

**1. Consider the following statements regarding Rajagopalachari formula**

1. It provided for a post-war Commission to demarcate Muslim majority districts in the north east and north west.
2. A provisional government would be formed at the centre with full support of the Muslim League.
3. Decision on defence and communication would be made mutually, only after full transfer of power.
4. It was rejected by both Gandhi and Jinnah.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

Rajagopalachari formula or Rajaji formula was put forward by C. Rajagopalachari in March 1944

It evolved a formula to bring about the Congress- Muslim League cooperation accepting the basis of Pakistan.

It provided that at the end of the war, a Commission would be formed to demarcate contiguous districts where Muslims were in absolute majority.

A plebiscite shall be held in all those Muslim majority areas in the Northwest and northeast that would decide whether or not these areas should form a separate state.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- According to the formula the **Muslim League was to endorse the Congress demand for independence and corporate with the Congress in forming a provisional government at the centre.**

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- It provided that in case of partition there would be a mutual agreement to run certain essential services like defence and communication
- The formula was to be implemented only in case of full transfer of power.

**Hence statement 3 is correct.**

- Rajagopalchari **proposed the formula with full support of Gandhiji.**
- In July 1944 talks were proposed between Gandhiji and MA Jinnah based on Rajaji formula which accepted the Pakistan demand of the Muslim League
- **Jinnah Did not agree to this proposal and talks between Gandhi and Jinnah broke down in September for 1944.**

Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

## 2. Consider the following statements regarding Cabinet Mission plan

1. It proposed formation of Pakistan as a separate state consisting of North West Frontier province, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan only.
2. It provided for an Interim government with all the portfolios being held exclusively by Indian members.
3. Full provincial autonomy with powers to legislate on Defence and Foreign Affairs was vested on the provinces.
4. The provincial assemblies were empowered to elect a constituent assembly that would finally split into three sections for the purpose of drafting a constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 4 only ✓
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 3 and 4 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

### Answer Justification :

- The Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946) aimed to discuss and settle the constitutional question with the viceroy and various Indian leaders
- Although the viceroy and AV Alexander (member of the mission) had sympathy with MA Jinnah, yet the plan rejected the demand for a full fledged Pakistan consisting of 6 provinces viz., Assam, Bengal, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

- The cabinet mission plan proposed for immediate formation of an interim government at the Centre.
- The Government would enjoy the **support of all major political parties and would have Indians holding all the portfolios including that of the War member.**

Hence statement 2 is correct.

- Cabinet mission plan proposed for a long term plan under which the provinces were provided with full autonomy.
- All subjects other than the union subjects (defence, Foreign Affairs and communication) and residuary powers were vested in the provinces.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Under the plan, a constituent assembly was to be elected by the constituted provincial Assemblies to draft a constitution for the whole of India. It would meet first at the union level

and then split into three sections


- Section A containing Hindu majority provinces like Bombay, United provinces , Madras, Bihar, Central provinces and Odisha
- Section B containing Muslim majority provinces in the Northwest like Punjab, Sindh and NWFP
- Section C would include Bengal and Assam.

**Hence statement 4 is correct.**

### 3. Consider the following statements regarding August Offer

1. It led to expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council with inclusion of more Indian members.
2. For the first time, setting up of a constituent assembly to draft the future constitution of India was proposed.
3. It rejected the demand for Pakistan, put forward by the Muslim League.
4. National Defence Council was established under it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only 
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :

- The viceroy Linlithgow forwarded the August offer on August 8, 1940.
- It proposed for expansion of the viceroy's executive Council with more Indian representation.
- Subsequently in July 1941 the Council was enlarged taking the Indian representation to 8 out of 12 for the first time.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- The August offer provided for dominion status for India after the war
- It provided that a constituent assembly would be set up after the war to determine the constitutional future of India.
- **The offer was significant as it was the first time that the British acknowledged the demand for constituent assembly.**

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- The August offer give full weight to minority opinion and provided that no such constitution will be accepted which did not have support of the minorities. This was in context of the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan in the Lahore session of 1940.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect .


- Under the August offer 1940 a National Defence Council was set up.
- However, the function of the Council was advisory in nature.

Hence statement 4 is correct.

#### 4. Consider the following statements regarding Cripps Proposals

1. It envisaged India as a dominion in the British Commonwealth empowered with the right to secede from the Commonwealth.
2. It provided for a treaty between constituent assembly and His Majesty's government for protection of linguistic minorities.
3. Indian provinces were provided with the option of either joining Indian Union or directly negotiating with the British government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

- Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in India on March 22, 1942.
- He put forward a set of proposals and opened negotiations with Indian leaders and declared that the aim of new British policy in India was the earliest possible realisation of self government in India
- The Cripps proposals provided that the object of the British Crown was the creation of new Indian Union that shall constitute a dominion in the British Commonwealth but not subordinate to Britain with respect to domestic or external affairs
- Thus, **dominion status to be granted to India immediately after the war with the right to decide its relationships with the British Commonwealth including the right to secede from the Commonwealth.**

Hence statement 1 is correct.

- Under the proposals, a Treaty was to be signed between His Majesty's Government and the constitution making body that would cover all matters arising out of complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands
- It would also make provisions for protection of racial and linguistic minorities.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

- It provided that the constitution framed by the constituent assembly would be accepted


by the British government on the condition that any Indian province if so desired, could remain outside the Indian Union and negotiate directly with Britain.

**Hence statement 3 is correct.**

### 5. Consider the following statements regarding Desai- Liaquat pact

1. It proposed for formation of an interim government containing directly elected representatives, until the demand for Pakistan was fulfilled.
2. It provided for reservation of seats for all minority groups in equal numbers in the central legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

### Answer Justification :

To resolve the deadlock between Congress and the Muslim League, a proposal in the form of pact was put forward by Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Congress party in the Central Legislative Assembly and Liaquat Ali Khan, the deputy leader of the Muslim League in the Assembly. It proposed for formation of an interim government in the centre containing

- An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the league in the central legislature
- 20% of seats should be reserved for minorities.

In this pact, **Liaquat gave up the demand for a separate Muslim state in terms for parity of Muslims to Hindus in the Council of ministers.**

**Hence statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.**

### 6. Consider the following statements regarding Quit India Movement

1. Usha Mehta and Aruna Asaf Ali were women volunteers of the movement.
2. A Jatiya Sarkar with its own departments was set up at Tamluk during the movement.
3. The British Communist Party and Australian Council of Trade Unions propagated against Gandhi and the movement in abroad.
4. The Communist Party of India actively supported and worked for spreading the movement to the villages.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 2 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 4 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

- The movement witnessed active participation from the youth, students, workers , women, government officials, businessmen, peasants, etc.
- Women played an important role in propagation of the movement - Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani and Usha Mehta are some examples.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- During the Quit India movements parallel governments were set up at many places
- the **first parallel government was set up under the leadership of Chittu Pandey at Balia in UP**
- **Jatiya Sarkar was also set up in Tamluk in Bengal with its own departments like health, education, Agriculture, etc**
- Parallel governments were also set up at Satara in Maharashtra , Talcher in Odisha, Ghazipur, Muzaffarpur and other places in UP and Bihar.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- On 9th August all prominent leaders of Congress including Gandhi where arrested by the government.
- During the course of the Movement, in February 1943, Gandhi commenced a fast in jail
- The popular response to the news of the fast was immediate and all over the country there were hartals, demonstrations and strikes.
- Even from abroad the demand for his release was made by newspapers such as Manchester guardian, Nation, News chronicle, Chicago Sun, as well as by the British communist Party, citizens of London and Manchester, the Women's International League, the Australian Council of Trade unions and the Ceylon State Council.

**Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**


- The **Communist Party of India did not support the movement** following the involvement of Russia in the war in December 1941 and their People's War strategy
- However, many Communists at the local level participated in the movement despite of the official stand taken by the communist Party.
- The Muslim League and the Hindu mahasabha also officially condemned the movement.

**Hence statement 4 is incorrect.**

## 7. Arrange the following events chronologically

1. Bangkok Conference
2. Ratification of Quit India Resolution
3. Delhi Chalo movement
4. Pakistan resolution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- A. 4- 3- 1-2 
- B. 3-4-2-1
- C. 2-4-3-1
- D. 3-4-1-2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

### Answer Justification :

Bangkok Conference

- It was held in **June, 1942** at Bangkok
- The Indian Independence League that was formed in 1942 at a conference convened by Rash Behari Bose in Tokyo of all Indian leaders from Malay to Burma, met at this conference.
- The conference elected Rash Behari Bose as its presidents and resolved to raise the Indian National army.

Ratification of Quit India resolution

- The All India Congress committee made at Gowalia tank and Bombay and ratified the Quit India Resolution on **August 8, 1942**
- Earlier the Congress working committee adopted the Quit India Resolution on July 14, 1942

Delhi chalo movement

- It started in **1940** when Acharya Vinoba Bhave became the first individual satyagrahi on October **17, 1940**
- Bhabhi was to deliver anti-war speech village after village while moving in direction of Delhi, thus initiating the Delhi chalo movement.

Pakistan Resolution

- The Pakistan Resolution was adopted by the Muslim League at Lahore session in **March 1940**
- the session called for Pakistan as a separate home land for the Muslims.

## 8. The Ismay Plan provided for



- A. The process of merger of princely states with the Indian Union
- B. Transfer of power from British to several provinces ✓
- C. Constitution of a constituent assembly with equal number of members nominated by the Congress and Muslim League
- D. Establishment of higher and lower courts after transfer of power to India by Britain

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

- The **Ismay Plan or Plan Balkan or Dickey Bird Plan** was forwarded by **A committee comprising Lord Mountbatten, Sir Ismay Hastings and Sir George Abell during March-May 1947** Before Mountbatten presented the 3<sup>rd</sup> June plan
- It **envisaged the transfer of power to several provinces** (in accordance with Atlee's Declaration which had talked about transfer of power to more than one authority if the constituent assembly did not become fully representative)
- The Punjab and Bengal assembly would vote on partition issue and in case the voted in favour of partition the various units thus formed along with the princely states rendered independent upon lapse of paramountcy, would have the choice of joining India or Pakistan or remaining independent
- The plan was abandoned when it evoked severe reactions from Indian leaders including the Congress and the Muslim League.

**Hence option B is correct.**

### 9. Consider the following statements regarding Indian independence Act 1947

1. The Governor General appointed by the Crown was empowered to implement provisions of the act.
2. The Dominions of India and Pakistan would be governed by provisions of Government of India Act 1935 till adoption of new constitution.
3. The duties of the office of Secretary of State was taken over by the Secretary of Commonwealth Affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

- The Indian Independence Act of 1947 provided for two independent dominions to be set up in India, known respectively as India and Pakistan from August 15, 1947.



- It also provided that a **new governor general was to be appointed by the Crown**
- also the same person could be appointed as governor general for both India and Pakistan
- he was invested with adequate power till March 1948 to issue orders for effective implementation of provisions of the act.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- The act provided that pending the adoption of a new constitution, the existing constituent Assemblies of each dominion would function as dominion legislatures and each dominion shall be governed by provisions of the Government of India Act 1935.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- **The act abolished the office of Secretary of State and his work was taken over by the Secretary of Commonwealth Affairs.**
- It also dropped the words 'Emperor of India' and 'Indian Imperstor' from the royal style and titles.

**Hence statement 3 is correct.**

#### 10. Consider the following statements regarding the Mountbatten Plan

1. Under it, the two dominions of India and Pakistan were free to remain in or leave the British Commonwealth.
2. The Legislative Assembly of Punjab representing Muslim majority districts was to decide by an absolute majority regarding partition of the state.
3. The option of independent existence of princely states after transfer of powers was abandoned.
4. Sindh and Sylhet could join either India or Pakistan only after consulting tribal representatives in the areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1 and 3 only ✓

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

- Lord Mountbatten was sent to India for winding up the British administration by June 30, 1948
- he arrived in India on March 22, 1947
- he provided a plan for partition of India known as Mountbatten plan or 3<sup>rd</sup> June plan
- The plan declared that transfer of power would take place by 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 with the basis of dominion status to two successor states- India and Pakistan
- **It proposed to introduce a legislation in the current session for transfer of**

power on a dominion status basis on one or two successor authorities which may decide, in due course of time, whether or not they wish to remain in the British Commonwealth.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

- The plan provided that the Legislative Assembly of Bengal and Punjab were to meet in two sections representing Muslim majority districts and the rest of the province to decide by a simple majority whether the province was to be partitioned or not
- in case they vote for partition two dominions and two constituent assemblies shall be created

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

- The plan provided that with lapse of paramountcy the Indian states would be free to join any dominion they liked- India or Pakistan
- The princely states were, hence, not given the option of independence.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

- The plan provided for a referendum in NWFP to decide whether the province would join India or Pakistan
- It also provided for a referendum in Muslim majority district of Sylhet ( Assam) to decide whether it would join East Bengal or remain part of Assam
- Sindh would take its own decision
- In case of Baluchistan, the Quetta municipality and tribal representatives would be consulted.

Hence statement 4 is incorrect.

**11. With respect to the Indian Council Act, 1909, consider the following statements:**

1. It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at central level only.
2. It allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non- official majority.
3. It introduced a uniform membership system in all the provincial legislative councils.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. 3 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

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**Indian Councils Act of 1909**

This Act is also known as **Morley-Minto Reforms** (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).

