights without destroying the basic structure of the Constitution.

96. B. Article 14-18

The Indian Constitution gives Right to Equality (Art.14-18), Right to Freedom of Religion (Art.25-28) and Right to Liberty (Art.19 -22) but does not provide Right to Equal Shelter

97. B. Right to Freedom of Expression

Under the Constitution, there are various fundamental rights which have been given both to citizen and noncitizen equally. These rights are (1) Equality Before Law (Art.14), (2) Protection in respect of conviction for offence (Art.20), (3) Protection of Life and Liberty (Art.21), (4) Right to Education (Art.21-A), (5) Right Against Exploitation (Art.23,24), (6) Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25,26,27 and 28). Whereas the provision related to Article19(1)(a) (Freedom of speech and expression) is available only to citizens of India.

98. A. Right to Constitutional Remedies

The right to constitutional remedies is available to both citizens of India and non-citizens (foreigners) but right to freedom of speech, freely travel throughout the country and to acquire property is given only to the citizens of India.

99. D. Article 20

Article 20(2) says that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once, while Article 20(3) describes that no person accused of any offence should be compelled to be a witness against himself

100. B. is a part of the Parliament

Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament.

101. D. both Houses of Parliament assembled together.

Article 87 deals with the special address by the President. It says, "At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both houses of the Parliament assembled together and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summon."

102. C. Article 123

Article 123 of the Indian Constitution provides the power to the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament, if at any time, except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require. The Ordinance, thus issued will have the same force as an Act of Parliament.

103. C. Article 310

Article 310 of the Constitution of India propounds the 'Doctrine of Pleasure'. According to this Article, "Except as expressly provided by this constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the union or of an all India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil post under the union, holds office during the pleasure of the President and every person who is a member of a civil service of a state or holds any civil post under a state holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State.

104. B. Returning a financial bill for reconsideration

Under Article 111 of the Indian Constitution the President cannot return Finance Bill for reconsideration. Finance Bill shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such Provision shall not be

introduced in the Council of States. Other 3 options are constitutional Prerogative of the President of India.

105. A. Dr. Radhakrishnan

The Second President of India (1962-1967) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan is known as the Philosopher king or the Philosopher Ruler.

106. D. through election by the MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

The Vice-President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) of Parliament [(Art. 66(1)].

107. B. Attorney General

The Attorney General of India is the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

108. D. President of India

Article 148 (1) of the Constitution of India, says that there shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Comptroller and Auditor General audits all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India and submits his report to the President. He also audits all receipts and expenditures of the State Governments and submits the report to the Governor of the State.

109. D. Public Accounts Committee

The representatives of the Ministries appear before the Public Accounts Committees when examining the Accounts and Audit Reports relating to their Ministries. The CAG is the "Friend, Philosopher and Guide" of the PAC. It attends the sittings of the PAC, assists it in its deliberations.

110. B. Former President

The order of precedence, are as follows- (1) President, (2) Vice-President, (3) Prime Minister, (4) Governors of the State, (5) Former Presidents, (5A) - Deputy Prime Minister, (6) The Chief Justice of India and the Speaker of Lok Sabha are equal in the table of precedence of Government of India

111. C. Cabinet Secretary of India

The Cabinet Secretary is the topmost civilian officer in the Government of India. The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio head of Civil Services Board, Cabinet

Secretariat, Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and head of all Civil Services under the Rules of Business of the Government of India.

112. D. By the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister

According to Article 85(2)(b), the Lok Sabha may be dissolved before completion of its tenure/period. The President exercises this power on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or Council of Ministers.

113. D. Speaker

Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha do not take oath of the office. Article 93 of the constitution mentions about Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Article 94 deals with vacation and resignation of and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Article 95 describes the powers of the Speaker. Whereas, the President (as per Article 60); Vice President (as per Article 69); Council of Minister (including Prime Minister as per Article 75(4) and the Judges of the Supreme Court (as per Article 124(6)) take oath of office.

114. B. 1 and 2 only

According to Article 109 of the Indian Constitution, a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. After Money Bill has been passed by the House of People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendation and Council of States shall within a period of 14 days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of People with its recommendation and House of People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendation of the Council of States. So Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend the Bill. According to Article 113(2) of the Indian Constitution estimates are submitted in the form of Demands for grants to the House of People and only House of People has power to assent or refuse to assent. Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demand for Grants. So the statement 1 and 2 are correct, and statement 3 is wrong. The Rajya Sabha can discuss the Annual Financial Statement but no power to vote.

115. C. Not exceeding one year

A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 of the Constitution empowering Parliament to legislate on a state subject in national interest remains in force for a period not exceeding one year. [Article 249 (2)].

116. B. Six Month

117. B. Vice-President

According to Part V of the Constitution, under Article 79, it is stated that there shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of President and two Houses to be known respectively as Council of States and House of People. These three are an integral parts of the Parliament, but the Vice-President is not a part of Parliament.

118. D. Question-answer session

During zero hour the members can raise matters of importance, especially those that cannot be delayed. It refers to question and answer session.

119. D. Fourteen days

In the case of a Money Bill, the Council of State shall return the Bill to the House of People within fourteen days, and the ordinary Bill has no time limit. Since the options given in the question includes fourteen days and the infinite time limit has not been given. Hence, the Finance Bill has been taken as Money Bill. As all Money Bills as Financial Bills. The Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha.

120. B. Only 2

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the Vice-President. However, the Deputy Chairman is a member of the Rajya Sabha and is elected from amongst them. Statement 2 is correct. The electoral college in the Presidential election consists of the elected Members of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice Presidential election however as a part of its electoral college consist of all the members of the Parliament, whether elected or nominated.

121. C. Before Authorisation of Parliament.

The Contingency Fund of India is established by Parliament by law under Article 267(1) of the Indian Constitution. This fund is placed at the disposal of the President of India, and no approval of the Parliament is needed while withdrawing the money from the fund. He may make advances out of this fund. It is to be used for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditures.

122. D. Right of minorities to establish - Article 31 and administer educational institutions

The right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions is provided under Article 30, while Article 31 was for compulsory acquisition of property which has been repealed by 44th Amendment Act, 1978 and now right to property is a legal right under Article 300-A in part XII of the constitution.

123. B. Is an extra-Constitutional growth.

The Office of Deputy Prime Minister is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution of India. The post is created due to political necessity which is purely a non-Constitutional post.

124. A. V. V. Giri

The fourth president of India V.V. Giri (1969-1974) was associated with trade union movements. He was also the chairman of All India Trade Union Congress for two terms.

125. B. The Vice President

Article 66(3) of the Constitution describes that a person is eligible for election as Vice-President if he is citizen of India, completed Age of 35 years and qualified for election as a member of the Council of States and Article 64 provides that Vice-President is ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit.

126. D. Prime Minister

Article 78 envisages the duties of the Prime Minister in respect of furnishing of information to the President.

- ❖ Relating to administration of affairs of the Union
- ❖ If President requires submit for the consideration of Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but not considered by the Council.

127. D. All of the above

Attorney General of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Governor of State, all are appointed by the President in accordance with the Article 76, 148 and 155 respectively of the Indian Constitution

128. C. Chandra Shekhar

Chandra Shekhar had never been the Chief Minister of any State before becoming the Prime Minister of India.

129. C. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 says that the total number of Ministers, including Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added in Article 75(1A) through the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.

130. B. Lal Bahadur Shastri

"Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" was a slogan given by the second Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965 at a public gathering at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi. The slogan was for the Indian Farmers and Soldiers during Indo-Pak War.

131. D. To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the Exchequer

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is the Head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department (IA&AD) and derives his Constitutional standing as the Auditor of the Union and State Governments from Articles 148 to 151 of the Constitution of India. The duties, powers, and conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General are laid down in the CAG (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. The statutory duties of the CAG include audit of –

1. Receipts and expenditures of the Union and the State Governments accounted for in the respective Consolidated Funds.
2. Transactions relating to the Contingency Funds (created for use in emergency circumstances) and the Public Accounts (used mainly for loans, deposits, and remittance).
3. Trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept in any Government Department.
4. Accounts of stores and stock kept in Government Organizations, Government Companies and Government Corporations whose statutes provide an audit by the CAG.
5. Authorities and bodies substantially financed from the Consolidated Funds of the Union and the States.
6. Anybody or authority even though not substantially financed from the Consolidated Fund at the request of the President or the Governor.
7. Accounts of bodies and authorities receiving loans and grants from the Government for specific purposes

132. C. 2 and 3

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution of India under Article 148, who audits all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India and the State Governments. CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee and investigating agencies can press charge on facts based on CAG reports.

133. D. Public Accounts Committee

The representatives of the Ministries appear before the Public Accounts Committees when examining the Accounts and Audit Reports relating to their Ministries. The CAG is the "Friend, Philosopher and Guide" of the PAC. It attends the sittings of the PAC, assists it in its deliberations.

134. D. Article 149

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India attend the meetings of the Public Account Committee of the Parliament. Article 149 prescribes those duties and powers which shall be performed and exercised by him.

135. B. Comptroller and Auditor General

The Constitution of India (Art. 148) provides for an Independent Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). CAG is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the guardian of public expense.

136. C. 4, 3, 2, 1

The correct sequence in the order of precedence of the given functionaries is Chief Justice of India, Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Election Commissioner, Cabinet Secretary.

137. C. 25 years

According to Article 84 (b), the minimum age for a person seeking election to the Council of States is 30 years and the minimum age to be elected as a member of Lok Sabha is 25 years.

138. C. The electoral rolls are prepared under the direction and control of the President of India

According to Article 326 of the Indian Constitution, elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States are held on the basis of adult suffrage. Article 324 deals with the superintendence, direction, and control of elections to be vested in Election Commission. Thus, statement (c) is wrong as electoral rolls are prepared under the direction of Election Commission as given in Article 324(1)

139. D. By the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister

According to Article 85(2)(b), the Lok Sabha may be dissolved before completion of its tenure/period. The President exercises this power on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or Council of Ministers

140. C. 1 and 3 only

Article 85(1) of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. So, the constitution provides for the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament but there is no minimum gap. Hence,

statement 1 and 3 are correct, while statement 2 is wrong. So the correct answer is an option (c).

141. D. Fundamental Duties

Part IV-A of the Constitution deals with the fundamental duties. Originally, the Constitution of India did not contain these duties. Fundamental duties were added by 42nd and 86th Constitutional Amendment Acts. At present, there are 11 fundamental duties. Citizens are morally obligated by the Constitution to perform these duties. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

142. B. Delhi and Puducherry**143. D. Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislative Assemblies****144. B. Vice-President of India**

According to Article 56(1)(a), the President addresses his resignation to the Vice-President of India and then shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People [Art 56(2)].

145. B. 14 days

According to Article 61(1), the process of impeachment can be started from either House of the Parliament, and it is required to give prior notice of at least 14 days [Art. 61(2)] in writing which must be signed by not less than 1/4th of the total number of members of the House, who have given their intention to move the resolution.

146. A. President

According to Article 53 (1) the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

147. D. 44th

Article 74(1) of the Indian Constitution states that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice. President may send back any matter for reconsideration as provided by 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

148. B. He participates in the discussions in the both Houses.

According to Article 79 of the Constitution, the President of India is a constituent part of the Parliament. He addresses the two Houses at a joint meeting every year. He can promulgate Ordinances (according to Article 123) during the recess of

Parliament. He does not participate in the Parliamentary discussions.

149. C. Gyani Zail Singh

A Pocket Veto is a legislative manoeuvre that allows a president to exercise that power over a Bill by taking no action (instead of affirmatively voting it or sending back for reconsideration). Till date 'Pocket Veto' has been exercised only once in India by the President in 1986 Gyani Zail Singh on Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill.

150. C. Article 143

Article 143 of the Constitution empowers the President to consult the Supreme Court on the question of law or fact, but he is not bound to accept the advice given by the Supreme Court.

1. D. 1,2 and 3

2. D. 1,2 and 3

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

SUPREME COURT & HIGH COURT



	SUPREME COURT	HIGH COURT
ABOUT	Principal Court of Justice in the country.	Highest judicial body of a state that regulates state law & order.
HEAD	Chief Justice of India.	Chief Justice of the State.
NO. OF COURTS	There is only one Supreme Court in India.	There are 24 High Courts in India, three of which have jurisdiction in more than one state.
CONTROL	Superintendence over all law courts & tribunals of the country.	Superintendence over all courts under its jurisdiction.
APPOINTED BY	President of India.	President of India after consulting the Chief Justice of India and Governor of the respective state.
RETIREMENT	Age of 65 years.	Age of 62 years.
PLEA	Cannot plead before any court during his or her tenure or after his or her retirement.	Cannot plead before any court during his or her tenure and after retirement cannot plead in a court below the high court.

3. D. 1,2 and 4

- The opinion of Supreme Court is only advisory and not binding. The Supreme Court, however, itself remains free to re-examine and if necessary overrule the view taken in an opinion under Article 143(1).

4. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

5. D. 1, 2 and 3 only

- Statement 4 is incorrect: The Memorandum does not elaborate or specify a timeline.

6. B. Both 1 and 2

- Statement 1 is correct: Anticipatory Bail is issued only by the Sessions Court and High Court.
- Statement 2 is correct: Regular Bail is a direction given by the Court to release a person who is already under arrest and kept in police custody.

7. D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

8. A. Only 1

The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution.

The names are recommended by the Collegium.

The collegium sends its final recommendation to the President of India for approval. The President can either accept it or reject it. In the case it is rejected, the recommendation comes back to the collegium. If the collegium reiterates its recommendation to the

President, then he/she is bound by that recommendation.

Appointment to the office of the Chief Justice of India should be of the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court considered fit to hold the office.

Whenever there is any doubt about the fitness of the senior most Judge to hold the office of the Chief Justice of India, consultation with other Judges as envisaged in Article 124 (2) of the Constitution would be made for appointment of the next Chief Justice of India.

9. B. 1 and 3

- The High Courts and the Supreme Court form one single integrated judiciary having jurisdiction and providing remedies in all cases arising under the constitutional law, the civil law or the criminal law.
- The Supreme Court was created under the Constitution, and is a relatively new court. On the other hand, some of the High Courts in our country have been in existence since the 1860s.
- The Indian Constitution envisaged the equality of power of High Court judges and Supreme Court judges, with a High Court judge not being a subordinate of a Supreme Court judge.
- The Supreme Court has, on many occasions, reiterated the position that the Supreme Court is superior to the High Court only in the appellate sense.

10. A. 1 and 2

- The Supreme Court (or rather, a section of its judges, called "the Collegium") has the power to appoint judges and chief justices to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. This Collegium also has the power to transfer judges and chief justices from one High Court to another. Second, successive governments have passed laws that create parallel judicial systems of courts and tribunals which provide for direct appeals to the Supreme Court, bypassing the High Courts.
- The Supreme Court was created under the Constitution, and is a relatively new court. On the other hand, some of the High Courts in our country have been in existence since the 1860s (and some existed even before that).

11. C. Both 1 and 2

- According to Article 112 of the Indian Constitution, the annual financial statement is a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the government for a particular year.
- The receipts and expenditures are shown under three parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund of India

and the Public Account of India (Article 266), and the Contingency Fund of India (Article 267).

- It is prepared by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, for the fiscal year that runs from 1st April to 31st March.

12. D. 1,2 and 3

- Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution of India deal with the appointment of district judges, and place it in the domain of the states.
- The selection process is conducted by the State Public Service Commissions and the concerned High Court, since High Courts exercise jurisdiction over the subordinate judiciary in the state. Panels of High Court judges interview candidates after the exam and select them for appointment.
- All judges of the lower judiciary up to the level of district judge are selected through the Provincial Civil Services (Judicial) exam. PCS(J) is commonly referred to as the judicial services exam.

13. B. 2 and 3 only

- As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:
 - Between the Centre and one or more states; or
 - Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
 - Between two or more states.
- In the above federal disputes, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction.
- The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
- In this regard, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the sense that an aggrieved citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal. However, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive. The high courts are also empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to a dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
- It decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president. In this regard, it has the original, exclusive and final authority.

14. B. 1 and 2 only

- Statement 3 is incorrect. The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of

advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government.

- It is up to the Union government to implement its recommendations on granting money to the states.