**The features of this Act were as follows:**

**1. It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central legislative council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.**

**Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

**2. It retained official majority in the Central legislative council, but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non- official majority.**

**Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

**3. It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels.** For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget and so on.

**Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

**4. It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council. He was appointed as the Law Member.**


5. It 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 legalized 'communalism' and **Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.**

6. It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

## 12. Consider the following statements regarding Theosophical Society

1. It was founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and H.S. Olcott.
2. The society under Besant concentrated on the revival of Hinduism and its ancient ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

**Theosophical Society**

**Founded in New York (USA) in 1875 by Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831-91), a Russian lady, and H.S. Olcott (1832-1907), an American colonel,**

- **three main objects:**

To form a universal brotherhood of man.

To promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies.

To make a systematic investigation into the mystic potencies of life and matter, which is called occultism.

- They arrived in India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar, near Madras in 1882. Later Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in India in 1893 and succeeded to the presidentship of the society after the death of Olcott in 1907.
- **The society under Besant concentrated on the revival of Hinduism and its ancient ideas.**


In order to provide Hindu religious instruction, she founded the Central Hindu school

at Varanasi (1898), which was later developed into the Benaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malaviya.

**13. With the advent of the militant nationalists, what changes have been made in the approach of National Movement?**

1. To generate the political consciousness among the masses, Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis' were used.
2. To spread political messages, traditional festivals and occasions as a means of reaching out to the masses were used.
3. Public meetings and processions emerged as major methods of mass mobilisation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

The militant nationalists put forward several fresh ideas at the theoretical, propaganda, and programme levels. Among the several forms of struggle thrown up by the movement were the following:

1. Boycott of Foreign Goods: Boycott included boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, boycott of foreign-made salt or sugar, refusal by priests to ritualise marriages involving exchange of foreign goods, refusal by washermen to wash foreign clothes.
2. Public Meetings and Processions: **Public meetings and processions emerged as major methods of mass mobilisation.** Simultaneously, they were forms of popular expression.

Hence, statement 3 is correct.

3. Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis': Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilisation. **These samitis generated political consciousness among the masses.**

Hence, statement 1 is correct.

4. Imaginative use of Traditional Popular Festivals and Melas: **The idea was to use**

**traditional festivals and occasions as a means of reaching out to the masses and spreading political messages.** For instance, Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals became a medium of swadeshi propaganda not only in western India but also in Bengal.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

#### 5. Emphasis Given to Self-Reliance

Self-reliance or 'Atma Shakti' was encouraged. This implied re-assertion of national dignity, honour and, confidence and social and economic regeneration of the villages.


6. Programme of Swadeshi or National Education: The movement to boycott British educational institutions gathered momentum in the wake of the British government's efforts to suppress the participation of students in the Swadeshi Movement and the threat to stop grants, affiliation, and scholarships of the institutions that were dominated by nationalists.

7. Swadeshi or Indigenous Enterprises: The swadeshi spirit also found expression in the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc. These enterprises were based more on patriotic zeal than on business acumen.

#### 14. Consider the followings:

1. Rabindranath's Swadeshi Bhandar
2. Jogeshchandra Chaudhuri's Indian Stores
3. Debi's Lakshmir Bhandar
4. Bengal Chemicals factory

Which of the establishments given above was/were associated with Swadeshi Movement?

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

There had been a consciousness even in the 1890s that Indian products should be encouraged in the face of the onslaught of the imported foreign goods.

To this effect, members of the Tagore family and other leaders had been organising melas (fairs) to exhibit Indian handicrafts and putting up stores for their sale so that their production

could be encouraged.

**Rabindranath's Swadeshi Bhandar** (1897), **Jogeshchandra Chaudhuri's Indian Stores** (1901), and **Sarala Debi's Lakshmir Bhandar** (1903) were all efforts in this direction.

**The Bengal Chemicals factory** had been established by Prafullachandra Ray in 1893, and attempts were made to manufacture porcelain in 1901, as pointed out by Sumit Sarkar. Such efforts gained in momentum with the mood of the **Swadeshi Movement**.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

### 15. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Swadeshi Movement?

- A. Women took active part in processions and picketing.
- B. Students Participated in large numbers to propagate and practise swadeshi.
- C. Muslim participation in Swadeshi Movement was absolutely zero. ✓
- D. Labour strikes were organised on the issue of rising prices and racial insult.

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

#### Extent of Mass Participation in Swadeshi Movement

Students came out in large numbers to propagate and practise swadeshi, and to take a lead in organising picketing of shops selling foreign goods.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

Women, who were traditionally home-centred, especially those of the urban middle classes, took active part in processions and picketing. From now onwards, they were to play a significant role in the national movement.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

Some of the Muslims participated— Barrister Abdul Rasul, Liaqat Hussain, Guznavi, Maulana Azad (who joined one of the revolutionary terrorist groups); but most of the upper and middle class Muslims stayed away.

Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

In the beginning, some strikes were organised on the issue of rising prices and racial insult, primarily in the foreign-owned companies.


Hence, option (d) is correct.



**16. With reference to the Indian press Act, 1910, consider the following statements:**

1. Lord Ridley enacted a bill to prohibit the distribution of anti-government literature in 1910.
2. Under this Act, leading tools of control imposed by the Indian Press Act were financial securities.
3. Under this Act, customs and postal authorities were kept out of the purview of implementation authorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only 
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Lord Ridley, the Home member, enacted a bill to prohibit the distribution of anti-government literature on February 4, 1910.**

**Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

Lord Minto, second Viceroy of India introduced the Indian Press Act on February 9, 1910.

**Provisions:-**

- The Indian press Act was enacted in British India in 1910. This act imposed rigorous censorship on all types of publications.
- **Leading tools of control imposed by the Indian Press Act were financial securities;** they could be impounded if any of the legislation's extraordinarily broad provisions were broken.

**Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

- As per the magistrate's discretion, Proprietors were needed to deposit between 500 to 5000 rupees.
- **Customs and postal authorities were given the power to detain and investigate the suspected substance.**

**Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

- Section 12(1) of the Indian Press Act authorised the local government to issue warrants against any newspaper or book containing seditious matters which were to be fined to his majestic majesty.
- This act banned the publication of a large amount of nationalist press and political literature.

**17. Consider the following pairs:**
**Conspiracy Case**

1. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case
2. Delhi Conspiracy Case
3. Meerut Conspiracy Case

**Associated persons**

Ram Prasad Bismil  
 M N Roy  
 Muzaffar Ahmad

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. Only one pair ✓
- B. Only two pairs
- C. All three pairs
- D. None

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**
**Famous Conspiracy Cases during British Rule in India**

1. **Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case (1908)**: It was a revolutionary conspiracy by the Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D H Kingsford of Muzaffarpur. They threw bombs on a vehicle of DH Kingsford but he escaped the attack and unfortunately, two British women were killed. Later on, Khudiram Bose was arrested by the Indian British police officer Nandalal Banerjee, who was later shot dead by Narendranath Banerjee. Prafulla Chaki committed suicide when he was about to be arrested by the Police. Khudiram Bose was the youngest Indian who was hanged by the British.

2. **Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912)**: This incident is also known as Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy. It was organized by the Indian revolutionary underground in Bengal and Punjab and headed by Ras Bihari Bose to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge. **Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, and Avadh Behari** were convicted and executed in the trial of this Delhi Conspiracy Case.

Hence, pair 2 is incorrectly matched.

3. **Peshawar Conspiracy Case (1922-1927)**: It was a trial against the Mujahirs, who had tried to sneak in India from Russia in order to start a communist movement in India.

4. **Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924)**: In this case, newly emerged communists of India were executed by the British Government. **M N Roy, Muzaffar Ahamed, S A Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain** were caught by the Government and were trailed for conspiring against the Government.

Hence, pair 1 is incorrectly matched.

5. **Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925)**: It is also called the Kakori train robbery or Kakori Case was a train robbery against the British Indian Government. It was organized by a revolutionary organization i.e., Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under the leadership of Ram Prasad

Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Lal Gupta (Murari Lal Khanna), Mukundi Lal (Mukundi Lal Gupta) and Banwari Lal.

**6. Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929):** This was the immense political significance for the Indian working-class movement because it was a conspiracy of British Government against the rise of Communism in India. During this case, 31 labor leaders included three Englishmen were arrested on the charge of conspiracy. **Muzaffar Ahmad**, S.A Dange, S.V Ghatge, Dr. G Adhikari, P.C.Joshi, S.S.Mirajkar, Shaikat Usmani, Philip Stratt etc. were arrested on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods.

Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.

### 18. Which of the followings is/are the factor/s leading to Home Rule League Movement?

1. The Moderates were disillusioned with the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms.
2. People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries caused by high taxation and a rise in prices.
3. The WWI exposed the myth of white superiority.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

#### Factors Leading to the Movement

Some of the factors leading to the formation of the Home Rule Movement were as follows:

(i) A section of the nationalists felt that popular pressure was required to attain concessions from the government.

**(ii) The Moderates were disillusioned with the Morley- Minto reforms.**

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

**(iii) People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries caused by high taxation and a rise in prices**, and were ready to participate in any aggressive movement of protest.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

**(iv) The WWI**, being fought among the major imperialist powers of the day and backed by

naked propaganda against each other, **exposed the myth of white superiority.**

**Hence, statement 3 is correct.**


(v) Tilak was ready to assume leadership after his release in June 1914, and had made conciliatory gestures— to the government reassuring it of his loyalty and to the Moderates that he wanted, like the Irish Home Rulers, a reform of the administration and not an overthrow of the government.

(vi) Annie Besant, the Irish theosophist based in India since 1896, had decided to enlarge the sphere of her activities to include the building of a movement for home rule on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues.

### 19. Which of the followings can be considered as the reason/s behind the Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League?

1. The refusal of the British government in India to set up a university at Aligarh.
2. Annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911.
3. Britain's refusal to help Turkey in its wars in the Balkans.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

#### Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League

Another significant development to take place at Lucknow was the coming together of the Muslim League and the Congress and the presentation of common demands by them to the government. This happened at a time when the Muslim League, now dominated by the younger militant nationalists, was coming closer to the Congress objectives and turning increasingly anti-imperialist.

#### Why the Change in the League's Attitude

There were many reasons for the shift in the League's position:

(i) **Britain's refusal to help Turkey** (ruled by the Khalifa who claimed religio-political leadership of all Muslims) in its wars in the Balkans (1912–13) and with Italy (during 1911) had angered the Muslims.

**Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

(ii) **Annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911** had annoyed those sections of the Muslims who had supported the partition.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

(iii) **The refusal of the British government in India to set up a university at Aligarh** with powers to affiliate colleges all over India also alienated some Muslims.

Hence, statement 1 is correct.


(iv) The younger League members were turning to bolder nationalist politics and were trying to outgrow the limited political outlook of the Aligarh school. The Calcutta session of the Muslim League (1912) had committed the League to “working with other groups for a system of self-government suited to India, provided it did not come in conflict with its basic objective of protection of interests of the Indian Muslims”. Thus, the goal of self-government similar to that of the Congress brought both sides closer.

(v) Younger Muslims were infuriated by the government repression during the First World War. Maulana Azad’s Al Hilal and Mohammad Ali’s Comrade faced suppression, while the leaders such as Ali brothers, Maulana Azad and Hasrat Mohani faced internment. This generated anti-imperialist sentiments among the ‘Young Party’.

**20. With reference to the First Non-Cooperation of Gandhi in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Gandhi asked the farmers of Champaran not to pay the taxes.
2. Saradar Patel, along with his colleagues, organised the tax revolt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Both 1 and 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

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

Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission. The Gujarat Sabha, consisting of the peasants, submitted petitions to the highest governing authorities of the province requesting that the revenue assessment for the year 1919 be suspended. The government, however, remained adamant and said that the

property of the farmers would be seized if the taxes were not paid.

**Gandhi asked the farmers of Kheda not to pay the taxes.**

**Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle. It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages, organised the villagers and told them what to do, and gave the necessary political leadership. **Patel, along with his colleagues, organised the tax revolt which the different ethnic and caste communities of Kheda supported.**

**Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

**21. Consider the following statements regarding provisions of Government of India Act 1919 with respect to Central government**

1. It provided for a bicameral legislature with at least 50% of the members in both the houses were to be directly elected by General constituencies.
2. The members were provided with the right to freedom of speech and ask short notice questions.
3. The power to certify a bill as essential for interest of the British in India was vested on the Governor General.
4. Women members were called 'Honourables'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only ✓
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

- The Government of India Act 1919 provided for a bicameral legislature
- the two houses were Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State
- the Indian Legislative Assembly consisted of 145 members of whom 42 were nominated and 104 were elected ; out of the elected members, 52 were to be elected by General constituencies, 32 by communal constituencies and 20 by special constituents
- the Council of State consisted of 60 members; out of them, 26 were to be nominated by the Governor General, 34 were to be elected; out of the elected members, 20 to be elected by General constituencies, 10 by Muslims 3 by Europeans and 1 by Sikh constituencies .

**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

- The act provided the members the right to ask supplementary questions

- short notice questions could also be asked
- the members also enjoyed the right to freedom of speech.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- The governor general was provided with the veto power along with the power of certification
- Once a bill was refused by the legislature, GG could certify that the bill was essential for safety, tranquillity or interests of the British India and secure its enactment.

**Hence statement 3 is correct.**


- **Women were not allowed to become member in either House.**
- The members of the houses were called 'Honorable'.

**Hence statement 4 is incorrect.**

## 22. The programme of Non Cooperation Movement included

1. Promotion of charkha and khadi
2. Boycott of government Darbar
3. Formation of Congress committees from mohalla level to all India level
4. Formation of provincial committees based on population of provinces
5. Inclusion of both men and women above 21 years of age in Congress

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A. 2, 3 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only 
- C. 2, 3 and 5 only
- D. 1, 4 and 5 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

### Answer Justification :

- Destructive aspects of non cooperation program included surrender of titles and honorary offices, refusal to attend government Darbar and official functions, boycott of government aided schools and colleges, boycott of elections to provincial and Central Assemblies, boycott of foreign goods, etc.
- The constructive aspect included promotion of charkha and khadi and indigenous goods, organisation of workers for national service, national education, raising of a national fund and Hindu-Muslim unity
- Formation of Congress Committee starting from mohalla and village level up to provincial level and formation of an all India committee of 350 members at the apex level
- **Formation of provincial Congress committees on linguistic basis to enable mass contact**
- Congress was to use Hindi as far as possible



- Opening of Congress membership to all men and women of age 21 years and above on payment of a reduced fee of 25 paise as annual subscription to enable the poor become members

**Hence option B is correct**

### 23. Consider the following statements

1. The Swaraj party was allowed to continue work in legislatures as an integral part of the Congress in Belgaum session presided by Gandhi.
2. As part of constructive program of the Congress, the members of Swaraj Party under took the 'Hand Spinning Resolution'.
3. The Swaraj Party emerged as the single largest party in Bengal Council in the election of 1923.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 2 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :

- The Belgaum session of the Congress (1924) presided over by Mahatma Gandhi promoted mutual trust between no changers and the Swarajists
- The Congress endorsed Gandhi's decisions to allow the Swaraj party to carry on work in the legislatures on behalf of the Congress and as an integral part of the Congress
- In this session Gandhi also stressed on boycott of foreign cloth and prescribed constructive work as chief means for attainment of Swaraj

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- In June 1924 the Congress meeting was held at Ahmedabad where the 'Hand Spinning Resolution' was undertaken which made it compulsory for every office bearer of the Congress to spin 2000 yards of yarn every month and the defaulters were to be penalized.
- This move was aimed at eliminating the Swarajists.
- However after Gandhi accepted Swarajists as an integral part of the Congress, the Swaraj Party resolved to work for promoting the constructive program of the Congress, removal of untouchability, communal harmony and so on.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

- In the elections of 1923 the Swaraj party and wide success.
- They won absolute majority in Central provinces and emerged as the single largest party in the Central Assembly, Bombay and Bengal councils.

- They came to be known as the **parliamentary wing of the Congress.**

Hence statement 3 is correct.

#### 24. Consider the following statements regarding Nehru Report

1. It advocated for separate communal electorates subject to reconsideration every 10 years.
2. It proposed for formation of an Indian federation with provinces created on linguistic basis.
3. It provided for election on the basis of adult franchise for selection of members to the House of Representatives and Provincial Councils.
4. It envisaged India as a secular state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only ✓
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

#### Answer Justification :

- The Nehru report (Motilal Nehru as chairman) came in August 1928
- it provided for dominion status for India
- It also **rejected separate communal electorates and recommended that elections should be held on the basis of joint electorates subject to reservation of seats for Muslims** in the centre and in the provinces where they were in minority
- the committee also recommended communal representation was to be considered after every 10 years.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

- The Nehru report recommended for the first time that India should be a federation on the basis of linguistic provinces and provincial economy with residual powers being with the centre
- It provided that new provinces should be created on linguistic basis.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

- The Nehru report provided for bicameral parliament.
- It suggested that Indian Parliament should consist of a Senate elected for 7 years with 200 members elected by provincial councils and House of Representatives consisting of 500 members elected through adult franchise for 5 years
- Similarly provincial councils were to be elected on the basis of adult franchise for 5 years.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

- The report provided that the constitution should define citizenship and declare fundamental rights
- The report recommended 19 fundamental rights including Universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.

Hence statement 4 is correct

## 25. The Cunningham Circular provided for

- A. Arrest and detention of revolutionaries without warrant for indefinite period
- B. Ban on Bengali newspapers during Swadeshi movement
- C. Ban on students from participating in political activities associated with National Movement ✓
- D. Primary education for children below 6 years of age in mother language

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

### Answer Justification :

- The Cunningham circular was put forward by JR Cunningham, Director of Public information of Assam
- It was **passed in 1930 during the civil disobedience movement**
- It was launched to prohibit students from participating in political activities associated with National Movement.
- Powerful agitation by students was initiated in Assam against this infamous circular.

Hence statement C is correct.

## 26. Consider the following statements regarding Delhi Proposals

1. It provided that at least one- third of the total seats in the Central legislature should be reserved for Muslims.
2. Representation of Muslims for all provinces where they were in minority should be made on the basis of population.
3. Sindh should be separated as Muslim majority province.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only ✓
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

With the aim of bridging the gulf between Congress and Muslim League and enable them to present a common set of demands before the British, a group of prominent Muslim leaders met at Delhi in December 1927 with MA Jinnah presiding over the session. The leaders even agreed to reject separate electorates if their proposals were met. These proposals that came to be known as **Delhi Proposals**.

The proposal included

- Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency as a separate province Muslim majority province
- In NWFP and Baluchistan reforms were to be carried out on the same lines and as in other provinces ; they should be treated constitutionally on the same footing as other provinces
- Muslim representation in Central legislature should either be one third of the total or more than that.

**Hence statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

- Representation in Punjab and Bengal should be made on the basis of population to ensure Muslim majority in the legislature and in other provinces where Muslims were a minority, the existing reservation of seats for Muslims should continue.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

**27. Arrange the following conspiracy cases chronologically**

1. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case
2. Kakori Conspiracy Case
3. Peshawar Conspiracy Case
4. Meerut Conspiracy Case

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- A. 3-2-4-1
- B. 2-1-4-3
- C. 3-1-2-4 ✓
- D. 1-3-4-2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case

- The British government in India was hostile towards the Indian communists
- In **1924** the government initiated a conspiracy case against four leading communists – Nalini Gupta, Shaukat Usmani, SA Dange and Muzaffar Ahmed alleging that they had

started a revolutionary organisation with the aim of ending the British rule in India

- This case came to be known as Kanpur Conspiracy Case.

#### Kakori Conspiracy Case

- It was initiated against the members of Hindustan Republican Association in **1925**
- The members of HRA decided to organise government dacoities and on August 9, 1925 ten revolutionaries stopped the train from Saharanpur to Lucknow at Kakori and looted its official Railway cash
- a large number of them were arrested and tried in the Kakori robbery case.

#### Peshawar Conspiracy Case

- MN Roy established a military school for training Indian border tribes for an armed Revolt against the British rule at Tashkent in 1920
- Thousands of Muslim mujahirs or pilgrims, disappointed with British government's attitude towards the Sultan of Turkey joined this military School
- During their return to India, they were caught by the police and tried at Peshawar in a case which came to be known as **Peshawar Conspiracy Case (1922-23)**.


#### Meerut Conspiracy Case

- It was initiated by the British in **1929**.
- It was a case initiated by the British against the rise of communism in India and result in Arrest of 31 labour leaders on the charge of conspiracy.

### 28. The Rowlatt Committee on revolutionary crime recommended for

1. Offences would be tried in special courts whose decision was final
2. Amendment of Indian Evidence Act 1872
3. Detention of individuals without trial for two years
4. Confiscation of property without prior notice

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1 and 3 only 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

In 1917 the Government of India appointed a committee under chairmanship of justice Sydney Rowlatt to investigate revolutionary crime in India and recommend measures to suppress it.

The committee produced evidence of detailed subversive activities and proposed to strengthen

anti-revolutionary law. On the basis of recommendation of Rowlatt, the government drafted two bills and presented them before the Imperial Council in 1919.

The new bills provided for the following -


- Continuation of War time restrictions
- Trial of offences by a special Court comprising of three High Court judges. The court could meet in camera and take into consideration evidences not permissible under the Indian Evidence Act. Also, no appeal could be made against decision of this court.
- Proposed authorisation of the government to search and arrest without warrant
- Detention without trial for up to 2 years.

Hence options 1 and 3 are correct.

## 29. Consider the following pairs regarding Congress Sessions

Congress Session	Resolution taken
1. Lahore Session	launch of civil disobedience Movement
2. Karachi Session	free and compulsory primary education
3. Guahati Session	compulsory use of khadi

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

- A. None of the above pairs
- B. Only one pair
- C. Only two pairs
- D. All three pairs 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

### Lahore Session, 1929

- It was held on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1929
- It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru
- The Congress declared Purna Swaraj as its goal
- It also announced launching of a civil disobedience movement under Mahatma Gandhi.

Hence pair 1 is correct.

### Karachi Session, 1931

- The Congress admired the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and others
- It was presided over by Vallabhbhai Patel
- Gandhi Irwin pact was ratified
- The goal of Purna Swaraj was reiterated
- It adopted two significant resolutions on fundamental rights and national economic

program which made the session particularly memorable.

- The declaration on fundamental rights guaranteed basic civil rights of freedom of speech, free press, free assembly, freedom of association, equality before law, secular state, election on the basis of Universal adult franchise and free and compulsory primary education.


**Hence pair 2 is correct.**

Guahati Session, 1926

- It was held in 1926 under presidentship of S. Srinivasa Iyengar
- For the first time khadi was made compulsory for Congress workers.

**Hence pair 3 is correct.**

### 30. Which of the following happened earliest?

- A. Congress Labour Party 
- B. Bakasht Movement
- C. Public Safety Ordinance
- D. Indian States Committee

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

Congress Labour Party

- It was formed in Bombay in **1926**
- It propagated its program and ideology through the use of press and published its main organ Kranti in Marathi language.

Bakasht Movement

- It was a **peasant movement (1937-38) directed against landlords** to fight for forceful eviction of peasants from bakasht lands
- These lands were those which the occupancy tenants had lost to the zamindars mostly during depression years due to non payment of rent and which they often continue to cultivate as share croppers
- in 1937 when the Congress ministry was formed the Kisan Sabha thought that it was an appropriate time to raise the issue of bakasht and demand Restoration for such lands

Public Safety Ordinance

- On April 13, **1929** Viceroy Lord Irwin passed the Public Safety Ordinance
- It was introduced for the purpose of deporting subversive elements



- the bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly but was defeated and therefore had to be passed in the form of an ordinance.

#### Indian States Committee

- The Indian states committee or butler committee was formed in **1927**.
- The committee was set up with sir Harcourt Butler with the aim of investigating the relationship between the paramount power and the Indian states.
- According to the committing paramountcy must remain paramount.

### 31. With reference to the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919, consider the following statements:

- This act was authorized by the British Government to arrest anybody suspected of terrorist activities.
- It enables the Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus.
- The evidences for the trial of political activists were to be based on evidences acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act only.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only ✓
- 2 only
- 1 and 3 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

#### Answer Justification :

The **Rowlatt Act**, officially known as the "**Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919**" was passed in March 1919 by the Imperial Legislative Council. This act was passed by the British Government to increase their power on the common people and which gave them the power to arrest any person without any trial.

Provisions of the Rowlatt Act were:-

- This act was authorized by the British Government to arrest anybody suspected of terrorist activities.** The Government could arrest anybody without any trail or warrant.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

- This act enables the Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus** i.e. habeas corpus is a fundamental right in the Constitution that protects against unlawful and indefinite imprisonment.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

3. The act allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial. It allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'.
4. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help.
5. A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects, and there was no court of appeal above that panel.
6. This panel could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

**32. With reference to the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party, consider the following statements:**

1. It was formed by "Pro-changers" like C. Rajagopalachari and Motilal Nehru with the aim of entering into legislative councils and use them as an arena of political struggle.
2. After a compromise between Pro-changers and No- Changers at a meeting in Delhi in September 1923, the Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party**

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.

Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought led by **C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad,**

and **M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the '**No- changers**'. The '**No-Changers**' **opposed council entry**, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

The differences over the question of council entry between the two schools of thought resulted in the defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress (December 1922). C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship respectively of the Congress and announced the formation of **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party** or simply **Swarajist Party**, with **C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries**.

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Both sides, however, wanted to avoid a 1907-type split and kept in touch with Gandhi who was in jail. Both sides also realised the significance of putting up a united front to get a mass movement to force the government to introduce reforms, and both sides accepted the necessity of Gandhi's leadership of a united nationalist front. Keeping these factors in mind, **a compromise was reached at a meeting in Delhi in September 1923**.

**The Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress**. The Swarajists accepted the Congress programme with only one difference—that they would join legislative councils. The elections to the newly constituted Central Legislative Assembly and to provincial assemblies were to be held in November 1923.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

### 33. Consider the following statements regarding the amendments proposed by Jinnah to the Nehru Report:

1. One-third representation to Muslims in the legislatures of Bengal and Punjab.
2. Residuary powers to the centre.
3. None of the demands were accommodated.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only ✓
- D. 1 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**


At the all parties conference held at Calcutta in December 1928 to consider the Nehru report, Jinnah, on behalf of the Muslim league, proposed three amendments to the report:

- One-third representation to the Muslims in the **central legislature**. Hence statement (1) is incorrect.
- Residuary powers to **provinces**. Hence statement (2) is incorrect.
- None of the above demands were accommodated. Hence statement (3) is correct.