15. B. 2 only

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Governor can also remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner on the ground
- of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
- However, in these cases, the Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the Governor can remove him.

16. D. Neither 1 nor 2

- The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

17. A. 1 only

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution stands for six months. This timeframe can be extended up to three years, in phases. President's Rule can be revoked
- at any time by the President and this does not require Parliament's approval.

18. D. 1, 2 and 3

19. B. 1 and 2 only

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
- Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
- Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
- Quorum in Parliament.
- Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.
- Rules of procedure in Parliament.
- Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees.
- Use of English language in Parliament.
- Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court.

- Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.
- Use of official language.
- Citizenship—acquisition and termination.
- Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
- Delimitation of constituencies.
- Union territories.
- Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.
- Sixth Schedule—administration of tribal areas.

The following provisions can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States:

- Election of the President and its manner.
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- Supreme Court and high courts.
- Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
- Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- Representation of states in Parliament.
- Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

20. A. 1 only

Statement 2 is incorrect: The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state.

21. D. Neither 1 nor 2

- Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Indian Constitution deal with the union territories. Even though all the union territories belong to one category, there is no uniformity in their administrative system. In India, Union Territories, namely Delhi, Puducherry, Ladakh, J&K, and Andaman and Nicobar Island, are governed by the Lieutenant Governor, while the Administrator governs the rest of the 3 Union territories such as Chandigarh, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not the head of state like a governor. The President can specify the designation of an administrator as it may be a Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator. Hence, the President is the head of the executive of that Union Territory. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

22. B. 1 and 2 only

- Even though Jammu and Kashmir have nearly 65% of the total population as Muslim, J&K does not have a separate electorate system. In India, only joint electorates with reserved constituencies are in practice. A separate Electorate system is not practised in India. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

23. D. Neither 1 nor 2

- Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In other words, it expressively provides for the doctrine of judicial review. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- Article 60 of the Indian Constitution prescribes the Oath or affirmation by the President who faithfully executes the office of President (or discharges the functions of the President) of India and will do the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and wellbeing of the people of India and The Constitution Amendment Bills does not require prior permission of the President. Hence a Money Bill (cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha) can only be introduced in Lok Sabha with a prior recommendation of the President for introduction in the House of Parliament. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

24. D. 1, 2 and 3

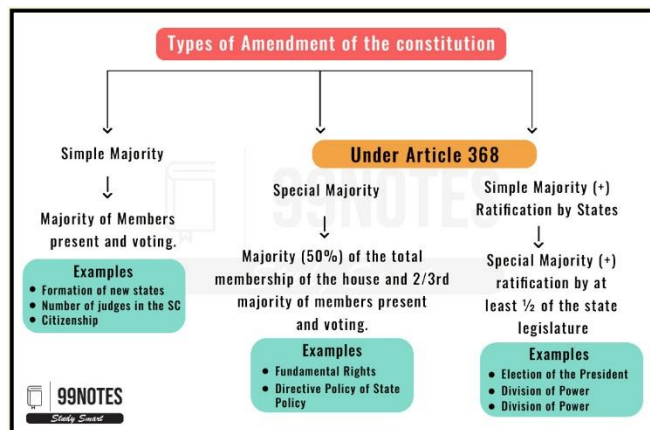
25. A. 1 and 2 only

- The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.
- Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single-member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- The decisions of the Commission can be challenged either in the high court of the concerned state or in the Supreme Court of India by appropriate petitions. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

26. C. 3 only

- ❖ A quorum in Parliament can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament and does not require the consent of a majority of the states. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

- ❖ Salaries of both Supreme court and High court judges do not come under the purview of the Constitutional Amendment, and so, it does not require the consent of a majority of the states. So, Statement 2 is not correct.



27. C. 2 only

The Constitution makes it clear that if any question arises about whether a matter falls within the governor's discretion or not, the decision of the governor is final. The validity of anything done by him cannot be called into question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted at his discretion.

Constitutional discretion:

- Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
- Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the state.
- While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining union territory (in case of an additional charge).
- Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.
- Seeking information from the chief minister about the administrative and legislative matters of the state.

Situational discretion:

- Appointment of the chief minister when no party has a clear-cut majority in the state legislative assembly or when the chief minister in office dies suddenly, and there is no obvious successor.
- Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the state legislative assembly.
- Dissolution of the state legislative assembly if the council of ministers has lost its majority. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

According to Article 171 of the Indian Constitution, a state's legislative council shall not more than one-third

of the State Assembly's total membership and not less than 40 members. So, Statement 2 is correct. According to Article 171 of the Indian Constitution, one third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

28. C. Both 1 and 2

- The Constitution has no provision to deal with extraordinary circumstances, such as the Death of the Governor. On that time, President, under Article 160, appoint the Chief Justice of the High Court to discharge the functions of the Governor of the State. So, Statement 1 is correct.
- Article 200 of the Indian Constitution mentions that when the Governor reserves a bill for the consideration of the President, he will not have any further role in enacting the bill.
- If the bill is returned by the President for the reconsideration of the House or Houses and is passed again, the bill must be presented again for presidential assent only. If the President assures the bill, it becomes an act. This means that the assent of the Governor is no longer required. So, Statement 2 is correct.

29. D. State governments shall identify OBCs that are socially and educationally backward.

- The President has given his assent to the Constitution in 105th Amendment Act, 2021, which empowers State government to identify and specify the Socially and Educationally Backward Class (SEBC).

30. B. 2 only

Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

- ❖ Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- ❖ The representation of States in Parliament.

The above provisions are related to the federal structure of the polity of the Constitution, which can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. So, Statements 1 and 4 are not correct.

The Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure provisions (Article 368 itself) can be amended by a Special Majority of Parliament and the Consent of States. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

Article 139 of the Constitution states that the Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs in this provisions in the Constitution can

be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368; hence it is not considered as an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368. So, Statement 2 is correct.

31. D. 3 only

- Article 202(3) of the Indian Constitution mentions the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly and, In the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council are charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State, not from the consolidated fund of India. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- The Speaker of the state legislature may be removed from his office by a resolution of the state legislative Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members (simple majority) of the Assembly. He cannot be removed by the Lok Sabha. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

32. C. 1 and 2 only

- The Union Government constituted a Commission in 1988 under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria to review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States. One of the important recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission was for establishing a permanent Inter-State Council as an independent national forum.
- On the recommendation, the Inter-State-Council was set up under Article 263 of the Constitution of India in the year 1990. This forum was formed to have coordination between the states and between the Centre and states So, Statement 1 is correct.
- The Standing Committee comprises of Union Home Minister as Chairman and Union Ministers of Cabinet Rank and Chief Ministers of States as Members nominated by the Chairman of the Inter-State Council.
- The standing committee will have continuous consultation and process matters for consideration of the council, process all matters pertaining to center-state relations before they are taken up for consideration in the inter-state council. So, Statement 2 is correct.
- Inter-State Council is a recommendatory body with duties to investigate and discuss the subjects of common interest between the Union and State(s) or among the States, making recommendations, particularly for better coordination of policy and action on

these subjects and deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the States which may be referred to it by its Chairman.

- The Council also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council. As of now, there is no mandatory prior consultation with the inter-State Council is required for the union government to sign any treaty vitally affecting the interests of the States regarding matters in the State List.
- But the Sarkaria Commission recommends that for reducing tension or friction between States and the Union and for expeditious decision-making on important issues involving States, the desirability of prior consultation by the Union Government with the inter-State Council may be considered before signing any treaty vitally affecting the interests of the States regarding matters in the State List.
- So, Statement 3 is not correct.

33. A. 1 only

- Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.
- Part 9 B of the constitution contains the provision with respect to the co-operative societies that the board shall consist of such number of directors as may be provided by the state legislature. But, the maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-one. The state legislature shall provide for the reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for women on the board of every co-operative society having members from such a category of persons.

34. C. Both 1 and 2

35. D. 1, 2 and 3

The Governor can reserve the bill for the consideration of the president passed by the state legislature. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court. In addition, the governor can also reserve the bill if it is of the following nature:

- ❖ Ultra-vires, that is, against the provisions of the Constitution.
- ❖ Opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- ❖ Against the larger interest of the country.
- ❖ Of grave national importance.
- ❖ Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the Constitution.

36. A. 1 only

The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
- The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.
- The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
- Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.
- If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
- After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the president for assent.
- The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
- After the president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

37. A. 1 only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court has two powers: (a) The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any court. They are recognised as legal precedents and legal references. (b) It has power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment for a term up to six months or with fine up to ₹2,000 or with both. In 1991, the Supreme Court has ruled that it has power to punish for contempt not only of itself but also of high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Contempt of court may be civil or criminal. Civil contempt means wilful disobedience to any judgement, order, writ or other process of a court or wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court. Criminal contempt means the publication of any matter or doing an act which—(i) scandalises or lowers the authority of a court; or (ii) prejudices or interferes with the due course of a judicial proceeding; or (iii) interferes or obstructs the administration of justice in any other manner. However, innocent publication and distribution of some matter, fair and accurate report of judicial proceedings, fair and reasonable criticism of judicial acts and comment on the administrative side of the judiciary do not amount to contempt of court.

38. D. 4 only

- The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission. The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications (legal, educational, administrative or judicial) of the members of the Election Commission. So, Statement 1 is not correct.
- Article 324(2) of the Constitution of India provides that the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President. The Constitution does not lay down a specific legislative process for the appointment of the CEC and ECs. The President makes the appointment on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
- A five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that a high-power committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India must pick the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs). So, Statement 2 is not correct.
- The Chief Election Commissioner are provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same

grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is appointed by him. As per Article 324(5), any other Election Commissioners or a Regional Commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner. Thus, only the Chief Election Commissioner is removed on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

- The Chief Election Commissioner and the two other Election Commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court. In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and/or two other Election Commissioners, the matter is decided by the Commission by majority. So, Statement 4 is correct.

39. C. Autonomous councils have legislative and executive powers but not judicial powers

- The Constitution, under Sixth Schedule, contains special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have been constituted as autonomous districts. But, they do not fall outside the executive authority of the state concerned.
- The Governor is empowered to organise and re-organise the autonomous districts. Thus, he can increase or decrease their areas or change their names or define their boundaries and so on. If there are different tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor can divide the district into several autonomous regions.
- Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 30 members, of whom four are nominated by the Governor and the remaining 26 are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The elected members hold office for a term of five years (unless the council is dissolved earlier), and nominated members hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.
- The Sixth schedule lays down a framework of autonomous decentralized governance with legislative and executive powers over subjects like water, soil, land, local customs and culture. These bodies have also been given judicial powers to settle certain types of civil and criminal cases also.

40. C. Both 1 and 2

41. B. 1, 2 and 3 only

The Tax Administration Reforms Commission (TARC) (Chairperson: Dr Parthasarathi Shome) submitted its First Report on May 30, 2014. The broad recommendations inter-alia include changes in structure, improvement in taxpayers service, enhanced use of information and communication technology, exchange of information with other agencies, strengthening of human resource management, key internal processes, customs capacity building, impact assessment, expansion of base, compliance management, revenue forecasting, predictive analysis and research for tax governance etc. So, Option 4 is not correct.

42. C. 1, 2 and 4 only

- The taxing powers of the central government encompass taxes on income (except agricultural income), excise on goods produced (other than alcohol), customs duties, and inter-state sale of goods. The state governments are vested with the power to levy income tax on agricultural income, land and buildings, sale of goods (other than inter-state), stamp duty and excise on alcohol. Local authorities such as
- Panchayat and Municipality also have the power to levy some minor taxes. In general, the central
- government has the power to levy and collect personal and corporate income tax. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

43. C. Devolution of powers

- Devolution of power is the transfer of powers and funding from the central to local government. The state governments could devolve more powers and responsibilities to the local governments.
- The performance of the Panchayats depends on the extent of powers and resources devolved to them, which varies from State to State. As 'local government,' which includes Panchayats, is a State subject, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been advocating the States for increased devolution of powers to the Panchayats.
- The devolution of power can have a significant impact on the political and social landscape of a country.
- Devolution will provide greater freedoms and flexibilities at a local level, it can work more effectively to improve public services for their area. It can address regional imbalances in economic and social development, empower local communities,

and promote greater accountability and transparency in government.

- ❖ The result will be more effective, better-targeted public services, greater growth and stronger partnerships between public, private and community leaders in local areas.

44. C. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

- President's Rule (Article 356) may be proclaimed when the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution due to reasons which may not have any connection with war, external aggression or armed rebellion. During its operation, the state executive is dismissed and the state legislature is either suspended or dissolved. The President administers the state through the Governor and the Parliament makes laws for the
- state. In brief, the executive and legislative powers of the state are assumed by the Centre.
- It has no effect on Fundamental Rights of the citizens. So, Statement 5 is not correct.

45. C. Both 1 and 2

- ❖ Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination among the states and between Centre and states. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- ❖ Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organization and procedure.
- ❖ The council's function to enquire and advise upon inter-state disputes is complementary to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 131 to decide a legal controversy between the governments.
- ❖ The Council can deal with any controversy whether legal or non-legal, but its function is advisory (including recommendations) unlike that of the court which gives a binding decision. Hence statement 2 is correct.

46. C. Both 1 and 2

Governor is the head of the state while the Chief Minister is the head of the government. The Governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the President, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head).

- ❖ Statement 1 is correct. Office of the Governor is adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935 while the method of appointment of state governors by the Centre is borrowed from the Canadian Constitution.

- ❖ Statement 2 is correct. Usually, there is a Governor for each state, but the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states.

47. C. Both 1 and 2

- Statement 1 is not correct: A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as the Chief Minister of the state for six months and during this period he should be elected to the state legislature failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister. Article 164 (4) of the Constitution of India provides that a Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.
- Statement 2 is not correct: He should be a citizen of India and a minimum age of 25 years. According to the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister of a state can be a member of any of the Houses of the State legislature. The usual practice is that Chief Minister is selected from the Lower House but he can also be selected from the Upper House also.

48. B. 3 only

- Option 1 is correct: Local governments are set up to promote the active participation of the citizenry. It is at the level of local government that common citizens can be involved in decision-making concerning their lives, their needs, and above all their development.
- Option 2 is correct: Local government is government at the village and district level. Local government is about the government closest to the common people. It is convenient for the people to approach the local government for solving their problems both quickly and with minimum cost. Also, it increases the answerability of the administration as government officials are approachable by common people.
- Option 3 is not correct: The establishment of local government is aimed at the decentralization of decision-making power, not centralization. People are involved in decision-making at the grassroots level.

49. C. Any authority as provided by the State legislature

- The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 bars the interference by courts in the electoral matters of municipalities. It declares that the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies cannot be questioned in any court.

- It further lays down that no election to any municipality is to be questioned except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such a manner as provided by the state legislature.
- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 contains similar provisions in relation to the panchayats.

73RD AND 74TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACTS, 1992:

- The panchayats constitutional status (previously panchayat matters were considered as state subjects);
 - An institutionalised three tier system at village, block and district levels;
 - The amendment stipulated that all panchayat members be elected for five year term in the elections supervised by the state election commission.
- IV. Reservation for Women, SCs and STs (not less than 33%)**
- V. Compulsory elections every five years**
- VI. To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.**
- VI. Preparation of plan for economic development and social justice.**

50. D. Neither 1 nor 2

- Statement 1 is not correct. The Constitution, under Article 239AA, establishes the Union Territory of Delhi and its legislature. It does not provide for High Court of Delhi. High Court of Delhi was established by enacting the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.
- Statement 2 is not correct. Article 241 of the Constitution states that Parliament by law can establish High Court of any Union Territory. Hence no Constitutional amendment is required.

51. A. 1 only

- Violation of the constitution is the ground for the impeachment of the President. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

52. D. 1, 2 and 3

The following arguments were given in the Constituent Assembly for appointing a Governor:

- ❖ To save the country from the consequences of an election run on personal issues.

- ❖ If a Governor is elected by a direct vote, he might consider himself superior to Chief Minister.
- ❖ This would lead to friction between Governor and Chief Minister. The expenses involved in the election would be out of proportion to the powers vested in the Governor
- ❖ Through the procedure of appointment by the President, the Union government would be able to maintain its control over the states
- ❖ Due to his popular support, the method of election for selecting a Governor may encourage separatist tendencies in the States.