**34. Consider the following statements regarding the Surat Split:**

1. Extremists wanted the 1907 session in Nagpur whereas moderates wanted the session to be held at Surat.
2. Tilak, the main extremist leader, was tried for sedition for his writing in Maratha.

Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only 
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 and 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**


**Extremists wanted the 1907 session in nagpur whereas moderates wanted the session to be held at surat. Hence statement (1) is correct.**

Tilak, the main extremist leader, was tried for sedition for his writing in kesari. **Hence statement (2) is incorrect.**

**35. Consider the following statements regarding the INC's session of Benaras (1905):**

1. In Dec 1905, Benaras session was presided over by B G Tilak.
2. Extremists wanted to extend the boycott and swadeshi movement to regions outside Bengal but moderates opposed it.

Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 and 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

In Dec 1905, Benaras session was presided over by Gokhale. **Hence staement (1) is incorrect.**

Extremists wanted to extend the boycott and swadeshi movement to regions outside Bengal but moderates opposed it. Extremists wanted the people from all walks of life to participate in the movement eg. Lawyers, government employees, students, etc.

**Hence statement (2) is correct.**

**36. Consider the following statements regarding the “Annulment of Partition of Bengal”:**

1. Annulment of the partition was done in 1911.
2. It was done to curb the menace of the revolutionary terrorism.
3. As a result, Bengal remained undivided.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only ✓
- D. 1,2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

- Annulment of the partition was decided in 1911. **Hence statement (1) is correct.**
- It was mainly done to curb the menace of the revolutionary terrorism. **Hence statement (2) is correct.**
- Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal and Assam was made a separate province. **Hence statement (3) is incorrect.**

**37. Consider the followings:**

Revolutionary Groups	founders
1. Anushilan Samiti	Jatinder Nath Banerjee
2. Berlin committee	Vasudev B Phadke
3. Ghadr party	Lala Hardayal

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 1,2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

Anushilan Samiti was founded by Promotha mitter, including Jatinder Nath Banerjee, B K Ghosh and others. **Hence (1) is correctly matched.**

Berlin Committee was estb in 1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath dutta, and others with the help of german foreign office under 'Zimmerman plan'. **Hence (2) is incorrectly matched.**

Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organised around a weekly newspaper The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Fransisco and branches along the US coast and in the far east. The moving spirits behind the Ghadr Party were Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhagwan Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba. **Hence (3) is correctly matched.**

**38. In the Indian historical context, the Self-Respect Movement in South India was organised-**

- A. To fight against the disabilities imposed by the Brahmins ✓
- B. Against salt tax and British government's salt monopoly
- C. To raise voice for women's equal rights in the society
- D. To condemn the provisions of Indian Factory Act, 1881

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (a) is correct:** Dr, B. R. Ambedkar, who belonged to one of the scheduled castes, devoted his entire life to fighting against caste tyranny.

- He organised the All India Depressed Classes Federation for the purpose. Several other scheduled caste leaders founded the All India Depressed Classes Association.
- In South India, the non-brahmins organised during the 1920's the Self-Respect Movement to fight the disabilities which brahmins had imposed upon them. Self-Respect Movement was started by **E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker** in Tamil Nadu in 1925.
- Numerous satyagraha movements were organised all over India by the depressed castes against the ban on their entry into temples and other such restrictions.

**39. In the Indian history, Rajnarain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Dutt and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar are best remembered as the-**

- A. Founders of the Jati Nirdharani Sabha and the Mahishya Samiti.
- B. Moderate leaders of the Anti-Partition Movement of Bengal.
- C. Leaders of militant nationalist school of thought. ✓
- D. Chief conspirators in throwing bomb in Central Assembly.

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (c) is correct:** From almost the beginning of the national movement a school of militant nationalism had existed in the country.


This school was represented by leaders like Rajnarain Bose and Ashwini Kumar Dutt in Bengal and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar in Maharashtra.

The most outstanding representative of this school was Bal Gangadhar Tilak later popularly known as Lokamanya Tilak.

He was born in 1856. From the day of his graduation from the Bombay University, he devoted his entire life to the service of his country.

He helped to found during the 1880's the New English School, which later became the Fergusson College, and the newspapers the Mahratta (in English) and the Kesari (in Marathi).

**40. Who among the following Indian freedom fighters started the Shivaji Festival to stimulate nationalism and initiated a no-tax Campaign in Maharashtra?**

- A. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. V. D. Savarkar

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (b) is correct:** In 1893, Bal Gangadhar Tilak started using the traditional religious Ganpati festival to propagate nationalist ideas through songs and speeches, and in 1895 he started the Shivaji festival to stimulate nationalism among young Maharashtrians by holding up the example of Shivaji for emulation.

During 1896-1897 he initiated a no-tax Campaign in Maharashtra. He asked the famine-stricken peasants of Maharashtra to withhold payment of land revenue if their crops had failed.

He set a real example of boldness and sacrifice when the authorities arrested him in 1897 on the charge of spreading hatred and disaffection against the government.

He refused to apologise to the government and was sentenced to 18 months" rigorous imprisonment. Thus he became a living symbol of the new national spirit of self-sacrifice.



**41. Consider the following statements regarding Deccan Riots**

1. Under this, the peasants forcibly seized from the moneylenders debt bonds, decrees and other documents, and set them on fire.
2. These riots were associated with 1857 Revolt.
3. Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 prohibited the imprisonment of the peasants of the Maharashtra Deccan for failure to repay debts to the moneylenders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Deccan Riots (1875)**

- Excessive land revenue demand of the British facilitating exploitation of peasants by moneylenders was responsible for the uprising in the Deccan.
- Social boycott of moneylenders by the peasants was later transformed into armed peasant revolt in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra.
- **The peasants forcibly seized from the moneylenders debt bonds, decrees and other documents, and set them on fire.**
- When the police failed to suppress the riots, army help was sought to put down the riots.
- **It was the appointment of a commission and the enactment of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 which prohibited the imprisonment of the peasants of the Maharashtra Deccan for failure to repay debts to the moneylenders.**

**42. With reference to Indian Nationalist movement, the revolutionary terrorism-**

1. Believed that passive resistance could not achieve the nationalist aims.
2. Organised societies to generate mass revolution against the foreign rule.
3. Adopted the methods of the Russian Nihilists to assassinate unpopular officials.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only ✓
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 3 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

Government repression and frustration caused by the failure of the political struggle ultimately resulted in revolutionary terrorism.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The youth of Bengal were angered by official arrogance and repression and were filled with burning hatred for foreign rule. They no longer believed that passive resistance could achieve nationalist aims.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** But the revolutionary youngmen did not try to generate a mass revolution.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Instead, they decided to copy the methods of the Irish terrorists and the Russian Nihilists, that is, to assassinate unpopular officials.

In 1904, V.D. Savarkar had organised the Abhinava Bharat, a secret society of revolutionaries.

After 1905, several newspapers had begun to advocate revolutionary terrorism, The Sandhya and the Yugantar in Bengal and the Kal in Maharashtra were the most prominent among them.

**43. Consider the following:**

1. Mazhar-ul-Haq
2. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Which of the Indian freedom fighters mentioned above was/were the founders of the Nationalist Ahrar Movement?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (a) is correct:** The British encouraged the Muslim League to approach the Muslim masses and to assume their leadership.

The separatist and loyalist tendencies among a section of the educated Muslims and the big Muslim nawabs and landlords reached a climax in 1906 when the All India Muslim League was founded under the leadership of the Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dacca, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

The educated Muslim young men were, in particular, attracted by radical nationalist ideas.

The militantly nationalist Ahrar movement was founded at this time under the leadership of

Maulana Mohammed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Hasan Imam, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, and Mazhar-ul-Haq.

These young men disliked the loyalist politics of the Aligarh school and the big nawabs and zamindars.

Similar nationalist sentiments were arising among a section of the traditional Muslim scholars led by the Deoband school. The most prominent of these scholars was the young Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

**44. Inspired by the Ghadar Party, the soldiers of 5th Light Infantry at Singapore revolted under the leadership of-**

- A. Jatin Mukerjee
- B. Chisti Khan ☒
- C. Lala Hardayal
- D. Rash Bihari Bose

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (b) is correct:** Inspired by the Ghadar Party, 700 men of the 5th Light Infantry at Singapore revolted under the leadership of Jamadar Chisti Khan and Subedar Dundey Khan.

They were crushed after a bitter battle in which many died. Thirty-seven others were publicly executed, while 41 were transported for life. Other revolutionaries were active in India and abroad.


In 1915, during an unsuccessful revolutionary attempt, Jatin Mukerjee popularly known as Bagha Jatin gave his life fighting a battle with the police at Balasore. Rash Bihari Bose, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Lala Hardayat, Abdul Rahim, Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi, Champak Raman Pillai, Sardar Singh Rana, and Madam Cama were some of the prominent Indians who carried on revolutionary activities and propaganda outside India.

**45. Consider the following statements regarding the Lucknow Session of the Congress of 1916:**

1. This session united the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League with common political demands.
2. The Lucknow Congress was the first united Congress because of the reintroduction of Lokamanya Tilak.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only

- B. 2 only  
 C. Both 1 and 2   
 D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :  
 Correct Answer : C

### Answer Justification :

Lucknow Session of the Congress (1916):


The nationalists saw that disunity in their ranks was injuring their cause and that they must put up a united front before the govern growing nationalist feeling in the country and the urge for unity produced two historic developments at the Lucknow the Indian National Congress in 1916.

**Statement 1 is correct:** At Lucknow, the Congress and the All India Muslim League had sorted the old differences and put up common political demands before it. The Lucknow Pact marked an important step forward Muslim unity.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The two wings of Congress were reunited. The Lucknow Congress was the first united Congress.

The old controversies had lost their significance and the split in the Congress had not benefited either group, of all the rising tide of nationalism compelled the old leaders back into the Congress including Lokamanya Tilak and other militants.

#### 46. The Indian Liberal Federation was founded by Surendranath Banerjee-

- A. To oppose the Rowlatt Act  
 B. To favour the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms   
 C. To assist the Champaran Satyagraha  
 D. To oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms

Your Answer :  
 Correct Answer : B

### Answer Justification :

**Option (b) is correct:** The Indian National Congress met in a special session at Bombay in August 1918 under the presidentship of Hasan Imam to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals.

It condemned them as “disappointing and unsatisfactory” and demanded effective self-government instead.

Some of the veteran Congress leaders led by Surendranath Banerjee were in favour of

accepting the government proposals and left the Congress at this time.

They refused to attend the Bombay session, where they would have formed an insignificant minority, and founded the Indian Liberal Federation. They came to be known as Liberals and played a minor role in Indian politics hereafter.

**47. In the Colonial history of India, Mahatma Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha immediately after-**

- A. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- B. Champaran Satyagraha
- C. Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- D. None of the above ✓

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (d) is correct:** In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and millowners of Ahmedabad.

- Gandhi's first great experiment in Satyagraha came in 1917 in Champaran, a district in Bihar. The peasantry on the indigo plantations in the district was excessively oppressed by the European planters
- Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act: Along with other nationalists, Gandhi was also aroused by the Rowlatt Act.
- In February 1919, he founded the Satyagraha Sabha whose members took a pledge to disobey the Act and thus to court arrest and imprisonment.
- The Government was determined to suppress the mass agitation. It repeatedly lathi-charged and fired upon unarmed demonstrators at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Delhi and other cities. Gandhiji gave a call for a mighty hartal on 6 April 1919.

**48. Consider the following statements:**

**The Lahore session of the Congress (1929):**

1. Was presided over by Vallabhbhai Patel for the first time as a President.
2. Passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj to be the Congress objective.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (b) is correct:** The National Congress soon reflected the new mood. Gandhi came back to active politics and attended the Calcutta session of the Congress in December 1928.


He now began to consolidate the nationalist ranks. The first step was to reconcile the militant left-wing of the Congress.

Jawaharlal Nehru was now made the President of the Congress at the historic Lahore session of 1929.

He had succeeded father (Motilal Nehru was the President of the Congress- in 1928) as the official head of the national movement, marking a -unique family triumph In the annals of modern, history.

The Lahore session of the Congress gave voice to the new, militant spirit. It passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (Full Independence) to be the Congress objective.

**49. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, the Society of Khudai Khidmatgars known as Red Shirts were best associated with-**

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement 
- B. Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Wahabi Movement

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (a) is correct:** The Second Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi on 12 March 1930 with his famous Dandi March.

- Gandhi walked nearly 200 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village on the Gujarat sea-coast.
- Here Gandhi and his followers made salt in violation of the salt laws. This act was a symbol of the Indian people's refusal to live under British-made laws and therefore under British rule.
- The movement reached the extreme north-western corner of India and stirred the brave and hardy Pathans.
- Under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as "the Frontier Gandhi", the Pathans organised the society of Khudai Khidmatgars (or Servants of God), known popularly as Red Shirts. They were pledged to non-violence and the freedom

struggle.

**50. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:**

1. The discussions of the Third Round Table Conference led to the enactment of this Act.
2. The Act provided for a new system of government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy.
3. The Act was supported by the Congress hence it contested the elections under its provisions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

While the Congress was in the thick of battle, the Third Round Table Conference met in London in November 1932, once again without the leaders of the Congress.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Its discussions eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Act provided for the establishment of an All India Federation and a new system of government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy.