The Governor is the chief executive of a State in India. The Governor is appointed by the President of India. The primary function of the governor is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law as incorporated in his/her oath of office under Article 159 of the Indian constitution in the administration of the State affairs.

Qualification for appointment as governor (Article 157) –

1. No person shall be eligible to be appointed as Governor unless he is citizen of India
2. He should have completed the age of 35 year.
3. He should be such a person who is outside the state so as to not indulge in local politics

Powers of Governor

The Governor of the state shall possess executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers. But he does not possess diplomatic, military or emergency powers which President of India has.

Executive Powers

The powers which are exercised by the council of ministers in the name of Governor.

Judicial Powers

President concerned in making appointment to the judges of State High Court.

Legislative Powers

Classified in to 2 groups i.e
With Respect to Bills
 Power to assent, hold or return, the bill.
With Respect to Legislature
 Power to summon, prorogue, dissolve the state legislature.

Financial Powers

Money bill can only be introduced in state legislature on his prior recommendation
 He lays before the legislature annual financial statement (state budget)

Removal of Governor

President has the power to remove governor of any state at any time even without giving any reasons for his removal.

53. B. 3 only

- ❖ Organization of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages. Hence option 1 is not correct.
- ❖ Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats. Hence option 2 is not correct.
- ❖ Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies. Hence option 3 is correct.

54. C. 1, 2 and 4 only

Slum improvement and up-gradation are under the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution.

Some subjects listed in the eleventh schedule

1. Agriculture, ...
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
-
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
-
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
-
13. Roads, culverts,....
14. Rural electrification,....
-
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, ...
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.

55. A. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ Statement 1 is correct: State Election Commissions is entrusted to conduct elections to Panchayats through 73rd and urban local bodies through 74th Constitutional amendment acts.
- ❖ Statement 2 is correct: The functions of delimitation, reservation and rotation of Panchayats seats is vested in State Election Commission. As per the recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC), the functions of delimitation, reservation and rotation of seats should be vested in a Delimitation Commission and not in the State Election Commission.
- ❖ Statement 3 is not correct: At present, there is no clear-cut provision regarding the submission of reports by State Election Commission. NCRWC also recommended that the State Election Commission should submit its annual or special reports to the Election Commission of India and to the Governor.

56. C. 3 only

- ❖ Statement 1 is not correct: It is concerned with the recruitment to the all-India services and Central services—group A and group B and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters. It is not concerned with the classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training, and so on which is managed by the Department of Personnel and Training of government of India.

- ❖ Statement 2 is not correct: The UPSC presents, annually, to the president a report on its performance. The President places this report before both the Houses of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted and the reasons for such non-acceptance.
- ❖ Statement 3 is correct: The additional functions relating to the services of the Union can be conferred on UPSC by the Parliament. It can also place the personnel system of any authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the UPSC. Hence the jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an Act made by the Parliament.

57. B. 2 only

In addition to the Attorney General, there are other law officers of the Government of India. They are the Solicitor General of India and additional Solicitor General of India. They assist the Attorney General in the fulfilment of his official responsibilities. It should be noted here that only the office of the Attorney General is created by the Constitution. In other words, Article 76 does not mention about the Solicitor General and additional Solicitor General.

58. C. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ Statement 1 is correct: The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the Advocate General for the states. He is the highest law officer in the state. The advocate general is appointed by the governor.
- ❖ Statement 2 is not correct: Eligibility conditions for Advocate General does not include minimum age limits. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and must have held a judicial office for ten years or been an advocate of a high court for ten years.
- ❖ Statement 3 is correct: The remuneration of the Advocate General is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the Governor may determine.

59. B. 2 only

- ❖ **The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 358 in two ways.**
 - Firstly, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression and not on the ground of armed rebellion. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

- Secondly, only those laws which are related to the Emergency are protected from being challenged and not other laws. Also, the executive action taken only under such a law is protected.
- ❖ Article 359 authorizes the president to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. (Hence statement 2 is correct).
- ❖ **The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 359 in two ways.**
 - Firstly, the President cannot suspend the right to move the Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 to 21. In other words, the right to protection in respect of conviction for offenses (Article 20) and the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) remain enforceable even during an emergency. Hence statement 3 is not correct.
 - Secondly, only those laws which are related to the emergency are protected from being challenged and not other laws and the executive action taken only under such a law, is protected.

60. B. 2 only

Ordinance Making Power of President	Ordinance Making Power of Governor
He can promulgate ordinance when either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha is not in session or if both are not in session	He can promulgate ordinance when the Legislative Assembly is not in session in case of the unicameral legislature or when both Legislative assembly and council are not in session in case of a bicameral legislature
He can roll-out an ordinance for only those matters on which Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) can make laws	He can roll-out an ordinance for only those matters on which state legislature can make laws
His ordinances have the same effect on policies as parliament's acts will have	His ordinances have the same effect on policies as state's acts will have. If his ordinance legislates on matters which state government has no power on, the ordinance stands null and void
The ordinance introduced by him can be withdrawn anytime	The ordinance introduced by him can be withdrawn anytime

61. D. 1, 2 and 3

62. A. 1 only

The Chief Justice of India, who is also the master of the roster, decides which cases will be heard by a Constitution Bench, the number of judges on the bench and even its composition. While there are no clear guidelines, the sole discretion lies with the CJI. It is not binding on the CJI to be a part of a Constitution Bench. The Supreme Court registry – the back-end office that receives and processes all documents – makes the allocation based on his orders. The registry consists of six registrars and is headed by a secretary-general. Hence, statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct.

63. C. 1, 2 and 3 only

A Public Interest Litigation can be filed against a State/ Central Govt., Municipal Authorities, and not any private party. The definition of State is the same as given under Article 12 of the Constitution. Hence, statement 4 is not correct.

64. A. 1 only

Other Advocates: These are advocates whose names are entered on the roll of any State Bar Council maintained under the Advocates Act, 1961 and they can appear and argue any matter on behalf of a party in the Supreme Court but they are not entitled to file any document or matter before the Court. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

65. D. Neither 1 nor 2

- ❖ Article 360 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credibility of India or any part of its territory is threatened. When the Financial Emergency is proclaimed, the President may issue directions, which may include the reservation of all money bills or other financial bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the legislature of the state. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
- ❖ The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the president in declaring a Financial Emergency final and conclusive and not questionable in any court on any ground. But this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the president is not beyond judicial review. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

66. D. 1, 2 and 3

67. C. 1 and 3 only

It provides for extension of provisions of Part IX of Constitution relating to Panchayats to Scheduled Areas of 10 States under Article 244(1) read with Schedule V, with certain modifications and exceptions. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

68. C. 1 and 3 only

The Supreme Court in Shivraj Singh Chouhan vs Speaker Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 2020, held that a state governor was well within their rights to ask for a floor test during an assembly session. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

69. D. By the Indian Constitution

The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28th January, 1950. It succeeded the Federal court of India established under the Government of India Act, 1935.

70. D. By the President on the recommendation of the Parliament

According to Article 124(4), a Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address in each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting, and presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. A person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court is debarred from practising in any court of Law or before any other authority in India. Note : Impeachment word is used only to remove the President. The term impeachment is not used to remove a judge of a Supreme Court or a High Court. The word 'Remove' has been used in the constitution to remove them

71. D. 65 Years

The retirement age of the Judges of the Supreme Court is 65 years while the age of the retirement of the Judges of the High Courts is 62 years.

72. A. 1 and 3 only

The Supreme Court is considered as the guardian of the Constitution. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed by order of the President, which must be supported by a special majority of each House of the Parliament and not by Chief Justice of India. While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court (as this provision curtails the absolute discretion of the Executive as well as ensures that the judicial appointments are not based on any political or practical considerations). The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Hence statement 1 and 3 are correct. The Chief Justice of India can appoint officers and servants of the Supreme Court without any interference of the executive. He can also prescribe their condition of service

73. C. Both 1 and 2

As per Article 128, Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the president, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Federal Court or who has held the office of a Judge of a High Court and is duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court

Article 215, High Courts to be courts of record every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

74. A. 1993

Collegium System for appointment of Judges was adopted by Supreme Court in 1993. The Collegium System has its genesis in three of Supreme Courts judgments collectively known as the Three Judges Cases.

75. A. Golaknath Case

The largest bench (13 Judges) constituted by the Supreme Court till date was in the case of Keshavananda Bharati (1973). The second largest bench (11 Judges) constituted by the Supreme Court till date was in the Case of Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967)

76. C. Original jurisdiction

Article 131 of the Constitution of India deals with Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. According to this article Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other Court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute— (a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other; or (c) between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to a dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagements, and or other similar instrument which, having been entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution, continues in operation after such commencement, or which provides that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to such a dispute

77. B. Golaknath Vs. The State of Punjab

The Supreme Court held the above concept in the Case of Golaknath Vs. the State of Punjab.

78. B. Appellate Jurisdiction

All the cases regarding the interpretation of the Constitution can be brought to the Supreme Court under its Appellate Jurisdiction. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into following heads. (i) The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts of any judgment, decree or order passed by High Court in the territory of India whether in Civil, criminal or another proceeding, that involves a substantial question of law or interpretation of the Constitution (Article 132). (ii)

The Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts regarding civil matters (whether or not containing Constitutional questions) (Article-133). (iii) The Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court regarding criminal matters (whether or not containing Constitutional questions) (Article-134), (iv) The Special Leave appeal by the Supreme Court (Article-136).

79. A. Article 137

Under Article 137, Supreme Court has the power to review its judgement subject to the provision of any law made by Parliament or any rule made under Article 145 of the Indian Constitution.

80. B. Article 122

Under Article 122 of the Constitution, the Courts have been prohibited from inquiring into proceedings of the Parliament.

Must Know Articles of Indian Constitution	
Articles	Importance
Article 1-4	The Union and its territories
Article 5-11	Citizenship
Article 13 -35	Fundamental Rights
Article 36-51	Directive Principles of State Policy
Article 51A	Fundamental Duties
Article 52-62	The President of India
Article 75 & 78	Prime Minister of India
Article 76	Attorney General for India
Article 167	Duties of the Chief Minister
Article 280	Finance Commission
Article 324	Election Commission
Article 343	Hindi as official language
Article 352	National Emergency
Article 356	Imposition of President's Rule in states
Article 360	Financial Emergency
Article 368	Powers of Parliament to amend the constitution

81. D. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has the final authority to interpret the Constitution. The Supreme Court has been declared as the Guardian or Custodian of the Constitution

82. C. The Parliament

According to Article 138(1) of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer.

83. D. Neither 1 nor 2

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 curtailed the judicial review of the high court. It debarred the high courts from considering the constitutional validity of central

law. However, the 43rd Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original provision. The High court has the power to invalidate any central law which goes against the ethos of the constitution. Similar is the case with Supreme Court. If any constitutional amendment goes against the basic structure of the constitution supreme court has the power to call it into question. Hence both the statements are wrong.

84. B. 2 only

85. C. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Enforcement of Fundamental Right comes under the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution whereas High Court derives its Jurisdiction under Article 226 for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Disputes between States and Dispute between Centre and State is the original jurisdiction of Supreme Court as enumerated in Article 131 of the Indian Constitution

86. D. Neither 1 nor 2

Under Article 138 of the Constitution, the Parliament can enlarge the Jurisdiction and powers of Supreme Court with respect to any of the matters in the Union List. Thus, statement1 is wrong. The administrative expenses of Supreme Court, including all salaries, allowances, and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India while administrative expenses of a High Court charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State. The statement 2 is also wrong.

87. A. It can change the Judgment

According to Article 137 subject to the provision of any law made by the Parliament or any rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court shall have the power to review any Judgment or order

88. B. United States of America

The term "PIL" originated in the United States. Since the nineteenth century, various Movements in that country had contributed to Public Interest Law, which was part of the legal aid movement. The first legal aid office was established in New York in 1876.

89. A. 1,2,3 and 4

Governor of a state can act according to his discretion in following situations (i) To ask the Government to prove majority in the State Legislative Assembly. (ii) To terminate a Chief Minister who has lost confidence of the Assembly. (iii) To provide or withhold assent to a Bill or reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President. (Art. 200) (iv) To return a Bill to the

Legislative Assembly for reconsideration (Provision of article 200) Besides, the Governor uses his discretion while imposing President's rule in the State and dissolving the State

90. D. 2 and 4 are correct

The Governor is the Executive head of a State appointed by the President. According to Article 157, any person who is a citizen of India and has completed the age of 35 years shall be eligible for appointment as a Governor of a State. Citizenship by birth is not a requirement. According to Article 158, the Governor shall not be a member of either House. Thus it is not necessary that the Governor must have the eligibility to be a Member of Lok Sabha. The Seventh Amendment Act, 1956 provided that a person is eligible to be appointed as Governor for two or more States. Thus, statement (2) and (4) are true, and option (d) is correct.

91. B. (1), (3) and (4)

Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State or in his absence, the senior most Judge of that Court available, an oath or affirmation in the prescribed form as provided in Article 159 of the Indian Constitution. 3rd schedule does not deals with the oath of the Governor

92. D. It shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as the President may by order determine

According to Article 158(3)(A) of the Indian Constitution, when the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more State, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as President may by order determine.

93. B. 1 and 3 only

According to Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, the report is sent the by the Governor to the President that situation has arisen in which the Government of state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the President may impose President Rule in that State. The making of a report by Governor to President is a discretionary power of the Governor. Thus, statement 1 is correct. According to Article 200- When a Bill is passed by Legislature or by both House of Legislature, it shall be presented to Governor and the Governor shall either give assent to the Bill or withhold the assent or reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President. It is also the discretionary power of the Governor thus statement 3 is also correct. Whereas the appointment of Ministers

are made by Governor on the advice of Chief Minister under Article 164(1) of the Constitution. Therefore, it is not the discretionary power of Governor and Article 166(3) of Indian Constitution provides that Governor shall make rule for more convenient transaction of Business of the State Legislature but not related to any business of Constitution on which Governor acts. So it is also not the discretionary power of Governor. So statement 2 and 4 are wrong.

94. B. By the State Legislature.

Article 213 of the Constitution prescribes the power of Governor to promulgated Ordinance. It shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented by the Governor, but every such Ordinance shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, before both the Houses, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it, is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council, if any, upon the passing of the resolution or, as the case may be, on the resolution being agreed to by the Council.

95. B. The Governor of a State

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. He holds the office during the pleasure of the President. The President may be removed from Office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article-61. A Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the council of states passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to by the House of the People (Article 67). Chief Justice of India shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President Passed after an address by each house of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of Proved misbehaviour or incapacity (Article-124(4)). A President, Vice –President can be removed for violation of the Constitution of India

96. C. Judges of High Court

Every Judge of a High Court is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, by the Chief Justice of the High Court. While members of the Public Service Commission and the Advocate General is

appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

97. A. He is normally selected by the Governor.

According to Article 164(1), the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are not selected by the Governor. Thus option (a) is incorrect.

98. B. 4 months

According to the Article 197, if after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council if state has a Legislative Council. The Legislative Council can withhold the Bill for 3 months without the Bill being passed by it. And, if after a Bill has been so passed for the second time by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council, it can lay up to 1 month. So in total Legislative Council can detain the ordinary Bill up to 4 months.

99. C. the Parliament as per Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State

Just like the council of states the Legislative Council is also a permanent body, hence is not subjected to dissolution. However unlike the council of states, Article 169 of the constitution of India has vested the power in Parliament for Abolition or creation of Legislative councils in states, if the Legislative Assembly of the state passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two third of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

100. B. It does not impose an obligation on the Union Government to take action for initiating legislative in Parliament.

Article-169 is related to abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States. As per Art.169, notwithstanding anything in Article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting. However, it does not impose an obligation on the Union Government to take action for initiating legislative in Parliament. Hence, option (2) is correct.

101. C. Both 1 and 2

The commencement of the first session after each general election to the legislative assembly and first session of each year, the Governor shall address the legislative Assembly or, in the case of a state having legislative council both houses assembled together and inform the legislature of the causes of its summons. When state Legislature do not have a rule on a Particular matter, they follow the Lok Sabha rules on that matter. Hence both options are correct.

102. A. Article 170

According to Article 170(1), subject to the provisions of Article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than five hundred, and not less than sixty members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. Article 176 is related to special address by the Governor and Article 178 provisions for the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

103. A. Governor

According to Article 192 of Indian Constitution, if any question arises as to disqualification of Member mentioned in clause (1) of Art. 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final but before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.