The federation was to be based on a union, of the provinces of British India and the Princely States.

The federal part of the Act was never introduced but the provincial part was soon put into operation.


**Statement 3 is not correct:** Bitterly opposed to the Act though the Congress was, it decided to contest the elections under the new Act of 1935, though with the declared aim of showing how unpopular the Act was

**51. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army was formed in Japan to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India.
2. Before the arrival of Subhash Chandra Bose, initial steps towards the organisation of the Indian National Army were taken by Rash Behari Bose.



Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

The national movement found a new expression outside the country's frontiers, Subhash Chandra Bose had escaped from India in March 1941 to go to the Soviet Union for help.

But when the Soviet Union joined the allies in June 1941, he went to Germany. In February 1943 he left for Japan to organise an armed struggle against British rule with Japanese help.


**Statement 1 is not correct:** In Singapore he formed the Azad Hind Fauj {Indian National Army or INA for short) to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** He was assisted by Rash Behari Bose, an old terrorist revolutionary. Before the arrival of Subhash Bose, steps towards the organisation of the INA had been taken by General Mohan Singh.

The INA was joined by large residents in South-east Asia and by Indian soldiers imprisoned by the Japanese forces in Malaya, Singapore and Burma.

Subhash Bose, who was now called Netaji by the soldiers of the INA, gave his followers the battle cry of Jai Hind. The INA joined the Japanese army in its march on India from Burma.

**52. The Delhi Chalo Movement in the Indian history was inspired by-**

- A. Individual Satyagraha 
- B. Quit India Movement
- C. Dandi Salt March
- D. Non-Cooperation Movement

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (a) is correct:** Towards the end of 1940, the Congress once again asked Gandhi to take command. Gandhi now began taking steps which would lead to a mass struggle within his broad strategic perspective.


He decided to initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality. The aims of launching individual satyagraha were—

- to express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war and that they made no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that ruled India; and
- to give another opportunity to the government to accept Congress' demands peacefully.
- If the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.

**53. With reference to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, consider the following statements:**

1. Both believed that industrialisation was the only solution to acute and widespread poverty of India.
2. Both were sceptical of State power trusting instead to conscience and willingness of individuals and communities.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (c) is correct:** Nehru and Gandhi differed in temperament and attitudes towards modernity, religion, God, State and industrialisation.

Nehru was indifferent to religion, Gandhi believed deeply in his own version of God; Nehru believed that industrialisation was the only solution to the acute and widespread poverty of India, while Gandhi called for the reviving of the rural economy.

Nehru believed in the powers of the modern State to elevate and reform society, while Gandhi was sceptical of State power, trusting instead to the conscience and willingness of individuals and communities.

Despite having so many differences, Nehru revered Gandhi, and Gandhi, in turn, believed in Nehru more than his own sons.

Both teacher and disciple had fundamental similarities—patriotism in an inclusive sense.

**54. Consider the following regarding Jugantar group :-**

1. During world war 1 Jugantar party arranged french arms through revolutionaries abroad.
2. Jugantar group was able to raise funds through donations.
3. "We shall die to awaken the nation", was the call of Rash Behari Bose.

which of the above mentioned statements are incorrect?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 ✓
- D. None

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

During the first world war, the jugantar party arranged to import **german arms** through revolutionaries abroad. **hence statement (1) is incorrect.** jatn

Asked rash behari bose to take charge of upper india, aiming to bring about an all india insurrection in what has come to be called the german plot or the zimmerman plan. The jugantar party **raised funds through a series of dacoities** which came to be known as texitab dacoities and boat dacoities so as to work out the indo-german conspiracy. **hence statement (2) is incorrect.**

"we shall die to awaken the nation", was the call of **Bagha Jatin**. **Hence statement (3) is incorrect.**

### 55. Consider the following statements:

1. Shyamji Krishnavarma had started India House in 1905.
2. Savarkar and Hardayal assassinated Indian officer bureaucrat curzon-wyllie and became its member.
3. London became home for revolutionaries such as savarkar and hardayal.

Which of the above mentioned statements are incorrect?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. None

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in london in 1905** an indian home rule society - india house - as a centre for indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from india ,

and a journal the indian sociologist. Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal became the members of the India house through the scholarship scheme. **Hence statement (1) is correct.**

**Madan lal dhingra from this circle assassinated the india office bureaucrat curzon-wyllie in 1909.** soon, london became too dangerous for the revolutionaries, particularly after savarkar had been extradited in 1910 and transported for life in the nasik conspiracy case. **Hence statement (2) and (3) are incorrect.**

### 56. Consider the following statements regarding the “safety valve theory”

1. Lord dufferin obstructed the foundation of INC.
2. Extremists didn't believe in this theory.
3. Marxists were influenced by this theory.

Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 3 only ✓
- C. 1,2 and 3
- D. 1 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect and statement 3 is correct.**

Safety valve theory was formed by A.O. Hume with the idea for releasing the growing discontent of the Indians. To this end he convinced lord Dufferin not to obstruct the formation of congress. The extremist leaders like Lala Lajpat rai believed in this theory. Even the Marxist historian's conspiracy theory was an offspring of the safety valve theory notion.


Modern Indian historians, however, dispute the idea of this theory.

### 57. Consider the following pairs of the Personalities with the organization which they were associated with?

1. P. Krishna Pillai: Kerala Communist Movement.
2. Ashwini Coommar Banerjee: Indian Independence League
3. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Congress Nationalist Party
4. Sampurnanand: Congress Socialist Party

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. Only one pair
- B. Only two pairs

- C. Only three pairs 
- D. All four pairs


Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

- **P. Krishna Pillai** defended the national flag and resisted lathicharge on the Calicut beach on November 11, 1930. **He later founded the Kerala Communist Movement.**
- **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya**, who was an upholder of Gandhian policies since 1920's, began to drift away with the launch of Harijan campaign by Gandhi. **He started a breakaway Congress Nationalist Party.**
- **Sampurnanand** formulated 'A Tentative Socialist Programme' for India and a **Congress Socialist Party** was started in 1934, which was supported by **Narendra Dev.**
- **Rashbehari Bose**, a revolutionary activist, was elected the president of the **Indian Independence League** (formed in March 1942) in June 1942.
- **Ashwini Coomar Banerjee**, a swadeshi activist, led the jute mill workers to form an **Indian Millhands' Union** at Budge-Budge in August 1906.
- Hence, pair 2 is incorrect.

**58. Who among the following was as Swarajists?**

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. C. Rajagopalachari
- C. Motilal Nehru 
- D. Vallabhai Patel

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

- **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. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- They wanted, in other words, to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.
- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought led by **C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'.**
- The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

**59. Consider the following statements regarding Civil services under British rule**

1. Fort William College was establishment at Calcutta by Lord Cornwallis.
2. Holding of the ICS examinations simultaneously in England and India was done for the first time in 1922.
3. Lee commission recommended to stop recruitment to services which primarily concerned the subjects transferred to popular control

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

- Government of India came to being a bureaucracy or government by officials through the following stages—  
 transformation of the Company's service from a 'mercantile service' into an 'administrative service';  
 reforms of Cornwallis—his creation of a modern civil service in the form of the Covenanted Civil Service of India (known as the ICS after 1861);  
**establishment of Fort William College at Calcutta by Wellesley. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Aitchison Commission (1886) was appointed by Lord Dufferin ostensibly to find ways and means of admitting more Indians into higher services.
- Holding of the ICS examinations simultaneously in England and India was done for the first time in 1922.
- Appointment of the Lee Commission (1924) by Lord Reading and its recommendations of stopping recruitment to services which primarily concerned the subjects transferred to popular control, and acceleration of the pace of Indianisation in the other services.

**60. Consider the following statements regarding Mahalwari system**

1. The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie
2. This system was introduced in Madras and Bombay provinces.
3. The Act introduced the concept of average rents for different soil classes

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

- The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822 and it was reviewed under Lord William Bentinck in 1833.
- This system was introduced in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc.
- This had elements of both the Zamindari and the Ryotwari systems.
- This system divided the land into Mahals. Sometimes, a Mahal was constituted by one or more villages.
- The tax was assessed on the Mahal.
- Each individual farmer gave his share.
- **Here also, ownership rights were with the peasants.**
- Revenue was collected by the village headman or village leaders.
- It introduced the concept of average rents for different soil classes.
- The state share of the revenue was 66% of the rental value. The settlement was agreed upon for 30 years.
- This system was called the Modified Zamindari system because the village headman virtually became a Zamindar.

**61. With reference to Ahmadiyya Movement, consider the following statements:**

1. It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance and based itself like the Brahmo Samaj.
2. The Ahmadiyas organised the paramilitary force to fight against the zamindars who were mostly Hindus.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

The Ahmadiyya forms a sect of Islam which originated from India. It was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1889.

**Statement 1 is correct:** It was based on liberal principles. It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad (sacred war against non-Muslims).

The movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. The Ahmadiyya community is the only Islamic sect to believe that the Messiah had come in the person of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad to end religious wars and bloodshed and to reinstate morality, peace and




justice.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Faraidis (not Ahmadiyyas) organised a paramilitary force armed with clubs to fight the zamindars who were mostly Hindu, though there were some Muslim landlords too, besides the indigo planters.

## 62. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Murshid Quli Khan?

1. He reorganized the finances of Bengal by introducing a new system of revenue- farming.
2. He granted agricultural loans and laid the foundations of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal
3. Unlike Alivardi Khan, he did not permit the British and the French to fortify their factories in Calcutta.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only 
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

### Answer Justification :

**Statement 1 is correct:** Murshid Quli Khan affected economies in the administration and reorganised the finances of Bengal by transferring large parts of jagir lands into khahsah lands by carrying out a fresh revenue settlement, and by introducing the system of revenue-farming.

**Statement 2 is correct:** He also granted agricultural loans (taccavi) to the poor cultivators to relieve their distress as well as to enable them to pay land revenue in time.

Murshid Quli Khan gave preference to local zamindars and mahajans (money-lenders) who were mainly Hindus. He thus laid the foundations of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal.


All three Nawabs of Bengal recognized that expansion of trade benefited the people and the Government, and, therefore, gave encouragement to all merchants, Indian or foreign.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** Alivardi Khan did not permit the English and the French to fortify their factories in Calcutta and Chandranagar.

## 63. With reference to modern history of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The kingdom of Travancore rose to prominence under King Martanda Varma.
2. Martanda Varma defeated the Dutch and ended their political power in Kerala.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :  
 Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :


**Statement 1 is correct:** The kingdom of Travancore rose into prominence after 1729 under King Martanda Varma, one of the leading statesmen of the 18th century.

- He combined rare foresight and strong determination with courage and daring.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** He subdued the feudatories, conquered Quilon and Elayadam, and defeated the Dutch and thus ended their political power in Kerala.
- He organised a strong army on the western model with the help of European officers and armed it with modern weapons. He also constructed a modern arsenal.
- Martanda Varma used his new army to expand northwards and the boundaries of Travancore soon extended from Kanya Kumari to Cochin.
- He undertook many irrigation works, built roads and canals for communication, and gave active encouragement to foreign trade.

#### 64. With reference to Colonial rule in India during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, consider the following statements:

1. Constant warfare and disruption of law and order harmed India's internal trade during this period.
2. India collapsed as a land of extensive manufactures due to the advent of European trading companies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only 
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :  
 Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

Since India was on the whole self-sufficient in handicrafts and agricultural products, it did not import foreign goods on a large scale.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Constant warfare and disruption of law and order in many areas during the 18th century harmed the country's internal trade and disrupted its foreign trade to some extent and in some directions.

Many trading centres were looted by the contestants for power and by foreign invaders.

The decline of internal and foreign trade also hit them hard in some parts of the country. Nevertheless, some industries in other parts of the country gained as a result of expansion in trade with Europe due to the activities of the European trading companies.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Even so India remained a land of extensive manufactures. Indian artisans still enjoyed fame all the world over for their skill.

India was still a large-scale manufacturer of cotton and silk fabrics, sugar, jute, dye-stuffs, mineral and metallic products like arms, metal wares, and saltpetre and oils.

In fact, at the dawn of the 18th century, India was one of the main centres of world trade and industry.

#### 65. The Singphos Rebellion and Khampti Rebellion in the Indian history took place in-

- A. Western Ghats
- B. North-Eastern India ☒
- C. Garhwal Himalayas
- D. Rann of Kutch

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (b) is correct:** The rebellion of the Singphos in Assam in early 1830 was immediately quelled but they continued to organise revolts. An uprising in 1839 saw the death of the British political agent.

Chief Nirang Phidu led an uprising in 1843, which involved an attack on the British garrison and the death of many soldiers.

Some of the smaller movements were those of the Mishmis (in 1836); the Khampti rebellion in Assam between 1839 and 1842; the Lushais' revolt in 1842 and 1844, when they attacked villages in Manipur.

#### 66. Consider the following events:

1. Third Mysore War and Treaty of Seringapatam
2. Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
3. Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas

Which of the events given above happened during the rule of Lord Cornwallis?

- A. 1 only

- B. 1 and 2 only ✓  
 C. 2 and 3 only  
 D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (b) is correct:** Events during Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793 rule:

- (i) Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
- (ii) Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- (iii) Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- (iv) Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

Battle of Khadda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795) happened during the rule of Sir John Shore.