104. A. The Governor of the State

Contingency fund is created as an imprest account to meet some urgent or unforeseen expenditure of the government. The state contingency fund is placed at the disposal of governor. Any expenditure incurred from this fund requires a subsequent approval from the Parliament and the amount with drawn is returned to the fund from the consolidated fund.

105. B. Consolidated Fund of the State

According to Article 202(3) (d), the salaries and allowances of the Judges of a High Court are charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State, but according to Article 112(3) (d), they get their pension from the Consolidated Fund of India.

106. A. 1 only

According to Article 217(1)(b), a Judge of High Court may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of Article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court. So statement 1 is correct. According to Article 220, No person who, after the commencement of this Constitution, has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead

or act in any Court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts.

107. B. Article 268 to 281

Distribution of Revenues between Union Government and States is provided under Article 268 to Article 281 of the Indian Constitution. These articles consist of provisions for Duties and Taxes levied by the Union; Grant-in-aid, constitution and Function of the Finance commission etc

108. C. Concurrent list

Both the Union and the State can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list, but if there is any conflict in the laws made by the Union and state, the Law made by the Union shall prevail.

109. D. Article 355

According to Article 355, 'It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.' Article 215 provides for High Courts to be Courts of Record, Article 275 is about Grants from the Union to certain States, and Article 325 provides for the equality of persons in any special electoral roll.

110. A. Article 265

Article 265 of the Constitution lays down that no tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law. Article 266 provisions for the Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and the States, Article 300 deals with suits and proceedings and Article 368 is related to the procedure of Constitutional Amendments.

111. A. Article 355

Article 352- If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, whereby the security of India or any part of the Territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, then the President may by Proclamation make a declaration of Emergency. Article 355- It shall be the duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance. Article 356- If the President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, then the President may declare the State under the President's Rule. Article 360- If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or any part of the Territory thereof is threatened, he may by a

Proclamation make a declaration of Financial Emergency.

112. A. (i), (ii), and (iv) only

In the case of S.R. Bommai Vs. Union of India, 1994, the Supreme Court held that judicial review can be done of the Proclamation of Emergency under Article 356 and the State Legislative Assembly cannot be dissolved with Proclamation until it is approved of by both Houses of the Parliament within two months. The Court further determined that the failure of the Constitutional machinery should be in real not fictitious

113. B. 1 month

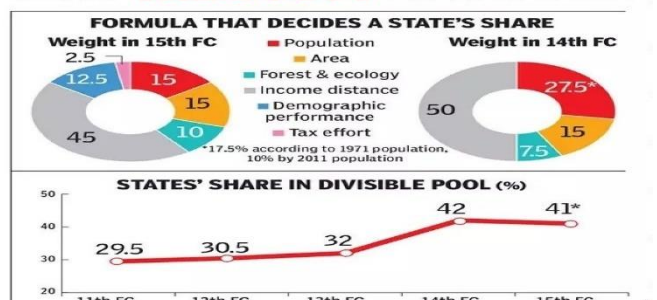
A proclamation issued under Article 352 shall be laid before each House of the Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless before the expiration of said period it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

114. A. Finance Commission

The Finance Commission recommends the principle governing the grant-in-aid of the revenues to states out of Consolidated Fund of India. The Commission submits its report to the President

Finance Commission		
First FC (1952-57) Chairman - KC Neogy	Second FC (1957-62) Chairman - K Santhanam	Current/Fifteenth FC (2021-2026) Chairman - NK Singh
Article 280 (Indian Constitution Part XII) Constitution of FC as a Quasi Judicial Body	Constituted by President of India quinquennially (or earlier)	Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman + 4 members (including an HC judge) – appointed by President Authority to decide qualifications – Parliament Tenure – as specified by the President Reappointment – Eligible
Makes Recommendations to President about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of net tax proceeds between Centre and States Principles for grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre Evaluates the rise in the Consolidated Fund of a state to affix the resources of Panchayats/Municipalities Other financial matters referred to it by President 		
Powers of a Civil Court As per Code of Civil Procedure 1908		
<i>*Recommendations of the FC are only advisory and not binding on the Government</i>		

HOW THE BOOTY IS DIVIDED



115. D. All of these

The National Development Council (NDC) was set up on 6 August, 1952 by an executive order of the Government. Its main functions are: (a) To prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the plan; (b) To consider the National Plan as formulated by the Planning Commission; (c) To consider important

questions of social and economic policy affecting National development; (d) To review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures that are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan. Planning Commission suggests ways for allocation of money to National Plan not the National Development Council.

116. A. Maharashtra

In 1971, the first Lokayukta was established in Maharashtra. Lokayukta have been established in many states of India. Bihar (1973), Uttar Pradesh (1975), Madhya Pradesh (1981), Andhra Pradesh (1983), Karnataka (1985), Assam (1986), Gujarat (1986) Punjab (1995), Delhi (1996) and Haryana (1996) are some of them. Odisha was the first State to pass the legislation related to Lokayukta, but this institution did not come into existence till 1983. Also, Odisha was the first State that abolished the Lokayukta in 1993.

117. B. Election Commission

As per Article 103, If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of Article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final. Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion. Hence option (2) is correct.

118. D. 3 only

Article 324 to 329 under Part XV of the Indian Constitution deal with elections. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to Parliament, state Legislature, the office of President of India and the office of Vice-President of India shall be vested in the Election Commission. The Election Commission of India is a three member body comprising of a Chief Election Commissioner and two election commissioners. Election Commission of India decides the schedule for conduct of both general elections and bye-elections. Besides this, Election commission also resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

119. D. Local bodies

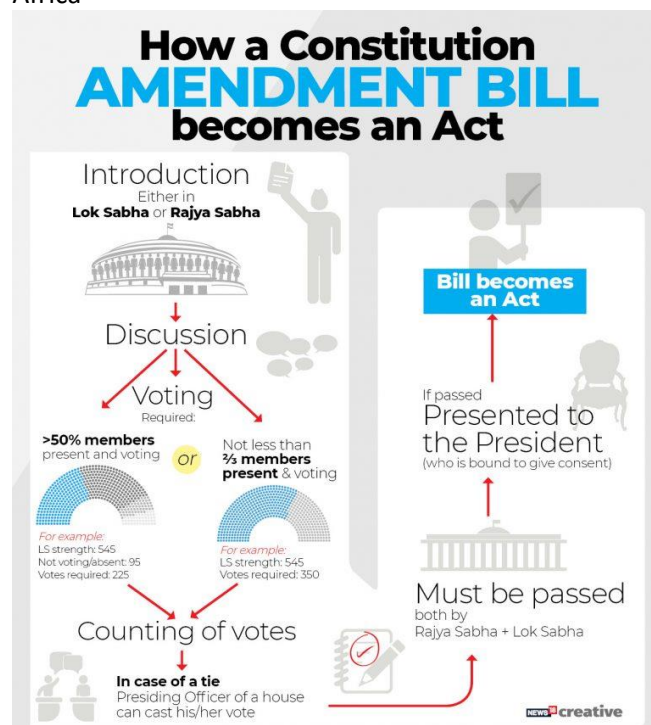
Article 324 of the Constitution provides superintendence, direction and control of the Parliament and State Legislature elections to be vested in an Election Commission. Under Article 243 (K) and 243 (ZA), the elections of Panchayats and municipalities are conducted by State Election Commission.

120. D. Constitution Amendment Bill

The power and procedure of Parliament to amend the Constitution is laid down in Article 368 of the Constitution. According to Article 368, an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by 2/3rd majority of the total membership of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill, and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.

121. D. Either House of the Parliament

In India, the amendment to the Constitution can be initiated in either House of the Parliament. It has been laid down under Article 368(2) of the Constitution, but the process requires a majority of members of both the Houses. In the case of voting, it will be mandatory for the approval of the amendment to be passed by a majority of total membership of that House and a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the members present and voting. In India, the process of Constitutional Amendment is taken from the Constitution of South Africa



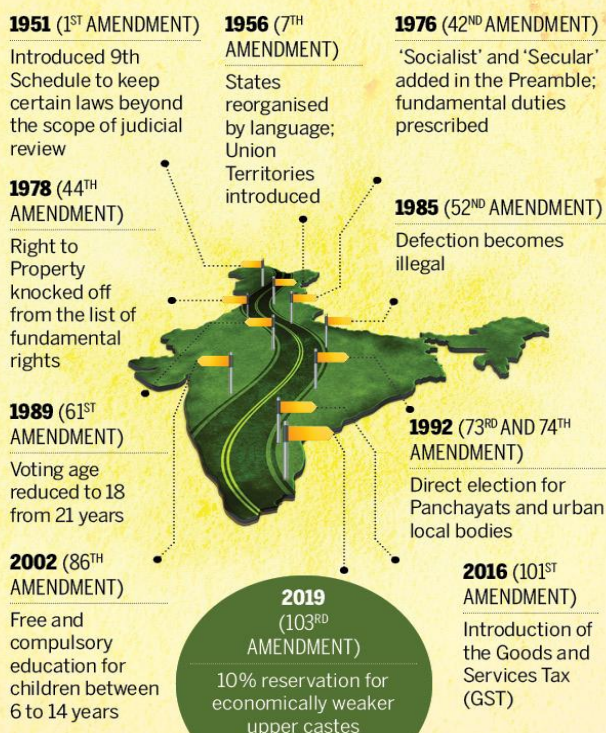
122. B. 93rd

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 making education a Fundamental Right through insertion a new Article 21A. The Right of children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 enable the implementation of the Fundamental Right, was passed by the Parliament in 2009. Both the constitutional amendment and the new law came into force from 1st April, 2010.

123. D. Reservation of SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

79th Constitutional Amendment (1999), extended the reservation period for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for 10 years. It was again extended for 10 years by 95th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2009. A provision has been made by 'The Constitution (one hundred and fourth Amendment) Act, 2019 to not to extend the provision for nomination of Anglo-Indian Community in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the states beyond the stipulated date (25 January 2020).

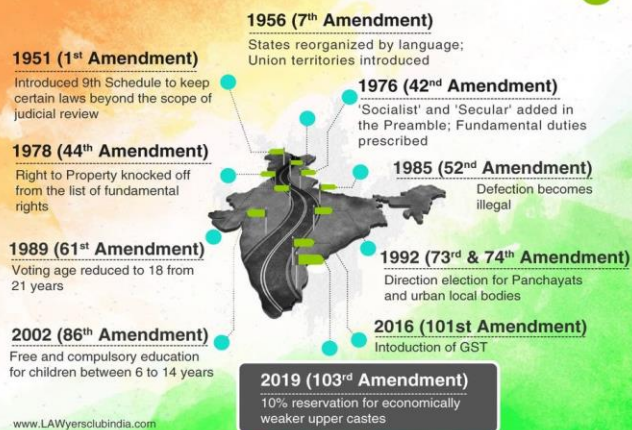
MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS THAT CHANGED THE COURSE OF INDIA



124. C. 89th Amendment

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into the National commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled tribes through the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003. The two commissions have been constituted under Article 338 and Article 338(A)

Major Constitutional Amendments in Indian History



125. D. 36th Amendment of the Constitution

Sikkim was included as a full-fledged state (22nd) in the first schedule to the Constitution of India by 36th Constitutional Amendment. 35th constitutional amendment sought to provide for the terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Union

126. C. Article 350-A

According to Article 350-A it shall be the endeavour of every State and every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities (7th Amendment Act, 1956)

127. A. 1 only

Among the given statements, statement (1) is correct but (2) is incorrect. Reasons are as follows: 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 came into force on 24 April, 1993 after the ratification of the required number of States, provided a Constitutional guarantee for the formation of Panchayats, inserted Part IX and the 11th Schedule in the Constitution. It is correct that Part IX-A of the Constitution of India contains provisions for municipalities, but Article 243Q envisages 3 types (not 2 types) of municipalities: 1. Nagar Panchayats. 2. A Municipal Council for Smaller Urban Areas. 3. A Municipal Corporation for a Large Urban Areas

128. D. Maintenance of Public Order

Maintenance of Public Order is not the concern of Local self Government. Public Health, Public Utility Services, sanitation, Roads and Bridges, Developmental Schemes etc. are related to Local self Government. Article 243(g) provides for powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. Likewise Article 243W provides for powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities.

129. D. 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill

The 64th Amendment Bill was prepared in 1989 and introduced in Lok Sabha in July 1989, to confer constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions. This was the first attempt by any government to do so after independence.

130. C. Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat consists of a village or a group of villages divided into smaller units called "Wards". Each ward selects or elects a representative who is known as the Panch or ward member. The members of the Gram Sabha elect the ward members through the direct election. The Sarpanch or the President of the Gram Panchayat is elected by the Ward members as per the state Act. The Sarpanch and the panch are elected for a year of five years.

131. B. 73rd Amendment came into effect on 15th August, 1993.

All the given statement are true except statement (b) regarding Panchayati Raj System. 73rd Amendment of the Constitution gives Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj, and it came into force on 24 April, 1993. Article 243-G is related to power, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats and adds to its importance. The main object of the Panchayati Raj is to enable public to participate and be a part of the developmental administration.

132. A. L.M. Singhvi Committee

L.M. Singhvi Committee was constituted in 1986 to give suggestions in favour of Panchayati Raj. This Committee had recommended that the local-self government should be Constitutionally recognized, protected and preserved by the Constitution, and had also recommended for non involvement of political parties in Panchayat elections

133. D. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad

The Three-tier Panchayati Raj System consists of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti (Block Panchayat) and Zila Parishad.

134. B. Article 243(I)

The provision for establishment of State Finance Commission is made under Article 243(I). This commission is established to review the financial condition of Panchayati Raj Institutions

135. A. Directly elected by the public

The Panchayat Samiti in Jharkhand is constituted under Section 32 of Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act, 2001. Its members are elected directly by the public

136. D. Special provisions for certain classes

Part XVI (Article 330-342) of the Indian Constitution deals with the special provisions relating to certain classes

137. A. Article 338A

The provision of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been made by Article 338-A. Originally, there was only Article 338 for the establishment of a commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (both), but 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 bifurcated the combined commission into two separate bodies. Article 338A was inserted for a separate commission for Scheduled Tribes. Article 338 now only provides for a commission for Scheduled Castes. The commissions constituted under Article 338 and 338A consists of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and three other members.

138. C. 1 and 3 only

Panchayati Raj System was started on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur district of Rajasthan. Panchayats were given Constitutional status by 73rd Amendment Act-1992. Its main objective is to increase the participation of people in the development of the country and implementing democratic decentralization. Thus among the given statement 1 and 3 are correct.

139. C. 1 and 3 only

According to PESA rules a person who is a member of a scheduled Tribe will be selected as chairperson for the meeting of the Gram Sabha for one year by consensus. In case of non-consensus, amongst the members present, the oldest lady from the scheduled tribes would be the Chairperson

140. A. Article 43

Article 43 of Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy) of Constitution provides that "State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way to all workers agricultural, industrial or otherwise work a living wage, condition of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities". MANREGA is a flagship programme to achieve this Constitutional goal.

141. A. Local Public

Full cooperation of local public is required for Panchayati Raj to work properly. The goal of this system

cannot be achieved without the support and participation of the local public.

142. B. 2 and 3 only

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

It is the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to:

- the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds
- the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India
- the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State
- the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.

143. A. Only 1

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

- The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected. Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission through the Finance Commission Act, 1951.
- The chairman should be a person having experience in public affairs and the four other members should be selected from amongst the following:
 - A judge of high court or one qualified to be appointed as one.
 - A person who has specialised knowledge of finance and accounts of the government.
 - A person who has wide experience in financial matters and in administration.
 - A person who has special knowledge of economics.

144. C. Both 1 and 2

- ❖ The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (under Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (under Article 338-A).
- ❖ The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are constitutional bodies in the sense that they are directly established by Article 338 and Article 338-A of the Constitution.
- ❖ The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit. It can summon and enforce the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath.

145. A. Only 1

- The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruiting agency in India. It is an independent constitutional body in the sense that it has been directly created by the Constitution.
- Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.
- The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the President of India.
- Usually, the Commission consists of nine to eleven members including the chairman.
- The Constitution also authorises the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Commission.
- No qualifications are prescribed for the Commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the Commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.

146. C. Both 1 and 2

- The 102nd Constitution Amendment Act, 2018 inserted following articles:
- "338B (1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes. "342A(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and

educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

- In article 366 of the Constitution, after clause (26B), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: — '(26C) "socially and educationally backward classes" means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for the purposes of this Constitution;'
- The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes. The Act provides for powers and functions of NCBC.

147. C. 2 and 3 only

The jurisdiction of the CVC extends to the following:

- Members of All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group A officers of the Central Government.
- Officers of the rank of Scale V and above in the Public Sector Banks · Officers in Grade D and above in Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and SIDBI
- Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-8 and above in Schedule 'A' and 'B' Public Sector Undertakings.
- Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-7 and above in Schedule 'C' and 'D' Public Sector Undertakings
- Managers and above in General Insurance Companies.
- Senior Divisional Managers and above in Life Insurance Corporation.
- Officers drawing salary of Rs.8700/- per month (pre-revised) and above on Central Government D.A. pattern, as may be revised from time to time, in societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.



Central Vigilance Commission

Why in news?

New Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) was sworn in by President Droupadi Murmu at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

About CVC

- The post of CVC was set up by the Government of India vide a Resolution in 1964 on the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee.

Functions of CVC

- CVC is an apex body for the prevention of Corruption
- It exercises general Superintendence over vigilance administration.

Appointment of Commissioners

- They are appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of a committee consisting of Prime Minister, Union Home Minister and Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha.

Removal

- Removal is done by the President on grounds of bankruptcy.
- He can also be removed for proved misbehaviour or incapacity

148. D. Neither 1 nor 2

- The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
- It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office

149. B. 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011

The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

150. B. 1,3 and 4 only

- The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.
- Each zonal council consists of the following members:
 - (a) Home minister of Central government.
 - (b) Chief ministers of all the States in the zone.
 - (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone.
 - (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.

1. A. 1 only

The BOD value is calculated from the depletion and the size of the sample used. The DO readings are usually in parts per million (ppm). Higher BOD indicates more oxygen is required, signifying lower water quality. Low BOD means less oxygen is being removed from the water, so the water is usually purer in quality. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

The chemical oxygen demand (COD) is an indicative measure of the amount of oxygen that can be consumed by reactions in a measured solution. It is the most accurate method to measure water and wastewater quality because it shows more accuracy than BOD (with a 5-10% relative standard deviation)

and it offers a relatively short analysis time (2-hour digestion time), compared to the 5-day BOD test.

The COD test is also often used to monitor water treatment plant efficiency. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

2. C. 1 and 4

Dandeli Elephant Reserve is located in Karnataka. Karnataka state government officially notified the Dandeli Elephant Reserve under Project Elephant in 2015. This is the second elephant reserve in Karnataka after Mysuru Elephant Reserve, which was declared in 2002

Singphan Elephant Reserve is located in Nagaland and not in Manipur. It is an important Reserve in the North-eastern states as it is a huge tract of forest, strategically located in contiguity with the Abhaypur Reserve Forest of Assam, frequented by the moving herds of elephants.

Lemru Elephant Reserve is located in Chhattisgarh and not in Jharkhand. Lemru is one of two elephant reserves planned to prevent human-animal conflict in the region, with elephants moving into Chhattisgarh from Odisha and Jharkhand. Its area was then proposed to be 450 sq km.

Agasthyamalai Elephant Reserve is located in Tamil Nadu and will be established in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

3. D. 1, 2 and 3**4. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4**

Coral reefs are some of the most diverse ecosystems in the world. Coral polyps, the animals primarily responsible for building reefs, can take many forms: large reef-building colonies, graceful flowing fans, and even small, solitary organisms. Thousands of species of corals have been discovered - some live in warm, shallow, tropical seas, and others in the cold, dark depths of the ocean.

The following are the main threats to the coral reefs and their biodiversity

- ❖ The over-exploitation of shells and corals for trade and industrial use, as well as dynamite and cyanide fishing, cause serious threats to coral reefs and their biodiversity. Domestic wastes, industrial wastes, fertilizers, and other toxic chemicals when let into the oceans cause serious damage to coral reefs.

- ❖ Black-band disease (BBD) is one of the most easily identified coral diseases because of its distinctive appearance. The black band is a bacterial mat, consisting of cyanobacteria, sulfide-oxidizing, and sulfate-reducing bacteria. Coral reefs are also affected by coral diseases such as the black band and white band due to infectious microorganisms introduced by the human population that lives in the coastal regions.

- ❖ Sedimentation is on the rise due to the degradation of estuaries, salt marshes, and mangrove forests. It reaches the marine ecosystem, including coral reefs, and causes suffocation to coral reefs.

- ❖ They also get damaged due to the fishing and tourist boats anchored on them.

- ❖ When the ocean water becomes too warm, the corals bleach as the symbiotic algae (Zooxanthellae) leaves them. If the bleaching continues, its growth is obstructed or it eventually dies.

5. D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Stubble burning is a process of setting on fire the straw stubble, left after the harvesting of grains, like paddy, wheat, etc. The process of burning farm residue is one of the major causes of air pollution in parts of north India, deteriorating the air quality.

It emits toxic pollutants in the atmosphere containing harmful gases like Carbon Monoxide (CO), methane (CH₄), carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

These pollutants disperse in the surroundings and eventually affect air quality and people's health by forming a thick blanket of smog. So, Statement 1 is correct.

During the process of stubble burning, the surface temperature of the land will increase. This will lead to the loss of micro-organisms like archaea, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, etc., which are present in the upper layer of the soil. So, Statement 2 is correct.

The heat produced during the stubble burning penetrates the soil and the moisture content present in the soil will evaporate. Thus it will lead to loss of moisture. So, Statement 3 is correct.

The three main nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) which are essentially needed by the plants in the soil. During stubble burning these nutrients evaporates. This leads to the loss of soil nutrients. So, Statement 4 is correct.

During heavy rain events and wind, exposed soil is much more likely to be eroded away than soil that is protected by crop residue. After the stubble burns the land will be exposed a lot. This will increase soil erosion. So, Statement 5 is correct.

6. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Biomagnification refers to an increase in the concentration of the toxicant at successive trophic levels

due to the accumulation of a toxic substance by an organism

Farmers' use of insecticides and pesticides results in renal failure among vultures and the use of chemicals such as forate and colourfast by farmers is another factor responsible for the extinction of vultures.

According to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) released report shows the deposition of white precipitate on the kidneys and heart of vultures in the postmortem report due to biomagnification. So, Statement 1 is correct.

Pesticide usage affects human health, biological interactions with non-target species, pesticide resistance, and alterations to and/or accumulation of pesticides in the environment.

Different toxic chemicals can be transferred from the body stores and/or from the blood into the breast milk of a nursing mother. Recent studies were conducted on pesticide residues in breastmilk of women (lactating mothers) and from whom dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE) was detected. So, Statement 2 is correct.

High concentrations of DDT disturb calcium metabolism in birds, which causes thinning of eggshells and their premature breaking, which eventually results in the decline of the bird population. So, Statement 3 is correct. Methylmercury from industrial wastewater gets into freshwater systems through the rain. As its concentration increases up the food web, it can reach dangerous levels for both fish and humans. It can cause Minamata disease which is a neurological disease caused by severe mercury poisoning, its symptoms include ataxia, numbness in the hands and feet, general muscle weakness, loss of peripheral vision, etc. So, Statement 4 is correct.

7. A. 4 only

Particulate Matter consists of a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles of organic and inorganic substances suspended in the air. The pollutants with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers come under PM₁₀ air pollutants and the particles having 2.5 micrometers and smaller are comes under PM_{2.5}.

Black carbon is the black material emitted from gas and diesel engines, coal-fired power plants, and other sources that burn fossil fuels. They may vary in size and can be much smaller than PM_{2.5}. It is a major contributor to the fine particle (PM_{2.5}) burden in the air and not (PM₁₀). So, Statement 1 is not correct.

It is a short-lived climate pollutant with a lifetime of only days to weeks after release in the atmosphere.

During this short period, black carbon can have significant direct and indirect impacts on the climate, the cryosphere (snow and ice), agriculture, and human health. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

Household energy production contributes the major source of black carbon with 51%, but the transport category accounts for only about 21% of black carbon

emissions by being the second major contributor. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

8. D. 1, 2 and 3

The diversity of plants and animals is not uniform throughout the world. Rather, a distribution with species diversity decreases as we move away from the equator towards the poles due to Latitudinal gradients.

Over the course of evolution, the tropical regions had gone only very few changes compared to temperate regions whose evolution has been interrupted by big freezes and other natural calamities. As, tropical latitudes have remained relatively undisturbed for millions of years they had a long evolutionary time which led to the high species diversification. So, Statement 1 is correct.

As there is more sunlight in the tropics the climate is combined with rainfall and soil nutrients, which led to more plant growth and better adaptation. This had contributed to higher productivity, which led to greater diversity of species. So, Statement 2 is correct.

Tropical environments are less seasonal, relatively more constant, and predictable. Such constant environments promote niche specialization and lead to greater species diversity. So, Statement 3 is correct.

9. C. Algal boom occurred on the sea surface

10. A. 1 and 4 only

The Asan Conservation Reserve is a 444-hectare stretch of the Asan River running down to its confluence with the Yamuna River in the Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. So, Pair 2 is not correct.

Rudrasagar Lake, also known as Twijilikma, is a lake located in Melaghar, in the state of Tripura. The Indian Government has identified Rudrasagar as one of the wetlands of National Importance for conservation and sustainable use based on its bio-diversity and socio-economic importance. So, Pair 3 is not correct.

11. C. 1, 3 and 4

When price ceilings are implemented, it could lead to sky rocketing of demand by the consumers or otherwise due to less prices charges the supplier may lose the incentive to produce and for all these reasons the supply of the product may decrease leading to shortages in the market (not excess). So, Statement 2 is not correct and Statement 3 is correct.

12. C. 1 and 3 only

Windfall taxes may also apply to individuals who suddenly become enriched from receiving a significant sum of money through a gift, inheritance, or through the game show, gambling or lottery winnings. So, statement 2 is not correct.

13. B. Fragmentation – Leaching – Catabolism – Humification - Mineralisation

Steps of decomposition

During the decomposition process of organic matter, the following five steps occur simultaneously.

1. Fragmentation

- This process is initiated by detritivores. It is the first stage of decomposition. Fragmentation means the breakdown of the large piece (detritus) into smaller pieces.

2. Leaching

- Fragmented particles may contain water-soluble nutrients. The nature of these nutrients is inorganic. These nutrients get dissolved in water and seep into the soil.

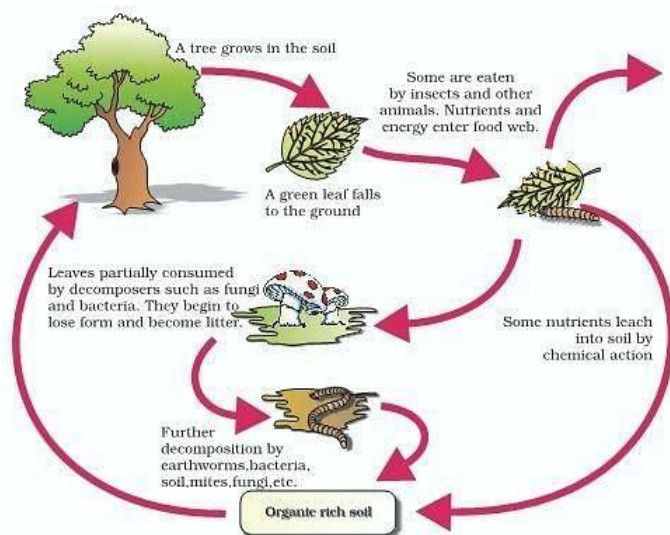
3. Catabolism

- When the complex or large compound changes into smaller particles and the inorganic nutrient are removed, the enzyme is released by the decomposer. These enzymes convert or break down detritus into the simpler inorganic compound.

4. Humification

- It is the process of formation of humus. Humus is a dark-colored, highly nutrient-rich layer on the soil. This layer is made up of amorphous substances which are highly resistant to any action of the microorganism. Humus provides high fertility to the soil.

5. Mineralization



14. D. 1, 2 and 3

- A comprehensive central legislation was enacted in 1972 called the Wildlife (Protection) Act for providing special legal protection to our wildlife and to the endangered species of fauna in particular.
- Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides a legal framework for the protection of various species of wild animals and plants, the management of their habitats, and the regulation and control of trade in wild animals, plants and products made from them. The Act also lists schedules of plants and animals that are afforded various degrees of protection and monitoring by the government. The Act provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s). A provision was incorporated in 2002 for the constitution of the National Board for Wildlife

- ❖ Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 forbids hunting and poaching of wild animals. But under section 11 of the Act, hunting of wild animals is permitted in the following cases.

- The Chief Wild Life Warden may, if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 has become dangerous to human life or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, permit any person to hunt such animal. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- The killing or wounding in good faith of any wild animal in defence of oneself or of any other person shall not be an offence. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- Any wild animal killed or wounded in defence of any person shall be Government property. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

15. B. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an international convention that came into force in 1975. The convention provides the framework for international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetland habitats. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- ❖ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) serves as the Depository for the Convention, and its secretariat, the Ramsar Bureau, is in Gland, Switzerland. India became a signatory to this convention in 1981. Hence statement 3 is correct. The Convention aims to halt the loss of wetlands and to ensure the conservation of fauna and flora and their ecological processes. Obligations of parties include:
 - designating one or more wetlands for inclusion in the list of Wetlands of International Importance
 - promoting wise judicious use of wetlands, including mangroves.
 - promoting the conservation of wetlands through the establishment of nature reserves.
 - irrespective of their listing under the Convention and managing wetlands for the benefit of water fowl. Hence statement 2 is correct.

16. C. mammals from colder climates have shorter ears and limbs to minimise heat loss.

Allen's rule states that mammals from colder climates generally have shorter ears and limbs to minimise heat loss. A smaller body surface area helps animals in colder regions stay warm by slowing down the loss of body heat. It is named after American biologist Joel Asaph Allen who proposed it in his 1877 paper "The influence of physical conditions in the genesis of species".

Bergmann's rule states that organisms at higher latitudes should be larger and thicker than those closer to the equator to better conserve heat.

17. B. 1, 2, 3 and 4

The important steps in the process of decomposition are fragmentation, leaching, catabolism, humification and mineralisation.

18. C. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ Ex-situ conservation means conservation of wildlife outside its natural habitat. The conservation takes place in captivity under man's supervision. Sometimes the populations of species may decline or may become extinct due to genetic or environmental factors such as inbreeding, habitat loss, disease and over-exploitation. In such cases in-situ conservation may not prove to be effective and a species can be protected from becoming extinct only through maintaining them in artificial conditions under human care. Such measures are included under Ex-Situ Conservation Methods.
- ❖ Examples are: Botanical gardens, zoo, aquariums, parks, agricultural research centre, forest research centres, etc.
 - A botanical garden is a garden dedicated to the collection, cultivation, preservation and display of an especially wide range of plants, which are typically labelled with their botanical names.
 - A zoo is a facility in which animals are housed within enclosures, cared for, displayed to the public, and in some cases bred for conservation purposes.
 - A Biosphere Reserve is a unique and representative ecosystem of terrestrial and coastal areas which are internationally recognised within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme. The Biosphere Reserve aims at achieving the three objectives - conservation, development and research. Biosphere Reserve is an example of In-Situ Conservation method.