**67. With reference to Aurobindo Ghosh, consider the following statements:**

1. He was appointed as the principal of Bengal National College to encourage patriotic thinking.
2. His articles were published in Kayastha Samachar endorsing technical education and industrial self-sufficiency

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓  
 B. 2 only  
 C. Both 1 and 2  
 D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Aurobindo Ghosh was in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India. He was appointed as the principal of Bengal National College founded in 1906 to encourage patriotic thinking and an education system related to Indian conditions and culture.

He was also the editor of Bande Mataram and through his editorials encouraged strikes, national education etc., in the spirit of the Swadeshi Movement.

**Statement 2 is not correct:** Lala Lajpat Rai took the movement to Punjab and parts of

northern India. He was assisted in his venture by Ajit Singh. His articles, which were published in Kayastha Samachar, endorsed technical education and industrial self-sufficiency.

**68. Consider the following pairs:**

Nationalist Organisations	Associated leaders
1. Anushilan Samiti	Promotha Mitter
2. The Dawn Society	Dadabhai Naoroji
3. Mylapore' group	Muhammed Shafi

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only ☒
- B. 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (a) is correct:** Promotha Mitter, Barindrakumar Ghosh, Jatindranath Bannerji founded the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta.

Satish Chandra Mukherji through his Dawn Society promoted an education system under indigenous control.

Muhammed Shafi and Fazal-i-Husain were leaders of a Muslim group in Punjab involved in constructive swadeshi, rather than boycott.

V. Krishnaswami Iyer headed the 'Mylapore' group in the Madras Presidency

**69. With reference to Indian history, who among the following was associated with the Indian Reform Association?**

- A. Atmaram Pandurang
- B. Keshub Chandra Sen ☒
- C. R.G. Bhandarkar
- D. M.G. Ranade

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (b) is correct:** Keshub Chandra Sen was associated with the Indian Reform


Association; Calcutta.

- It is aimed at creating public opinion against child marriages;
- for uplift of social status of women;
- to legalise Brahmo type of marriage.

#### 70. Consider the following statements:

1. The Mirat-ul-Akbar was an Urdu Journal started by Syed Ahmed Khan.
2. The Rast Goftar was a Persian Periodical started by Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. Indian Sociologist was started by B. R. Ambedkar for the depressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

**Option (d) is correct:** Mirat-ul-Akbar 1822, Calcutta was the First journal in Persian started by Raja Rammohan Roy.


Rast Goftar 1851 was a Gujarati fortnightly started by Dadabhai Naoroji.

Indian Sociologist was started in London by Shyamji Krishnavarma.

#### 71. Consider the following statements regarding the Vanuatu islands:

1. It is situated to the northwest of Australia.
2. It was administered by Spain before becoming independent in 1980.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

**Answer Justification :**

**The Republic of Vanuatu is an island nation in the South Pacific Ocean, northeast**

**of New Caledonia, east of Australia and west of Fiji.**

The Y-shaped chain of fourteen main islands between the South Pacific Ocean and the Coral Sea is of volcanic origin and home to several active volcanoes. The colliding Pacific and Indo-Australian continental plates provide for geological activities like earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, and volcanic eruptions, hardly tourist attractions. But Mount Yasur on Tanna Island is an easily accessible active volcano, and a major Vanuatu tourist attraction, especially at night.

**Highest point is Mount Tabwemasana, at 1,879 m (6,165 ft), located on the island of Espiritu Santo.**

**Spoken languages are Bislama (English-based creole), English, French and various Austronesian languages.**

British and French settled the islands in the **19th century**, they agreed in **1906 to administer the islands jointly**, called the **British-French Condominium**, which last until independence in **1980**.




<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/international-courts-and-climate-change/article66564780.ece>



**72. Which of the following is/are the advantages of the Sulphur Coated Urea?**

1. The quicker release of the sulphur and nitrogen nutrients.
2. The improved plant growth
3. Reduced risk of fertilizer burn

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only 
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Sulfur-coated urea (SCU)** is a type of **controlled-release fertilizer** that has sulfur-coated around the urea granules.

Sulfur-coated urea (SCU) is **designed to release nitrogen and sulfur slowly over time, as the coating on the urea granules breaks down. This slow release reduces the risk of nitrogen leaching and runoff**, which can pollute waterways and harm the environment. It also reduces the need for frequent applications of fertilizer.

**The slow-release nature of SCU provides a steady supply of nutrients to plants, which can improve their growth and yield.** The nutrients are released in sync with plant growth, ensuring that the plants have access to the nutrients they need when they need them.

**The slow-release nature of SCU means that it does not need to be applied as frequently as other types of fertilizer.** This reduces the labor costs associated with fertilizer application, as well as the need for specialized equipment.

It is **less likely to cause fertilizer burn than other types of fertilizer, as the slow release of nutrients reduces the risk of over-fertilization.**

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=1903725>

**73. Consider the following statements regarding the Bundelkhand region:  
#235992**

1. It has spread over the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
2. The Dhasan, Yamuna, Ken, and Betwa rivers flow through the region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only

- B. 2 only ✓  
 C. Both 1 and 2  
 D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

**Bundelkhand is a region located in central India, covering parts of the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

**Bundelkhand is a plateau region that is bordered by the Yamuna River to the north and the Vindhya Range to the south.** The region is known for its rugged terrain, with rocky hills, ravines, and scrub forests.

The major rivers in **Bundelkhand** are the **Yamuna, Ken, Betwa, and Dhasan**. These rivers are seasonal and are prone to droughts and floods. The **Betwa River is the largest river in the region and is a major source of irrigation for agriculture.**



**74. Arrange the following lakes in the north to south direction:**

1. Lake Tanganyika
2. Lake Rudolf
3. Lake Nyasa

**4. Lake Victoria**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1-2-3-4
- B. 2-4-1-3 ✓
- C. 4-1-2-3
- D. 2-4-3-1

Your Answer :

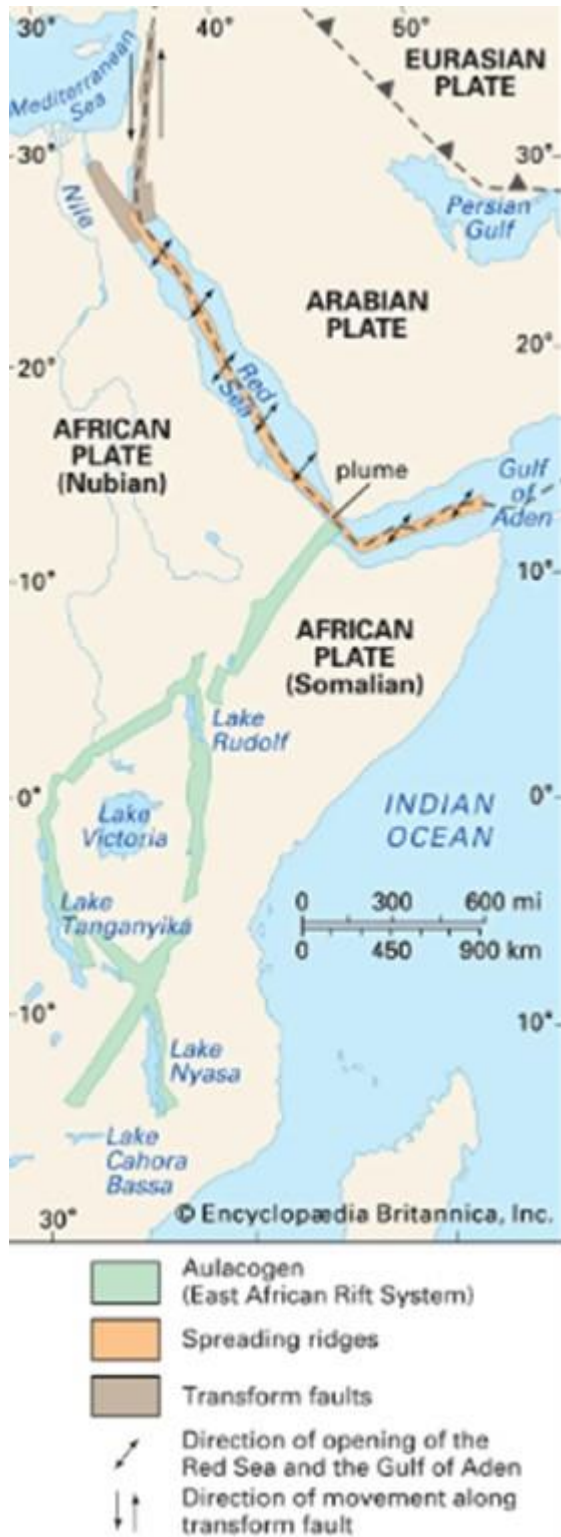
Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

The East African Rift is a geological formation that extends approximately 6,000 kilometers (3,700 miles) from the Middle East to southern Africa. It is a series of interconnected rift valleys and fault lines that are the result of the divergence of the African and Arabian tectonic plates.

**The East African Rift runs through several countries in eastern Africa, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Malawi. It is composed of several rift valleys, including the Afar Depression in Ethiopia and the Great Rift Valley in Kenya and Tanzania.**

The volcanic activity in the region has created several lakes, including Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Malawi.



<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/africa/the-great-rift-africa-s-splitting-plates-could-give-birth-to-a-new-ocean-but-with-consequences-88274>

75. The Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, sometimes seen in news, is situated in:

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Gujarat ☒
- D. Goa

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Barda Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Gujarat, India. It is situated approximately 15 kilometres from Porbandar and 100 kilometres west of Gir Forest National Park.**

Previous to its 1979 establishment as a wildlife sanctuary, Barda was a private reserve for Porbandar and Jamnagar.

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/gujarats-barda-pitched-as-new-home-for-lions-to-be-moved-from-gir-101678818942547.html>

**76. How many of the following countries shares border with Kosovo?**

- 1. Romania
- 2. Bulgaria
- 3. North Macedonia
- 4. Albania

Select the correct answer using the codes give below:

- A. Only one country
- B. Only two countries ☒
- C. Only three countries
- D. All four countries

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Kosovo is a landlocked country located in south-eastern Europe, bordered by Serbia to the north and east, North Macedonia to the south, Albania to the west, and Montenegro to the northwest.**



<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/serbia-and-kosovo-participate-in-high-stakes-eu-mediated-talks/article66635998.ece>

### 77. Consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution of India, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English
2. The authoritative texts of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued any law made by the legislature of a State shall be in the official language of the concerned state.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

**Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.**

(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides-

(a) all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court,



(b) the authoritative texts-

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

(ii) of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor of a State, and

(iii) of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State,

**shall be in the English language.**

**(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State:**

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, decree or order passed or made by such High Court.

**(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (b) of clause (1), where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in Bills introduced in, or Acts passed by, the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of the State or in any order, rule, regulation or bye-law referred to in paragraph (iii) of that sub-clause, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of that State shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language under this article.**

### 78. Consider the following statements regarding the Barak River:

1. It originates in the Nokrek Hills of Meghalaya
2. It joins the River Brahmaputra in Bangladesh
3. Tipaimukh Dam is constructed on this River.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only ✓
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

The Barak River is a major river in northeastern India, flowing through the states of Manipur,



Mizoram, and Assam.


It originates in the Manipur Hills and flows for approximately 900 kilometers (560 miles) before it joins the Brahmaputra River in the state of Assam.

The largest dam on the river is the Tipaimukh Dam, which is located in Manipur and is expected to generate 1,500 MW of power.

**79. Consider the following statements regarding the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (AATA), 1972:**

1. As per the act, other than the Central Government, no person can export any antiquity or art treasure.
2. It defines “antiquity” as any coin, sculpture, painting, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship that has been in existence for not less than 1000 years.
3. Every person who owns, controls or is in possession of any antiquity shall register such antiquity and obtain a certificate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only 
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

India’s Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (AATA), 1972, defines “antiquity” as any coin, sculpture, painting, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship that has been in existence for not less than 100 years.

For a manuscript, record or other documents which are of scientific, historical, literary, or aesthetic value, this duration is not less than 75 years.

**Salient provisions of the AATA 1972**

1. Other than the Central Government, no person can export any antiquity or art treasure.
2. No person can carry on the business of selling any antiquity except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence - granted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
3. After the AATA was implemented (1976), the Centre asked traders in antiquities and art objects to declare their possessions of antiquities.


**4. Every person who owns, controls or is in possession of any antiquity shall register such antiquity and obtain a certificate.**

¶ What is the 'provenance' of antiquity? It includes the list of all owners from the time the object left its maker's possession to the time it was acquired by the current owner.

**80. Consider the following statements regarding the ergosphere:**

1. It is formed by the rotation of a black hole.
2. The objects within the ergosphere cannot remain stationary relative to an observer outside the ergosphere.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**The ergosphere is a region surrounding a rotating black hole**, where space and time are significantly distorted due to the black hole's strong gravitational field.

**The ergosphere is formed by the rotation of a black hole. As the black hole spins, it drags spacetime around with it**, creating a region where space and time are dragged along with the black hole.


**The ergosphere is shaped like a flattened ellipsoid and is centered on the black hole's equatorial plane. The size of the ergosphere depends on the mass and spin of the black hole**, with larger and faster-spinning black holes having larger ergospheres.

**Inside the ergosphere, space and time are dragged along with the black hole at speeds greater than the speed of light. This means that objects within the ergosphere cannot remain stationary relative to an observer outside the ergosphere**, but instead must move in the same direction as the rotating black hole.

**81. Consider the following statements regarding Gum Arabic**

1. It is a natural gum derived from the hardened sap of two species of the Acacia tree.
2. It is soluble in water, edible and used primarily in the food industry and soft-drink industry as a stabiliser.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

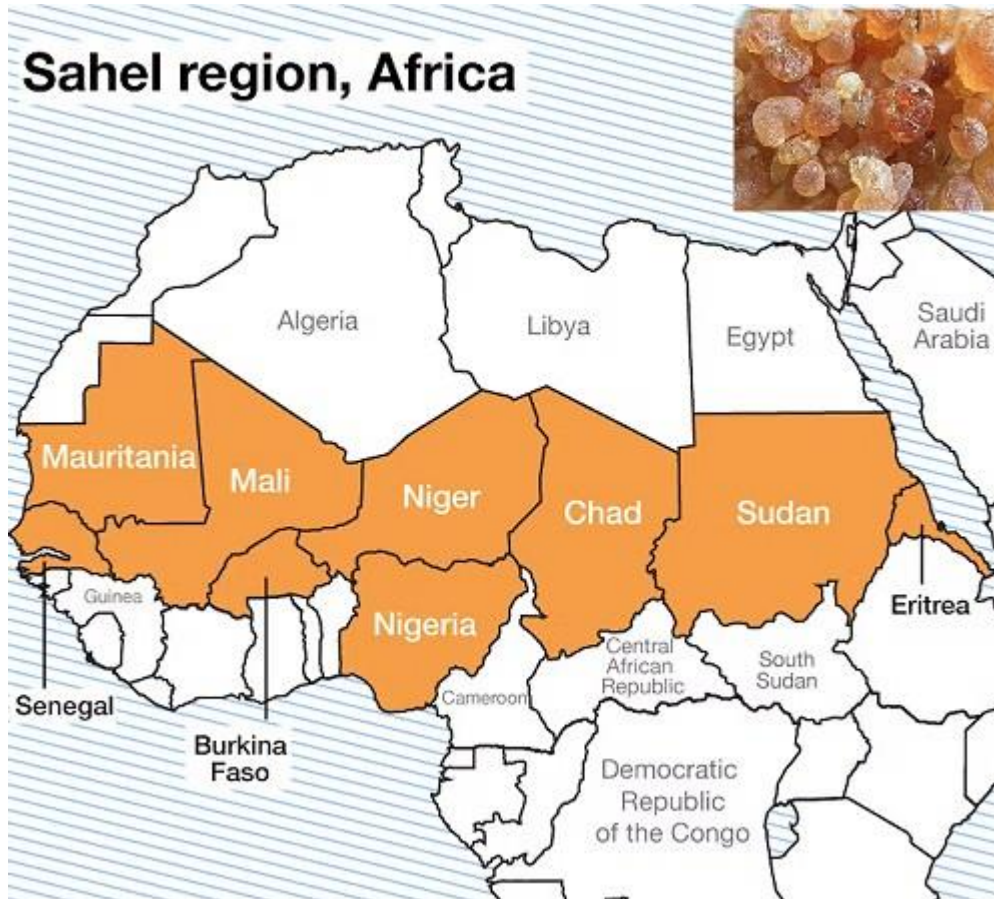
Both the statements are correct.

### Gum Arabic

**Context:** Sudan's eruption into conflict has affected the supplies of gum Arabic across the world.

**Gum arabic:**

- It is a natural gum derived from the hardened sap of two species of the Acacia tree - **Senegalia Senegal** and **Vachellia seyal**.
- The gum is harvested commercially from wild trees, **mostly in Sudan (80%) and throughout the Sahel** (from Senegal to Somalia).
- Gum Arabic first found its way to Europe via Arabic ports, hence the name.
- It is **soluble in water, edible and used primarily in the food industry and soft-drink industry as a stabiliser**.
- It is also used in **printing, paints, glues, cosmetics**, and viscosity control in inks and textile industries.


**82. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley Civilisation**

1. It stretches over an area spanning northeast Afghanistan, much of Pakistan and western and northwestern India.
2. Mohenjodaro is located in present day Afghanistan
3. Kalibangan is located in Haryana

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only ✓
- D. 1 and 3 only

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC):**

- It was a **Bronze Age civilisation** in the **north-western regions** of South Asia, lasting from **3300 BCE to 1300 BCE**.
- It is also known as the **Harappan Civilisation**, after Harappa (now in Pakistan) –

the first of its sites to be excavated early in the 20th century.

- It stretches over an area spanning northeast Afghanistan, much of Pakistan and western and northwestern India.
- It thrived in the **Indus River basins** and along a network of rivers that originally flowed near the ephemeral **Ghaggar-Hakra river** in northwest India and eastern Pakistan.
- The civilisation is noted for its **urban planning**, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage and water supply systems, handicraft techniques (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead and tin).

**Important sites:**




### 83. Consider the following statements regarding Veto Power in UNSC

1. It is a special power given to the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).
2. It prevents the UNSC from making hasty or poorly thought-out decisions that could have negative consequences.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Both the statements are correct.

What is Veto Power?

**Veto power is a special power given to the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), namely China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.** Essentially, it gives these countries the **ability to reject or veto any action by the UNSC** that does not align with their national interests or foreign policy objectives.

- In the United Nations Security Council, decisions are made **with a majority of 9 votes of the 15 Council members' votes**. All decision is rejected if one of the five permanent members of the Security Council **makes use of its veto**


The Need for Veto Power:

- It prevents the UNSC from making hasty or poorly thought-out decisions that could have negative consequences.
- The UN veto has in some ways **saved the UN** as it gives **teeth to P5 nations**. The **League of Nations** failed because **it didn't have the power** to implement its initiatives
- Veto power **gives the P5 members a sense of security** in knowing that their interests will not be overridden by the other members.

84. Consider the following statements regarding Web 3.0

1. It is centralized semantic web.
2. It is driven by blockchain driven and crypto asset friendly platform

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**

Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.

**Web 3.0**


**Web 3.0:** It is **decentralised, privacy-oriented, blockchain-driven and crypto-asset friendly**. It is also known as the **"Semantic Web"**. It allows for more intelligent, context-aware, and personalized interactions between humans and computers. It advocates **decentralized data storage systems**.



**Semantic web allows combining information from various websites to create new and authentic knowledge resources.**

**Comparison of Web 1.0, Web 2.0, and Web 3.0:**

	<b>Web 1.0</b>	<b>Web 2.0</b>	<b>Web 3.0</b>
<b>Period</b>	1989-2005	1999-2012	2006-ongoing
<b>Focus</b>	Content Publishing	User Interaction and Participation	Intelligent Web
<b>User Role</b>	Passive Consumer	Active Participant and Co-Creator	Co-Creator and User of Intelligent Content
<b>Data Access</b>	Read-Only	Read and Write Access	Read, Write and personalized
<b>Technology</b>	HTML	Ajax, RSS, and JavaScript Frameworks	Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, NLP, Ontology
<b>Design</b>	Basic, Static Pages	Interactive, Dynamic Pages	Customizable, User-Centric Pages
<b>Examples</b>	Early websites	Social Media, Blogs, Wikis, Online Collaboration	Virtual Reality, Personalized Search, Intelligent Agents

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**85. Consider the following statements regarding Eco-sensitive Zone**

1. ESZ's are designated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
2. Activities related to tourism are banned in the zone.
3. It is declared under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3



Your Answer :  
 Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**


About Eco-sensitive zone:

	Definition
Eco-sensitive zone (ESZ)	An area around a protected area like a national park or wildlife sanctuary
Purpose	To conserve the biodiversity and ecosystems of protected areas by regulating human activities
Regulations	The government can regulate and restrict certain activities in ESZs through guidelines and laws
Activities	Activities that can be regulated include mining, construction, and tourism
Size	As per National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016), land within 10 km of the boundaries of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries is to be notified as ESZ. However, its size can vary depending on the location and specific needs of the protected area
Notification	ESZs are designated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) (under the Environment Protection Act, 1986)
Importance	ESZs are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance, and integrity and protecting the wildlife of India

**86. Consider the following statements regarding Greenwashing and Blue Washing**

1. Blue washing is term used to describe deceptive marketing that overstates a company's commitment to responsible social practices.
2. Greenwashing involves making an unsubstantiated claim to deceive consumers into believing that a company's products are environmentally friendly

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

 Your Answer :  
 Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

Bluewashing is term used to describe deceptive marketing that overstates a company's commitment to responsible social practices. It can be used interchangeably with the term greenwashing but has a greater focus on economic and community factors.

Greenwashing involves making an unsubstantiated claim to deceive consumers into believing that a company's products are environmentally friendly or have a greater positive environmental impact than they actually do.


**Comparison of Greenwashing and Bluewashing:**

	Greenwashing	Bluewashing
<b>Definition</b>	A marketing tactic used by companies to deceive consumers into believing that their <b>products or services</b> are environmentally friendly or sustainable.	A marketing tactic used by companies to deceive consumers into believing that they are <b>working towards achieving sustainable use and conservation of food systems and water bodies.</b>
<b>Example</b>	A clothing company claiming their clothes are eco-friendly, but still using unsustainable materials and manufacturing practices.	An oil and gas company claiming to be a leader in protecting the ocean, while continuing to engage in deep-sea oil drilling and other activities that harm marine ecosystems.

**87. Consider the following statements regarding The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) is headed by the Drug Controller General of India**

1. It has regulatory control over the import of drugs, approval of new drugs and clinical trials.
2. It is headed by the Drug Controller General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**


The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (HQ: New Delhi) is India's national <b>regulatory</b> body for <b>cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and medical devices.</b>	
<b>Responsibilities</b>	Regulatory control over the <b>import of drugs, approval of new drugs</b> and <b>clinical trials,</b>
<b>Ministry</b>	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
<b>Enabling Legislation</b>	Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 Approval of Drugs, Conduct of Clinical Trials, laying down standards for Drugs, Control over the quality of imported Drugs, Coordination of the activities of State DCOs by providing expert advice; approval of <b>certain licenses as Central License Approving Authority</b>
<b>Key Functions</b>	<b>Grant of licenses of certain specialized categories</b> of critical Drugs such as blood and blood products, Vaccine
<b>Joint Responsibility with State Regulators</b>	
<b>CDSCO is headed by the Drug Controller General of India</b>	

**88. Consider the following statements regarding the principles of Darwin's Theory of Evolution**

1. Individuals within a species have differences or variations.
2. Some of these variations are heritable and can be passed on to offspring

3. Organisms with advantageous variations have a higher chance of surviving and reproducing, passing on these advantageous traits to their offspring.

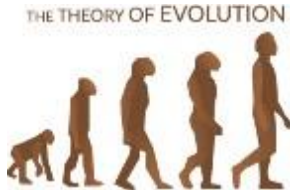
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only  
 B. 3 only  
 C. 1 only  
 D. 1, 2 and 3 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D


### Answer Justification :

Darwin's Theory of Evolution	
<b>Definition</b>	Darwin's theory of evolution is the process by which species of organisms develop and change over time through natural selection.
<b>Principles</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Variation:</b> Individuals within a species have differences or variations.</li> <li>• <b>Inheritance:</b> Some of these variations are heritable and can be passed on to <b>offspring</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Selection:</b> Organisms with advantageous variations have a higher chance of surviving and reproducing, passing on these advantageous traits to their offspring.</li> <li>• <b>Time:</b> Evolution occurs <b>over long periods of time</b>, allowing for gradual changes to accumulate.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Selection</b>	Natural selection is the driving force behind evolution. Organisms with <b>advantageous traits are more likely to survive</b> and reproduce, passing on those traits to their offspring. Over time, this leads to the evolution of new species.
<b>Controversies</b>	Darwin's theory of evolution has been controversial since its introduction. Some <b>religious and cultural beliefs</b> conflict with the idea of evolution.

**Influence**

**Lamarck**, the French naturalist proposed his own theory of evolution before Darwin; Darwin's theory was an extension of **laissez-faire economics**; Darwin was greatly influenced by **Malthus' ideas of competition** in an environment with limited resources.

89. Red Corridor, some time seen in the news, is infamous to

- A. Drug Trafficking
- B. Left Wing Extremism 
- C. Border Management Strategy
- D. None of the above

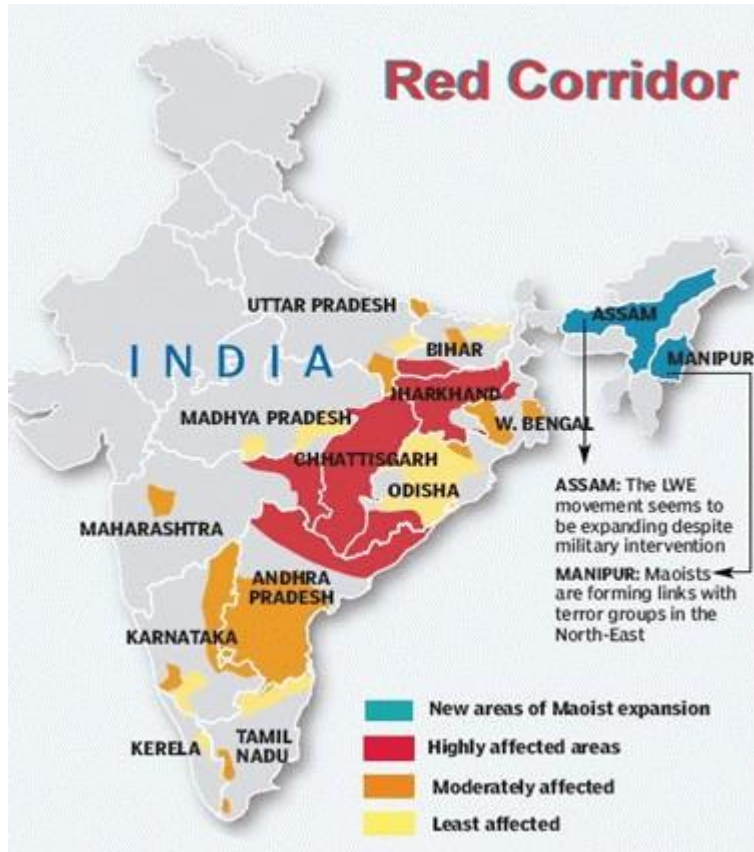
Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

The left-wing extremism (LWE) or Naxal insurgency in India:

- It originated in a **1967** uprising in Naxalbari (West Bengal) by the Communist Party of India (Marxist).
- Naxals are a group of people who believe in the political theory derived from the teachings of the Chinese political leader **Mao Zedong**.