19. D. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ Desert Ecosystem: Deserts make up about one-fifth of the surface of the earth and occur where rainfall is less than 50 cm/year. The major deserts are the Sahara, the Arabian, Kalahari, and Namib of Africa, the Atacama of South America, the Mojave, Sonoran, and Chihuahuan of North America, and the Australian deserts. Besides, there are the Thar Desert in western India and Pakistan and the Gobi Desert of Mongolia.
- ❖ Features of Desert Ecosystems include:
 - The soil in the desert is coarse. They are coarse because there is less chemical weathering. The finer dust and sand particles are blown elsewhere, leaving heavier pieces behind. Canopy in most deserts is very rare. Plants are mainly ground-hugging shrubs and short woody trees. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

- In the deserts, days are very hot and nights are cold. So the plants and animals are exposed to both types of extremes.
- The predominant plants found in the deserts are succulent species with waxy surfaces, such as cacti, which can conserve water for longer periods of time, or deciduous shrubs, also with thick waxy leaves. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- The animal types in the deserts are few. These include burrowing and nocturnal rodents, reptiles, insects, and arachnids (Scorpions, spiders, etc.). These animals adapt themselves to the temperature extremes and desiccation of desert air by living beneath the surface during the day and moving out only at night. Most of them have remarkable water conservation adaptations. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- Most of the animals living in the deserts are nocturnal (active only at night). Common animals are camels, foxes, kangaroos, rats, squirrels, etc.
- Many of the insects have waxy coats and reduced water loss through the cuticles.
- The amount and kinds of plants vary according to where a desert is located. Short grasses can be found in nearly all deserts. Desert plants include sagebrush, creosote bushes, and cacti.

20. C. 1-3-2

- ❖ Project Tiger: It was a project launched in India in 1973 for the protection and breeding of tigers so as to increase their population. Different tiger reserves were established in different parts of the country under this project. It was by 1997 that the number of tiger reserves rose up to 27 and the number of tigers rose up to 1500, in India. Project Tiger is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority. National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body of the Ministry, with an overarching supervisory/coordination role, performing functions as provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ❖ Project Elephant: It was a project launched in India as a centrally sponsored scheme to protect the population of wild elephants. This project was launched in 1992 simultaneously in 12 states. In spite of this project, the population of wild elephants is coming down due to massive deforestation and disruption of their migration routes by human activities.
 - Indian elephant *Elephas maximus* occurs in the central and southern Western Ghats, North-east India, eastern India and northern India and in some parts of southern peninsular India. It is included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).
- ❖ Project Crocodile: It is a project formulated to protect crocodiles from the impending danger of

their extinction in 1975. Under the project crocodile breeding centres were established in different places of the country in order to increase their population. Today, more than 30 centres are in operation across the country.

21. A. 2 only

- ❖ Black carbon (BC) is a component of fine particulate matter. Black carbon consists of pure carbon in several linked forms. It is formed through the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, biofuel, and biomass, and is emitted in both anthropogenic and naturally occurring soot.
- ❖ The composition of black carbon varies by the type of fuel used, the combustion process, and emission control technologies or practices. Black carbon particles vary in size and can be much smaller than PM_{2.5} and as small as PM_{0.1}. Depending on the region, the atmospheric residence time for black carbon emissions from different regions varies between 4.6 to 7.3 days — in other words, it stays in the air for a period of days to weeks instead of more than a hundred years, as is the case with CO₂. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- ❖ Black carbon adds to global warming in two ways. First, when soot enters the atmosphere, it absorbs sunlight and generates heat, warming the air. Second, when soot settles on snow and ice, it makes the surface darker, so the surface absorbs more sunlight and generates heat. This warming causes more snow and ice to melt, in which can be a vicious cycle. Black carbon on glacial snow is a concern as it alters the melt cycle of glaciers in regions that rely on glacial melt to balance water supply through seasons. The Arctic and the Himalayas are therefore vulnerable.
- ❖ Black carbon lowers the albedo of a surface. The term "albedo" used to indicate the amount of energy reflected by a surface. Soot is dark in color, and so has a low albedo and reflects only a small fraction of the Sun's energy. Hence statement 2 is not correct.
- ❖ But black carbon that hangs above low-lying clouds has a different effect. It stabilizes the layer of air on top of the clouds, promoting their growth. These clouds are like shields, blocking incoming sunlight. As a result, black carbon also ends up cooling the planet. Hence statement 1 is correct.

22. C. It has a higher calorific value than diesel.

Biogas is produced when bio-degradable organic materials/wastes such as biomass from farms, gardens, kitchens, industry, and municipal wastes are subjected to a scientific process, called Anaerobic Digestion (A.D.) in Biogas Plants.

Biogas is the mixture of gases (primarily methane (CH₄) and Carbon di-oxide (CO₂) and traces of Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S), Moisture). It contains about 55-65 % of methane, 35- 44 % of carbon dioxide and traces of other gases, such as Hydrogen Sulphide, Nitrogen and Ammonia.

Biogas is an excellent fuel as it contains methane. It burns without smoke and leaves no residue like ash in wood, charcoal and coal burning.

Biogas, in its raw form, that is without any purification, can be used as clean cooking fuel like LPG, lighting, motive power and generation of electricity. It can be used in diesel engines to substitute diesel up to 80% and up to 100% replacement of diesel by using 100% Biogas Engines.

23. D. None of the pairs

- ❖ Nagoya Protocol: The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.
- ❖ Kyoto Protocol: The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997. The Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.
- ❖ Rotterdam Convention: The Convention creates legally binding obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure. It was built on the voluntary PIC procedure, initiated by UNEP and FAO. The Convention covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties and which have been notified by Parties for inclusion in the PIC procedure. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.

24. A. 1 and 3 only

- ❖ Algal blooms result from eutrophication. When algae die, microorganisms begin to breakdown the organic stuff left behind. These bacteria require a lot of oxygen to survive. This raises the biological oxygen demand, or BOD, in the water body and decrease dissolved oxygen, resulting in hypoxia. Hence, option 2 is not correct.
- ❖ Some eutrophication indicators are visible to the human eye and some are invisible. Fish kills, and poor water clarity are the visible indicators citizens will recognize. Hence, option 3 is correct.
- ❖ While nutrients, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, and Chlorophyll-a concentrations are measurable indicators managers and scientists monitor. Increase in Chlorophyll-a is considered a direct effect or primary symptom of eutrophication, and is among

the most common Earth Observations made by satellite. Hence, option 1 is correct.

25. A. waste water treatment

Zero liquid discharge (ZLD) is an engineering approach to water treatment where all water is recovered and contaminants are reduced to solid waste. It is achieved by stringing together water treatment technology that can treat wastewater as the contaminants are concentrated.

26. A. It is the amount of freshwater required to dilute the pollutants.

There are three types of water Footprints:

- ❖ Green water footprint: It is water from precipitation that is stored in the root zone of the soil and evaporated, transpired or incorporated by plants. It is particularly relevant for agricultural, horticultural and forestry products.
- ❖ Blue water footprint: It is water that has been sourced from surface or groundwater resources and is either evaporated, incorporated into a product or taken from one body of water and returned to another, or returned at a different time. Irrigated agriculture, industry and domestic water use can each have a blue water footprint.
- ❖ Grey water footprint: It is the amount of freshwater required to dilute the pollutants and meet specific water quality standards. The Grey water footprint considers point-source pollution discharged to a freshwater resource directly through a pipe or indirectly through runoff or leaching from the soil, impervious surfaces, or other diffuse sources.

27. D. 2 only

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

The Convention has a membership of 133 Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

28. A. 1, 2 and 3

- ❖ Bioremediation is defined as the process whereby organic wastes are biologically degraded under controlled conditions to an innocuous state, or to levels below concentration limits established by regulatory authorities. By definition, bioremediation is the use of living organisms, primarily microorganisms, to degrade environmental contaminants into less toxic forms. It uses naturally occurring bacteria and fungi or plants to degrade or

detoxify substances hazardous to human health and/or the environment.

- ❖ Most bioremediation systems are run under aerobic conditions, but running a system under anaerobic conditions may permit microbial organisms to degrade otherwise recalcitrant molecules. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- ❖ Bioventing is the most common in situ treatment and involves supplying air and nutrients through wells to contaminated soil to stimulate the indigenous bacteria. Whereas, Biosparging involves the injection of air under pressure below the water table to increase groundwater oxygen concentrations and enhance the rate of biological degradation of contaminants by naturally occurring bacteria. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- ❖ Composting is an ex-situ method that involves combining contaminated soil with non-hazardous organic amendments such as manure or agricultural wastes. The presence of these organic materials supports the development of a rich microbial population and elevated temperature characteristics of composting. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

29. A. 1 and 3 only

A scrubber can remove gases like sulphur dioxide. In a scrubber, the exhaust is passed through a spray of water or lime. Particulate matter are very small and are not removed by precipitators. According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), particulate size 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter (PM 2.5) are responsible for causing the greatest harm to human health. These fine particulates can be inhaled deep into the lungs and can cause breathing and respiratory symptoms, irritation, inflammations and damage to the lungs and premature deaths. Hence, statement (2) is not correct.

30. C. 1 and 3 only

State Government can declare the trees in a protected forest as reserved. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

31. A. 1 only

Smog: The word smog is derived from smoke and fog. This is the most common example of air pollution that occurs in many cities worldwide. There are two types of smog:

- ❖ Classical smog occurs in cool humid climates. It is a mixture of smoke, fog and sulphur dioxide. Chemically it is a reducing mixture and so it is also called reducing smog.
- ❖ Photochemical smog occurs in warm, dry and sunny climate. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

The main components of the photochemical smog result from the action of sunlight on unsaturated hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides produced by automobiles and factories. Ground-level ozone constitutes one of the major components of photochemical smog. Photochemical smog has a high concentration of oxidizing

agents and is, therefore, called oxidizing smog. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

32. D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- ❖ There are a number of stresses or environmental changes that may cause bleaching. These causes include disease, excess shade, increased levels of ultraviolet radiation, sedimentation, pollution, salinity changes, and increased temperatures.
 - ❖ Other causes of coral bleaching include
 - Increased exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation
 - Large amounts of stormwater from heavy rains flooding the reef
 - The exposure of coral to certain chemicals or diseases
 - Sediments such as sand or dirt covering the coral
- Excess nutrients such as ammonia and nitrate from fertilizers and household products entering the reef ecosystem. (The nutrients might increase the number of zooxanthellae in the coral, but it is possible that the nutrient overload increases the susceptibility of coral to diseases.)

33. D. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

- ❖ The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1981 and amended in 1987 to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in India.
- ❖ The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1974 to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution, and for the maintaining or restoring of the wholesomeness of water in the country. The Act was amended in 1988. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act was enacted in 1977, to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons operating and carrying on certain types of industrial activities. This cess is collected with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Act was last amended in 2003.
- ❖ The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in 1986 with the objective of providing for the protection and improvement of the environment. It empowers the Central Government to establish authorities [under section 3(3)] charged with the mandate of preventing environmental pollution in all its forms and to tackle specific environmental problems that are peculiar to different parts of the country. The Act was last amended in 1991
- ❖ The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, came into force to address deforestation. Though the Indian Forest Act has been in force since 1927, it was geared to allow the colonial British administration to control the extraction of timber and not aimed at preserving forests or addressing deforestation. There have been

at least two major amendments to the FCA — in 1988 and 1996.

34. A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Source	Methane release rate per cent
Natural wetlands	21.3
Rice paddies	20.4
Biomass burning	10.2
Enteric fermentation	14.8
Termites	7.4
landfills	7.4
Gas drilling	8.3
Coal mining	6.5
oceans	1.9
Other sources	1.8

35. D. Atomic Energy Act, 1962

The Atomic Energy Act of 1962 governs the use of radioactive materials and radiation-generating equipment. Under section 30 of this Act; the Central Government has issued the Atomic Energy (Safe disposal of radioactive waste) Rules, 1987. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) safety code includes salient recommendations on the disposal of radioactive waste. The Chairman of the AERB is designated as the Competent Authority to enforce the Atomic Energy (Safe disposal of radioactive waste) Rules, 1987. The employer, which may be the Head of the institution, shall obtain authorization from the Competent Authority for the disposal of radioactive waste either locally or through an authorized waste disposal agency. The Chairman, AERB may issue Surveillance procedures, codes, standards, and guides which elaborate the provisions of Rules for implementation.

36. A. 2 and 3 only

Green House Gases (GHGs): Gases that help in causing greenhouse effect are called greenhouse gases (GHGs). These gases either occur naturally or are produced on earth due to human activities of burning fossil fuel and biomass. One of the most abundant naturally occurring greenhouse gases is water vapour. Other greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride and hydrochlorofluorocarbons. It is since the 1700s, that a substantial increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases has occurred in the atmosphere.

Water Vapour: It accounts for about 60 to 70 per cent of the natural greenhouse effect. Its level in the atmosphere rises with the increasing global warming adding up further to the greenhouse effect. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

37. D. 1, 2 and 3

Ozone layer depletion: It refers to the thinning of the protective ozone layer in the atmosphere. This happens when certain chemicals come into contact with ozone and destroy it. Chemical compounds that cause ozone layer depletion are called Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs).

38. A. 2 only

The Central Government appoints a Director of Wild Life Preservation. Hence, statement 1 is not correct. The specified endemic plants in Schedule VI are prohibited from cultivation and planting. The Schedule VI of the Act, provides protection to 6 plants: Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

39. A. Our Common Future

After the submission of the report Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report, which was published by World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, the discussion on 'Sustainable Development' was started.

40. D. All of the above.

The environment may be divided into biotic and abiotic environments. The biotic environment is made up of biotic factors, that is all living things in the environment. The abiotic or physical environment is made up of all the physical factors that affect organisms, e.g. temperature, light intensity, the amount of available water etc.

41. A. Rio-de-Janeiro

The first Earth Summit by United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was held in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992.

42. D. All the above.

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil. Environmental degradation is either natural or by human beings. Hence (d) is the correct answer.

43. A. Tansley

The term ecosystem was first used by A. G. Tansley in 1935 who defined an ecosystem as 'a particular category of physical systems, consisting of organisms and inorganic components in a relatively stable equilibrium, open and of various sizes and kinds. An Ecosystem is a community of living organism (plants, animals and microbes) along with the non-living components of their environment (like air, water, mineral, soil, etc.) interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are considered as linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows. As ecosystems are defined by the network of interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment, these can vary in size from as small as a drop in the pond to as large as an ocean. The earth itself is a large ecosystem. The flow of energy in an ecosystem is unidirectional.

44. A. Transfer of energy as food from one trophic level to other

The Ten Percent Law of transfer of energy from one trophic level to the next was introduced by Raymond Lindeman in 1942. According to this law, during the transfer of energy from organic food from one trophic level to the next, only about ten percent of the energy from organic matter is stored as flesh. The remaining is lost during transfer, broken down in respiration or lost to incomplete digestion by higher trophic level. When organisms are consumed, 10% of the energy in the food is fixed into flesh and is available for next trophic level (carnivores or omnivores). When a carnivore or an omnivore consume that animal, only about 10% of energy is fixed in its flesh for the higher level. Thus, at every level of the food chain (first, second, third and top level), the consumer converts only 10% of the accumulated energy into his body weight.

45. A. Cropland

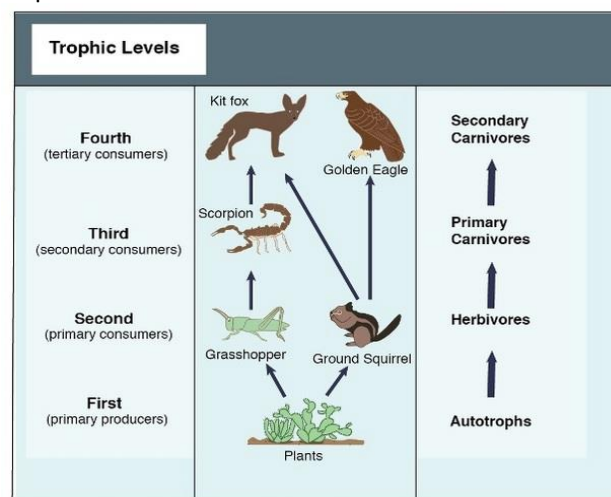
Freshwater, Grassland and Rain forest are examples of natural biome whereas cropland is an example of the anthropogenic biome

46. A. Brundtland commission

The Brundtland Commission was formed to explore sustainable development and the relationship between economic growth and environmental protection.

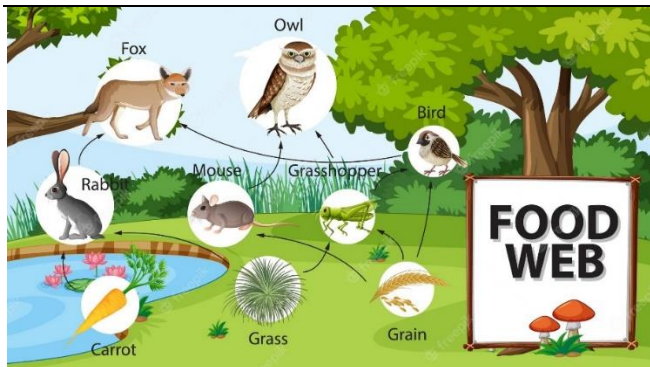
47. A. Omnivores

Omnivores constitute the highest trophic level in an ecosystem. Omnivores are tertiary consumers and feed on both plants and animals. Decomposers feed on all the trophic levels.



48. A. Plants, deer, lion

Each living thing is a part of multiple food chains – for example, grass is a part of the food chain: grass → grasshopper → frog → snake → eagle, and also of the food chain: grass → deer → tiger. All of the interconnected and overlapping food chains in a habitat make up a food web.



49. C. For estimation of population of various wild animals

Pugmark is the term used to refer to the footprint of most animals (especially megafauna). "Pug" means foot in Hindi. Every individual animal species has a distinct pugmark and as such, this is used for identification.

50. A. Fast pace of population growth

Loss of natural habitat, illegal commercial trade of wildlife and to make fire in the forest, are the major causes of Wildlife Extinction, whereas fast pace of population growth is not a major cause of wildlife extinction. It increases competition for food and shelter.

51. A. Corbett National Park

Jim Corbett National Park is the first National Park of India. The other National Parks mentioned in the question with their respective establishment year are as follows:

National Park : Year of establishment

- Corbett (Uttarakhand) - 1936
- Kanha (Madhya Pradesh) - 1955
- Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh) - 1977
- Rajaji (Uttarakhand) – 1983

52. C. Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur

Keoladeo National Park is formally known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan was established as a National Park in 1981. In 1985, the Park was declared a World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention.

53. A. Uranium

Fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Fossil fuel was formed by natural processes through decomposition of the buried organism. Examples of fossil fuel include oil, coal and natural gas. Fossil fuels are the main sources of energy presently.

54. A. Burning wastes

Incineration is a waste treatment process that involves the combustion of organic substances contained in waste materials. Incinerators are used in this process.

55. A. Only 1

Biomass gasification means incomplete combustion of biomass resulting in the production of combustible gases consisting of carbon monoxide, hydrogen and traces of

methane. Hence, statement (2) is not correct. The resulting gas from the gasification process is called producer gas which is itself a fuel and can be used in internal combustion engines. Hence, statement (3) is also incorrect. Coconut shells, groundnut shells and rice husk can be used in biomass gasification. Hence statement (1) is correct.

56. C. The process of decomposition in pits is slowed down by earthworms.

Earthworms are a part of worm composting and thus they speed up the process of decomposition. Worm composting is using worms to recycle food scraps and other organic material into a valuable soil amendment called vermicompost or worm compost

57. A. Sewage

Those pollutants which can be broken down into simpler, harmless substances in nature in the due course of time (by the action of micro-organisms like certain bacteria) are called bio-degradable pollutants. Plastics cannot be decomposed by the action of parasite, bacteria or saprophyte.

Domestic waste (garbage), urine, faecal matter, sewage, cattle dung, animal bones, etc. are biodegradable pollutants.

58. A. Arsenic

Arsenic is a non-biotic pollutant of underground water. The introduction of Arsenic into drinking water can occur as a result of its natural geological presence in the local bedrock. Presence of Arsenic in groundwater is relatively high in areas adjoining banks of Ganga. Pesticides and insecticides also add to its presence in the ecosystem.

59. B. reaction between clouds and sulphur dioxide pollutants

Acid rain is caused by the reaction of the cloud's water and sulphur dioxide. Acid rain reduces pH value of soil. It also impacts micro-organism as their growth is dependent on pH value. Acid rain also increases the corrosion rate of metals in particular iron, steel, copper and bronze. These enter in the drinking water and soil and thus affect the nervous system.

60. C. Chipko Movement

Sunderlal Bahuguna was a Gandhian activist who gave proper way and direction for the success of Chipko movement. This movement was responsible to spread awareness regarding environmental conservation. Sunderlal Bahuguna gave the slogan for this movement, i.e. "Ecology is the permanent economy. Many female activists were also involved in the 'Chipko Andolan'. One important factor of this movement was the mass participation of females.

61. A. Western ghats

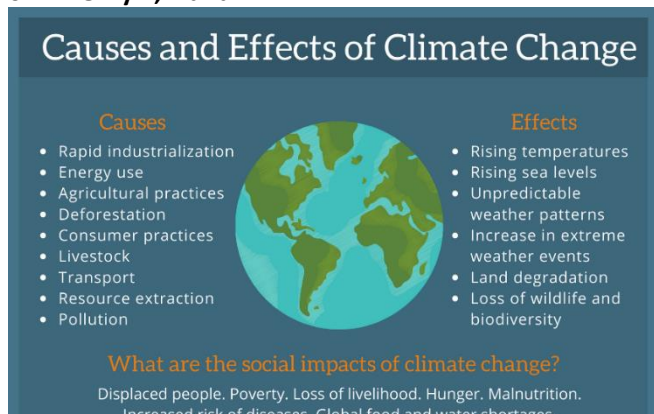
Biodiversity hotspots are the regions of megadiversity. These areas are rich in biodiversity. They reserve the endangered species. In India four hotspots are present namely, Himalayas, Western Ghats, Indo-Burman region and Sundaland which consists of Nicobar group of Islands. On the other hand, Aravalli hills are present in the south west direction starting from north India region of Delhi while Eastern Ghats are present in eastern coast of India and Indo Gangetic plains, also known as Indus Ganga plains or the Indian River plain are the fertile plains extending in the northern central part of India. So, the correct answer is option "A" that is the Western Ghats are considered a hot-spot of biodiversity in India.

62. A. Changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur in the wetland as a result of human interference

When a wetland of international importance is brought under the Montreux Record, it implies that changes in ecological character have occurred or are likely to occur as a result of human interference. This highlights the need for action to protect the wetland and maintain its ecological health.

63. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

64. B. Only 1, 2 and 4



65. B. 2 and 3

The Biological Diversity Act is implemented through a three-tiered institutional structure at the national, state and local levels.

- ❖ National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) as a statutory body at National level.
- ❖ State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) at State level.
- ❖ Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at local level.

So, Statement 2 is not correct.

According to the Act, No person shall apply for any intellectual property right in or outside India for any invention based on any research or information on a biological resource obtained from India without obtaining the previous approval of the National Biodiversity Authority. This application form must be disposed by the authority within a period of three months from the date of its receipts. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

66. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

67. B. 2 and 3

The Ashgabat agreement is a multimodal transport agreement between the governments of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, India, Pakistan, and Oman for creating an international transport and transit corridor facilitating transportation of goods between Central Asia and the Persian Gulf. (Not a comprehensive economic partnership agreement.) So, Statement 1 is not correct.

68. D. 1, 2 and 3

Colony Collapse Disorder is the phenomenon that occurs when the majority of worker bees in a colony disappear and leave behind a queen, plenty of food, and a few nurse bees to care for the remaining immature bees and the queen. The possible impact of this disorder is,

- ❖ Honey bees provide a fundamental level of Pollination of crops and, with the help of Pollination, yield most crops with wild bees. Therefore, colony collapse hampers or stops the pollination process in the environment.
- ❖ They also play a critical role in many food webs that support wildlife but due to this disorder, disturbance in the food web will take place.
- ❖ Colony collapse disorder could cause significant economic losses to farmers because many crops worldwide depend on Pollination by western honey bees, where honey bees are the predominant pollinator

69. C. Wetlands are comparable to rain forests and coral reefs in their diversity of food supply and wildlife species.

They are considered biological supermarkets because they are comparable to rainforests and coral reefs for their diversity of food supply and wildlife species. And also for having extensive food webs, rich biodiversity, and unique habitats.

70. D. 2 only

The State Government should obtain prior concurrence of the Central Government to include any part of the territorial waters as a national park. Also, the limits of the area of the territorial waters to be included in the national park shall be determined in consultation with the Chief Naval Hydrographer of the Central Government. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

Human activities is allowed in Buffer and Transition zone not in the Core zone where only research is permitted in this zone and in case of National Park, Human Activity is prohibited except for the following persons,

- ❖ a public servant on duty,
- ❖ a person who has been permitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden or the authorized officer to reside within the limits of the sanctuary,

- ❖ a person who has any right over immovable property within the limits of the sanctuary,
- ❖ a person passing through the sanctuary along a public highway, and
- ❖ The dependents of the person referred to in clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c), shall enter or reside in the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under section 28 of the WP Act, 1972. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

71. B. 2, 3 and 4 only

Estuaries are the transitional zones between the rivers and sea and have specific ecological properties and biological composition. The salinity of fresh water is nearly zero, and the ocean water is 35 ppt. The mixture of seawater and fresh water in estuaries is called brackish water and the salinity of estuarine water can range from 0.5 to 35 ppt. And also the salinity of estuarine water varies from estuary to estuary and can change from one day to the next depending on the tides, weather, or other factors.

Thus, Estuarine water is extremely variable in its salinity, while marine and freshwater have distinctive stable salinities. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

72. D. Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances

73. A. 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

Phytoplankton is microscopic organisms that live in both salty and fresh watery environments. Some phytoplankton are bacteria and some are protists, and most are single-celled plants. Among the common kinds are cyanobacteria, silica-encased diatoms, dinoflagellates (Noctiluca), green algae, and chalk-coated coccolithophores.

Whereas Cladocera is a zooplankton and Pistia is a floating plant. So, Option (a) is correct.

74. C. Karnataka

The Kodava people, or Kodavas, are an ethno-linguistic group from the region of Kodagu in the southern Indian state of Karnataka and a distinct tribal community with their language, faith, customs and traditions.

Kodavas are the original settlers of the Kodagu (Coorg) district in Karnataka. Kodagu and Kodavas need Constitutional protection to preserve our unique culture and traditions.

75. A. 1 and 2 only

The sulphur cycle has both sedimentary and gaseous phases. It provides nutrients for the plants in the form of sulphate. In the sedimentary phase of sulphur cycle, sulphur is tied up in organic and inorganic deposits and is released by decomposition and weathering, respectively. The pyrite rocks are one such example of a sulphur deposit. As a result, sulphur is made available for the use of plants. The gaseous phase of the cycle allows the circulation of sulphur in the atmosphere.

76. C. Tamil Nadu

Small desert situated in the state of Tamil Nadu. It consists of red sand dunes and is confined to the Thoothukudi district.

77. B. 1, 2 and 4 only

As per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) (IS 10500: 2012) the maximum permissible limit of Arsenic in drinking water is 0.01 mg/L (ppm) or 10 µg/L (ppb) and not 1 mg/L. If consumed in greater amount than the permissible limits, Arsenic can cause several skin problems including Arsenicosis characterised by dark spots on body and limbs, thickening of palms and soles etc. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

78. A. 2, 3 and 4 are correct

"Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants".

79. A. Sunderbans

The Sajnekhali forest of 24 Parganas is a wildlife sanctuary, expanding over an area of 362 square kilometres in the Sunderban delta of West Bengal. Sunderban delta of West Bengal is considered to be the largest mangrove forest in the world.

80. A. Tropical moist forests

The greatest diversity of animal and plant species occurs in Tropical moist forests. The tropical rainforests contain the greatest diversity of species of all biomes on earth. They are found around the equator, between 23.5° N latitude and 23.5° S latitude.

81. A. Only 2 and 3

The Animal Welfare Board (AWBI) was established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

82. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4



Namdapha National Park has a climate that varies from tropical to subtropical, temperate, and arctic. Namdapha National Park is located in Arunachal Pradesh.

84. A. Tamil Nadu

Anamalai Tiger Reserve

- It forms part of the Anamalai Parambikulam Elephant Reserve declared in 2003.
- It is surrounded by Parambikulam Tiger Reserve on the East, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and Eravikulam National Park on the South Western side (all belong to Kerala).
- The reserve is also surrounded by Nenmara, Vazhachal, Malayattur and Marayur reserved forests of Kerala.
- The ranges found in this reserve include Amaravathi, Udumalpet, Pollachi, Ulandy, Valparai and Manamboli.

85. B. Tigers

Manas national park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve. It is located in the Himalayan foothills in Assam. It is contiguous with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan. The name of the park is originated from the Manas River.

Significance: The Park is known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife such as the Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog. It is also famous for its population of wild water buffalo.

River: The Manas River flows through the west of the park. Manas is a major tributary of Brahmaputra river.

86. A. Oxide of sulphur

Acid rain is caused by a chemical reaction that begins when compounds like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the air. These substances can rise very high into the atmosphere, where they mix and react with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form more acidic pollutants, known as acid rain.

87. A. National Ganga River Basin Authority

The Central Government set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

88. A. Diverse kinds of plants and animals in a particular area.

The diversity of organisms (Plants and animals) present in an ecosystem is defined as bio-diversity.

89. A. (1), (2) and (3)

Five main threats to biodiversity are commonly recognized, these are invasive alien species, climate

change, nutrient loading and pollution, habitat change and overexploitation.

90. B. I.U.C.N.

The 'Red Data Books' published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) contain lists of threatened plants and animal species.

91. A. Biosphere Reserves

Establishment of the Biosphere Reserve is an important strategy for the conservation of Biodiversity. Biosphere Reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems promoting solutions to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. Notably, In-Situ and Ex-Situ techniques are adopted for the conservation of biodiversity.

92. D. More than one of the above

Gaseous cycles are a type of biogeochemical cycle in which the reservoir is the air or the oceans (via evaporation). Such cycles include those of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, and water.

93. C. Rise in normal temperature of sea-water

Warmer water temperatures can result in coral bleaching. When water is too hot, corals will expel the algae (zooxanthellae) living in their tissues causing the coral to turn completely white. This is called coral bleaching.

94. A. 2002

The 'Bio-Diversity Act' was passed in the year 2002. It provides for the preservation of Biological Diversity in India and mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of traditional biological resources and knowledge.

95. A. Birds

With reference to India's biodiversity, Ceylon frogmouth, Coppersmith barbet, Grey-chinned minivet and White-throated redstart are the species of birds.

96. D. Of heating the atmosphere by absorption of infrared radiations by atmospheric carbon dioxide.

The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the earth's surface. When the sun's energy reaches the earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and some artificial chemicals such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC). The absorbed energy warms the atmosphere and the surface of the earth, popularly known as greenhouse effect.

97. A. Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Water vapour.

When the earth starts frosting after getting heat from the sun, then the heat is dissipated out of the earth. But gases

like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapour and methane absorb some part of this heat in return of which some additional heat is collected in the lower part of the atmosphere. Over the past few years, due to increase in the amount of these gases in the atmosphere, the average temperature of the atmosphere has increased which is called global warming or greenhouse effect and the abovementioned gases are called greenhouse gases.

98. D. Carbon Trading - Montreal Protocol

Carbon Trading is related to the Kyoto protocol. Thus option (d) is not correctly matched

99. A. Milutin Milankovic

According to the astronomical theory of climate change, Earth's movement produces an effect on climate change. In 1920, Serbian geophysicist and astronomer Milutin Milankovic theorized that variation in eccentricity, axial tilt and precession of the earth's orbit results in cyclical variation in the solar radiation reaching the earth. This orbital forcing influences climatic pattern on earth.

100. A. 16 September

In 1994, the UN General Assembly declared 16 September as the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date of the signing, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer in 1987.

101. A. Urbanization

Urbanization is not the effect for deforestation rather it is one of the reasons of deforestation. The expansion of residential areas to meet the needs of growing population impacts forests and biodiversity. Forest areas have shrunk due to the expansion of towns and cities. On the contrary, drying of water resources in the Himalayas, loss of biodiversity and soil erosion are the effects of deforestation.

102. A. Dehradun

The Forest Research Institute is an institute of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education and is a premier institution in the field of forestry research in India. It is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand and is one of the oldest institutions of its kind. In 1991, it was declared a deemed university by the University Grants Commission.

103. A. Rajendra Singh

Rajendra Singh (born 6 August 1959) is an Indian water conservationist and environmentalist from Alwar district, Rajasthan in India. Also known as "waterman of India", he won the Magsaysay Award in 2001 and Stockholm Water Prize in 2015. He runs an NGO called 'Tarun Bharat Sangh' (TBS), which was founded in 1975.

104. C. Only 1, 3 and 4

105. A. Narmada Bachao Andolan

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is an Indian social movement spearheaded by native tribals (adivasis), farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against a number of large dam projects across the Narmada River, which flows through the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat is one of the biggest dams on the river and was one of the first focal points of the movement. It is part of the Narmada Dam Project, whose main aim is to provide irrigation and electricity to people of the above states.

The mode of campaign under NBA includes court actions, hunger strikes, rallies and gathering support from notable film and art personalities. The NBA, with its leading spokespersons Medha Patkar and Baba Amte, received the Right Livelihood Award in 1991

106. D. Resettlement of displaced person

'Rally for Valley' programme in India was organised to highlight the problems of resettlement of displaced person.

107. C. Many types of flora & fauna in one forest

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life. It is a measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems or on the entire Earth. Biologists most often define biodiversity as the "totality of genes, species, and ecosystems of a region" These days forest are considered as the hotspots of biodiversity.

108. D. Neither 1 nor 2

The first National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) was adopted in 1983, based upon the decision taken in the meeting of the Indian Board for Wildlife held in 1982. The plan had outlined the strategies and action points for wildlife conservation. Hence, statement 1 is not correct. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was subsequently amended during 1991 and last during 2002. As per the amendment of the Act in 2002, a provision was incorporated for the constitution of the National Board for Wildlife, replacing the Indian Board for Wildlife. The National Board for Wildlife is chaired by the Prime Minister. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

109. A. 1 and 2 only

Conformer organism: Conformers engage in behaviour to regulate their temperature, such as basking in the sun for warmth or retreating underground or into water to cool. Some aquatic animals even alter their salinity to match that of the environment around them. An overwhelming majority of animals and nearly all plants cannot maintain a constant internal environment. Their body temperature changes with the ambient temperature. In aquatic animals, the osmotic concentration of the body fluids changes with that of the ambient air, and water osmotic concentration.

Many simply 'sweat it out and resign themselves to suboptimal performance in hot summer months. Thermoregulation is energetically expensive for many organisms. This is particularly true for small animals like shrews and hummingbirds. At night, hummingbirds lower their body temperature and metabolism drastically by dropping into an energy-saving state of inactivity called torpor. Regulators are often referred to as warm-blooded animals. Examples of this class – Mammals and birds (peacock).

110. A. declaration signed at the United Nations Ocean Conference to scale up actions against maritime pollution and habitat loss.

Members of the United Nations adopted a landmark declaration at the United Nations' Ocean Conference in Lisbon to scale up science-based and innovative actions and address the ocean emergency of habitat loss, ocean acidification and ecosystem degradation. This declaration has been declared the Lisbon Declaration.

111. B. 1 and 3 only

Decomposition is largely an oxygen-requiring process. The rate of decomposition is controlled by the chemical composition of detritus and climatic factors. In a particular climatic condition, the decomposition rate is slower if detritus is rich in lignin and chitin, and quicker if detritus is rich in nitrogen and water-soluble substances like sugars. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

112. A. 2 and 3 only

National Forest Policy (NFP) 1988 envisages that 33% of the geographical area should be under forest or tree cover. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

113. A. Eutrophication

Eutrophication is a form of water pollution. It occurs when excessive fertilizers run into lakes and rivers. Eutrophication decreases water quality and reduces oxygen. Asbestosis is a disease caused by the presence of asbestos in the air for a long time. Rest are related to air pollution.

114. A. Plastic bag

A plastic bag takes maximum time to decay as polyethylene are non-biodegradable.

115. A. Lichen

Lichens are symbiotic associations i.e. mutually useful associations, between algae and fungi. The algal component is known as phycobiont and fungal component as mycobiont, which are autotrophic and heterotrophic, respectively. Algae prepare food for fungi and fungi provide shelter and absorb mineral nutrients and water for its partner. So close is their association that if one saw a lichen in nature one would never imagine that they had two different organisms within them. Lichens are

very good pollution indicators - they do not grow in polluted areas.

116. D. Lead

Automobiles use lead as an anti-knocking agent. Lead when released in the air with exhaust are most toxic. Lead affects the nervous system, brain and digestive system of the human body

117. B. Carbon monoxide and Benzene

Cigarette smoke contains complex compounds like carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, arsenic, formaldehyde and benzene etc. It also contains nicotine in minute quantity

118. A. 1 and 2

Fly ash is one of the coal combustion products composed of the fine particles that are driven out of the boiler with the flue gases. Fly ash is used for the manufacturing of construction bricks. The most common use of fly ash is as a replacement for Portland cement used in producing concrete. SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 and occasionally CaO are the main chemical components present in fly ashes. In addition to this, it also contains some toxic elements like lead, arsenic and copper particles. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

119. A. Cyclone Divider

The cyclone divider is not used to check air pollution. Filter bags are used to filter pollutant particles of less than 50 micrometer size. Cyclone separator or cyclone collector is used to filter particles of more than 50 micrometer size.

120. C. 1, 3 and 4

Radioactive pollution causes hereditary changes in the all living organism. It hinders blood circulation and causes carcinogenesis. It does not cause disbalance among different minerals in the soil. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

121. A. Fluoride

Fluoride pollution is responsible for 'Knock-Knee Syndrome'. Fluoride has an affinity for calcium and gets accumulated in bones resulting pain in bones and joints and outward bending of legs from the knees.

122. A. 22 March

World Water Day is an annual event celebrated on March 22. The day focuses attention on the importance of fresh water and advocates for the sustainable management of freshwater resources. The theme of World Water Day 2023 was "accelerating the change to solve the water and sanitation crisis".

123. D. Making false promises of protecting the environment

Greenwashing is the practice of making an unsubstantiated or misleading claim about the

environmental benefit of a product, service technology or company practice. Greenwashing can make a company appear to be more environment friendly than it really is.

124. C. It is an action plan for the conservation of the global environment in the 21st century.

Agenda 21 is a legally non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. Agenda 21 is a 350 page document divided in to 40 chapters that have been grouped into 4 sections

125. A. Silent Valley Movement - Baba Amte

Baba Amte was related to wildlife conservation and Narmada Bachao Andolan and Dr. Salim Ali related with Silent Valley Movement.

126. A. New Delhi

The Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment, New Delhi was established on the occasion of the World Environment Day on 5th June, 1980.

127. C. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only

The vegetation in the bottom layer or floor of the rainforest is covered with wet leaves and leaf litter. The forest floor is the darkest of all rainforest layers, making it extremely difficult for plants to grow.

Leaves that fall to the forest floor decay quickly. The organic matter falls from trees and plants, and these organisms break down the decaying material into nutrients. So, Statement 4 is not correct.

128. D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

129. B. 1 only

Temperature inversions occur when cold air is trapped under warm air. Cold air does not move or sink in from surrounding hills. Photochemical smog is impacted by inversion layers because it is in essence, trapped when the warm air masses move over the valleys. The most severe episodes of photochemical

smog occur when a strong temperature inversion caps the location and traps the pollutants. Hence temperature inversion increases the intensity of photochemical smog and not decreases it. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

Gothenburg Protocol is to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication, and Ground-level Ozone.

The Protocol sets national emissions for four air pollutants like sulphur (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and ammonia (NH₃).

Whereas the Madrid Protocol is an international registration that deals with Intellectual Property Rights and trademark-related matters. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

130. D. The temperature is very high in all desert ecosystems

In the Desert ecosystem, annual rainfall is very little. It may be less than 25 cm per annum. In some places, if it is high, it is unevenly distributed. The temperature may be very high in subtropical deserts and very low in cold deserts e.g. Ladakh. The winds here have high velocity. Thus, the Temperature is not very high in all deserts. So, Option (d) is not correct.

131. A. 1 and 4 only

Conifers or Taiga tend to be evergreen (not deciduous) they bear needles all year long, and they are evergreen, drought resistant, and woody in nature. In many species, the canopy is cone-shaped. These adaptations help conifers survive in areas that are very cold or dry. Some of the more common conifers

are spruces, pines, and firs. So, Statement 2 is not correct. Productivity is defined as the total accumulated amount of energy stored by the autographic primary producers per unit area per unit time. The productivity of the tropical rainforest biome is the highest of all biome types of the world. Productivity of tundra biome is the least. The productivity of the Taiga biome is 3500 kilocalories/square meter/year and productivity of temperate grasslands is 2000 kilocalories/square meter/year. Hence, the productivity of Taiga Biome is greater than Temperate Grassland. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

132. D. 1, 2 and 3

133. B. 2 and 3 only

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted in 1989 and it came into force in 1992. It is the most comprehensive global environmental agreement on hazardous wastes and other wastes. In 2019, the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted further amendments to Annexes II, VIII, and IX to the Convention by amending or inserting entries on plastic waste. These amendments become effective on 1 January 2021. So, Statement 1 is not correct.

134. B. Only two pairs

Mangroves are a group of trees and shrubs that live in the coastal intertidal zone. The Mangrove sites which are located in India, are as follows,

- ❖ Raigarh mangrove site is located in the State of Maharashtra. The mangroves of the Maharashtra coast extend all along the 6 coastal districts like Mumbai & Mumbai sub-urban, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg Thane, and Palghar.
- ❖ Kendrapara mangrove site is located in the State of Odisha, and this mangrove forest has been working as a shield to protect the Coastal districts of Odisha on the East Coast.
- ❖ Bhadrak mangrove site is located in the State of Odisha.

- ❖ Navsari mangrove site is located in the Purna estuaries of Navsari, the coastal district of Gujarat.

135. C. 2, 3, 4 and 7 only

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* is listed as Least Concern.

The common myna or Indian myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) is native to India, Asia and the Middle East; the Indian myna is a medium-sized bird with a yellow bill and brown and black feathers. It is placed under Least Concern in the IUCN Red List.

India is home to three crocodile species they are :

- ❖ Gharial - Critically Endangered on IUCN Red List
- ❖ Mugger is also called a Broad-snouted Crocodile or Marsh Crocodile - IUCN: Vulnerable
- ❖ Saltwater Crocodile- Critically Endangered on IUCN Red List

136. D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

137. D. Muriate of potash

Sacred Groves, National Parks, and Biosphere Reserves are indeed in-situ modes of wildlife conservation. In-situ conservation refers to the conservation of species in their natural habitats and ecosystems. Sacred Groves protect patches of forest and ecological hotspots. National Parks and protected areas provide protection for ecosystems, habitats and wildlife in their native environments. And Biosphere Reserves are large swaths of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems protected in their natural state. Ex-situ conservation involves maintaining species outside their natural habitat, for example in zoos, botanical gardens, home gardens etc.

138. A. Ozone

Primary pollutants are directly emitted from the sources. Examples of primary pollutants are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and benzene etc. Secondary pollutants are not emitted directly. They are formed from the combination of primary pollutants with some other compound. Examples of secondary pollutants are Ozone, Formaldehyde, PAN (peroxy acetyl nitrate) and Smog etc.

139. B. Stratosphere

The ozone layer is a region of Earth's stratosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation that may cause skin cancer. It contains high concentrations of ozone (O₃) in relation to other parts of the atmosphere. Stratospheric Ozone is not harmful, but its presence on land it is harmful.

140. B. An insecticide

Malathion is an organophosphate (OP) insecticide that has been registered for use in the United States since 1956. It is of relatively low human toxicity. It is widely used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation

areas, & in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication.

141. D. 1, 2 & 3

A food chain starts with producers and ends with top carnivores. The sequence of eaten and being eaten involves transfer of food energy from trophic level to another. An ecosystem may consist of several interrelated food chains.

142. A. A park

A natural ecosystem is a community of living and non-living entities and occurs freely in nature. Every component interacts together as a combined unit through physical, chemical and biological processes. The discriminating factor of natural ecosystems from other ecosystems is that they are completely natural.

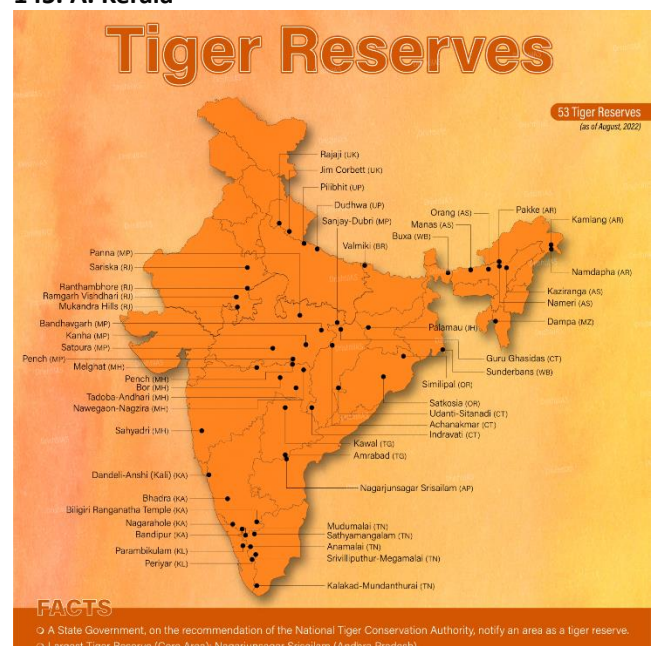
143. B. Food waste

Biodegradable wastes are such waste materials which are and can be degraded by natural factors like microbes (e.g. bacteria, fungi and a few more), and abiotic elements like temperature, UV, oxygen, etc. Some examples of such wastes are food materials, kitchen wastes, and other natural wastes.

144. C. Nepal

Chitwan National Park is the first-ever national park set up in Nepal. It was founded in 1973 as the Royal Chitwan National Park. It became a World Heritage Site in 1984. Threats such as illegal fishing and sand mining are causing major threats to the mugger crocodile of the Rapti River that flows along the Chitwan National Park (CNP). A new study has recommended a win-win conservation set up between the local community and muggers to ensure the long-term conservation of the vulnerable species.

145. A. Kerala



Parambikulam Tiger Reserve is situated in Kerala in the Western Ghats. A Division Bench of the Kerala HC has

ordered the wild elephant locally called 'Arikompan' to be captured, radio-collared and translocated to this protected area. The Forest department approached the Assam government to procure a Satellite Radio Collar to be attached to the wild tusker in Idukki before it is translocated from Idukki to Parambikulam.

146. D. Madhya Pradesh

The Arunachal Pradesh cabinet has given its approval for the amendment of the Arunachal Pradesh State Industrial and Investment Policy 2020. The cabinet also approved the constitution of the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) as per the guidelines of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for three tiger reserves – Namdapha, Pakke and Kamlang.



147. A. Caterpillar

Mythimna separata has caused prolonged pest infestation in Assam, damaging 28,000 hectares of paddy crop in at least 15 districts. It is known as ear head cutting caterpillar, rice ear-cutting caterpillar, or armyworm.

148. B. Odisha

The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has approved the transfer of a cheetah, African lion, and Chimpanzee from Dubai Safari Park to Nandankanan Zoological Park (NZP) in Odisha. The NZP, in exchange, will provide various animals including Hippopotamus, blackbuck, hog deer, gaur, red junglefowl, and gharial.

149. A. Rajaji Tiger Reserve

The hog deer, previously not recorded in the Rajaji Tiger Reserve, has recently been discovered there, marking a significant finding. Known for its solitary nature, it occasionally feeds in small groups when food is abundant in open fields. Generally sedentary and non-migratory, male hog deer are territorial and use glandular secretions to mark their territory. This species exhibits sexual dimorphism, with females being slightly smaller and lacking antlers. Native to India, including the Himalayan foothill zone and Southeast Asia, hog deer have also been introduced to Sri Lanka, Australia, and the United States.

The preferred habitat includes dense forests, though they are often observed in clearings, grasslands, and occasionally wet grasslands, with variations associated with seasonal changes and food distribution. In terms of conservation, the hog deer is categorized as endangered by the IUCN, and it is listed under Scheduled I of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. The newfound presence in the Rajaji Tiger Reserve highlights the importance of continued monitoring and conservation efforts for this species.

150. C. Ozone depletion

Skin cancer can be defined as the abnormal growth of skin cells. Ozone depletion means the thinning of the ozone layer present in the upper atmosphere. It is very harmful to nature and the atmosphere. It might result in various health issues such as skin cancer, etc.