### 90. Consider the following statements regarding Quasars

1. It is only found in galaxies with supermassive black holes.
2. Quasars emits radio waves and ultra violet rays

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

**QUASARS**



Property	Description
<b>Definition</b>	Quasars (short for “quasi-stellar radio source”) are very luminous objects in faraway galaxies that emit jets at radio frequencies
<b>Detection</b>	First detected in the 1960s
<b>Emits</b>	<b>Radio waves, visible light, ultraviolet rays, infrared waves, X-rays, and gamma-rays</b>
<b>Size</b>	Most are <b>larger than our solar system</b> , approximately 1 kiloparsec in width
<b>Location</b>	<b>Only found in galaxies with supermassive black holes that power the bright discs</b>
<b>Formation</b>	As matter <b>falls into the black hole</b> , it emits a tremendous amount of energy, creating a very bright and luminous disc around the black hole. Quasars are formed by the <b>energy emitted by materials swirling around a blackhole</b> right before being sucked into it
<b>Types</b>	<b>Radio-loud:</b> About <b>10% of the overall quasar population</b> with powerful jets that are strong sources of radio-wavelength emission
<b>About Black Hole</b>	<b>Radio-quiet:</b> The majority of quasars (about 90%) lack powerful jets, with relatively weaker radio emission than the radio-loud population
	Point in space where matter is <b>so compressed as to create a gravity field</b> from which even light cannot escape

<https://www.insightsonindia.com/2023/04/27/mission-2023-insights-daily-current-affairs-pib-summary-26-april-2023-2/>

### 91. Consider the following statements

1. Phaethon is an asteroid but it shows comet-like behaviour, by being the source of the annual Geminid meteor shower.
2. An asteroid is a small rocky or metallic body that orbits the Sun, while a comet is a small icy body that also orbits the Sun but is composed of ice, dust, and rock.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Phaethon**

It is classified as an **asteroid** (the first to be discovered via satellite in 1983) and named after the Greek myth of Phaethon, son of the sun god Helios, due to its close approach to Sun. It is blue in colour, which is rare for an asteroid.

**Mystery** Phaethon is an asteroid but it shows comet-like behaviour, by being the source of the annual Geminid meteor shower.




<b>About the Geminid meteor shower</b>	The Geminids are a prolific meteor shower caused by the <b>object 3200 Phaethon</b> , which is thought to be a Palladian asteroid with a “rock comet” orbit. The meteor shower peaks <b>during mid-December</b> each year and is considered to be one of the best and most reliable annual meteor showers.
<b>Asteroid Vs Comet</b>	An asteroid is a <b>small rocky or metallic body</b> that orbits the Sun, while a comet is a <b>small icy body that also orbits the Sun</b> but is composed of ice, dust, and rock. Asteroids are generally <b>solid and inactive</b> , while comets are known for their long tails created by the sublimation of their ice as they approach the Sun.
<b>About Meteor</b>	A meteor, on the other hand, is a small particle, typically a piece of an asteroid or comet, that enters the Earth’s atmosphere and burns up due to the friction with the air. When a meteor enters the Earth’s atmosphere and starts to glow, it is often referred to as a shooting star or meteorite.

## 92. Consider the following statements regarding Article 200 in the Indian Constitution

1. It gives governors the power to either grant assent to a bill, withhold assent or reserve the bill for the president’s consideration in certain cases.
2. The governor may return the bill (if it is not a Money Bill) requesting the House/Houses to reconsider the bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2 

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Both the statements are correct.

Article 200:

- It gives governors the power to either grant assent to a bill, withhold assent or reserve the bill for the president’s consideration in certain cases.
- The governor may return the bill (if it is not a Money Bill) requesting the House/Houses to reconsider the bill.
- If such a bill is passed again by the House/Houses with/without amendment and presented to the governor for assent, **the governor shall not withhold assent.**

**The plea in the SC:** A plea was filed by the Telangana government **seeking directions to the governor** to clear ten bills passed by the state Assembly.




**What are the SC's observations?**

- Article 200 states that the governor must “**as soon as possible**” after the presentation of the bill for assent return the bill for reconsideration to the House/Houses of the state legislature.
- The expression “as soon as possible” has **a significant constitutional intent and must be borne into mind.**

**93. Consider the following statements regarding Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)**

1. Iran and Belarus are the members of the organisation.
2. India is the current chair of SCO
3. India and Pakistan joined the organisation in 2017


Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only 
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C


**Answer Justification :**

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) (est. 2001; HQ: Beijing) is a Eurasian political, economic, international security and defence organization.		
Type	Permanent intergovernmental international organisation	
Need	After the <b>collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991</b> , the then security and economic architecture in the Eurasian region dissolved and <b>new structures</b> had to come up.	
Members	China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan (not Turkmenistan), were the original 'Shanghai Five'. Uzbekistan was included afterwards. India and Pakistan joined the organization in 2017	
Key priorities	Regional non-traditional security; counter-terrorism; Fight against the "three evils" of terrorism, separatism and extremism	
Observers	Iran, Afghanistan, Belarus, and Mongolia	
Current Head	India is the current chair of SCO	
Internal conflicts within SCO	Between India and China; India and Pakistan; Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; Pakistan and Taliban-led Afghanistan; and <b>No Central Asian neighbour</b> has endorsed the Russian invasion of Ukraine.	

#### 94. Consider the following statements regarding Trojan Asteroids

1. Trojan asteroids are a group of asteroids that share Jupiter's orbit around the sun.
2. These asteroids are believed to be ancient remnants from the early days of the solar system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

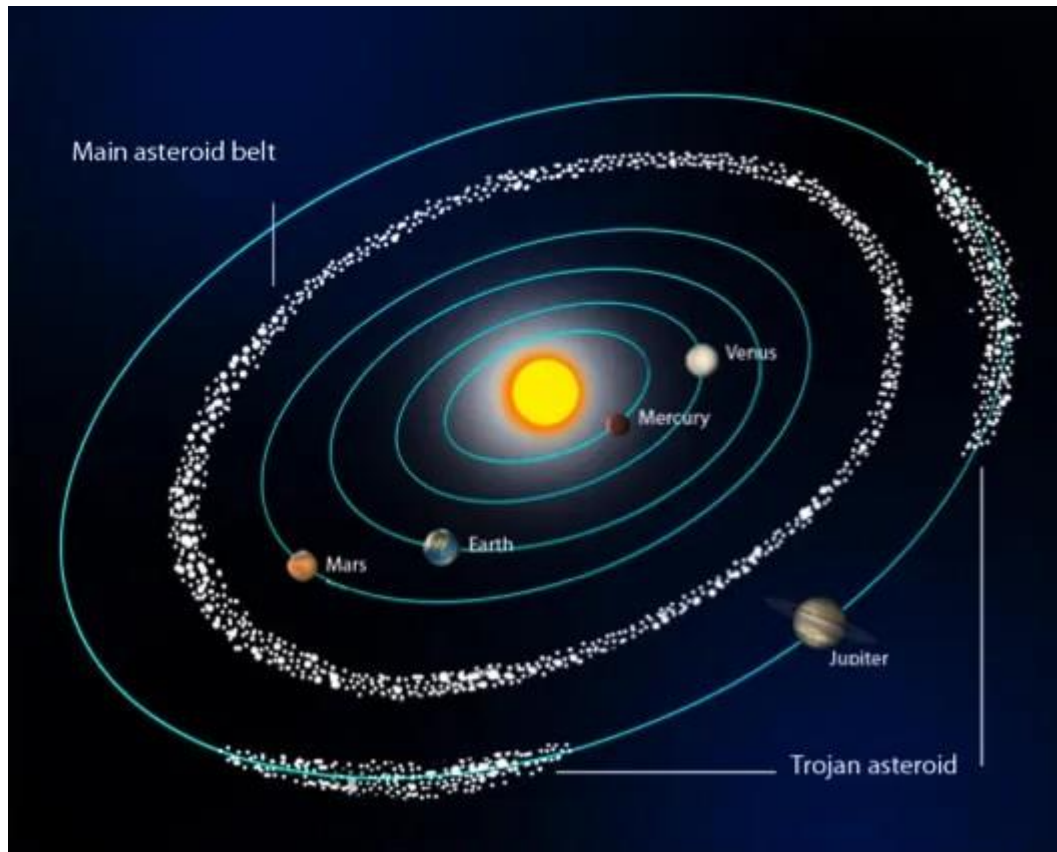
Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Both the statements are correct.

What are Trojan asteroids?

Trojan asteroids are a group of asteroids that share Jupiter's orbit around the sun. There are two groups of Trojan asteroids, the "Greeks," which lead Jupiter in its orbit, and the "Trojans," which follow behind it.




**Significance:** These asteroids are believed to be ancient remnants from the early days of the solar system, and studying them can provide insight into the formation and evolution of the planets. They hold clues to the formation of our solar system as they are gravitationally stable for billions of years.

**95. Which of the following is/are the advantages of Supercritical Carbon Dioxide?**

1. Carbon Sequestration
2. Enhanced oil recovery (EOR) from depleted Oil wells

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

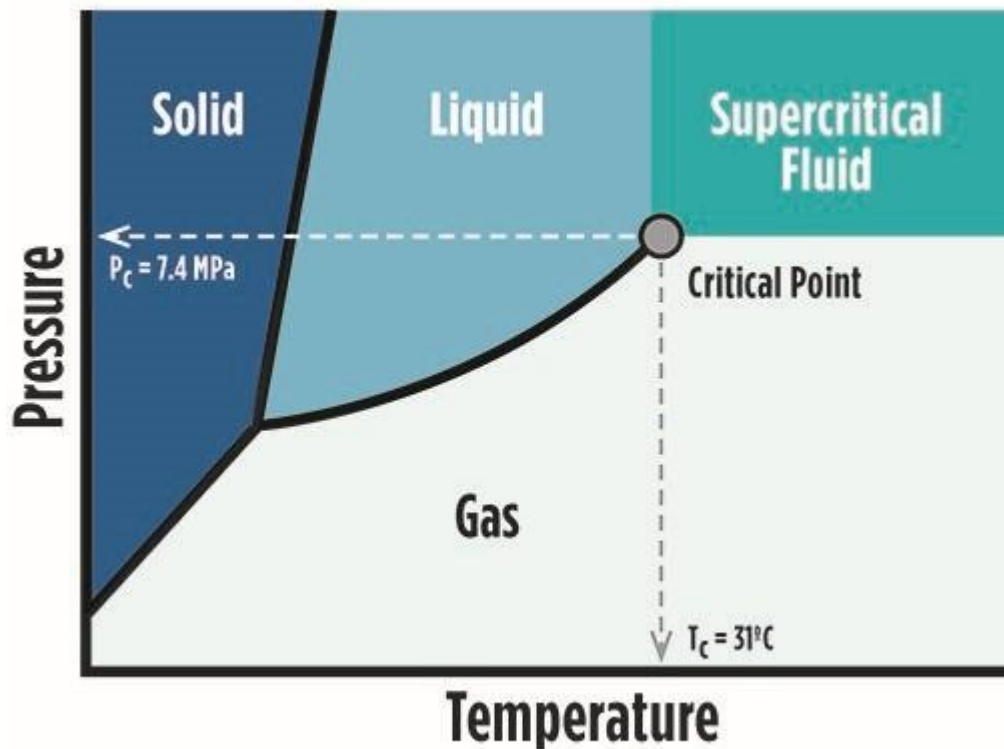
**Answer Justification :**

**What is Supercritical carbon dioxide?**

It is a fluid state of **carbon dioxide** where it is held at or above its critical temperature (31°C)

and critical pressure (73 atm).

**Figure 1:** Phase diagram of CO<sub>2</sub> (T<sub>c</sub>: critical temperature, P<sub>c</sub>: critical pressure).



#### Benefits:

- **Carbon Dioxide Sequestration:** Having properties midway between a gas and a liquid, supercritical carbon dioxide helps in simultaneous carbon dioxide sequestration
- **Enhanced oil recovery (EOR) from depleted Oil wells:** Supercritical carbon dioxide reduces oil viscosity, induces in situ swelling of the oil and thus enhances oil recovery

<https://www.energy.gov/supercritical-co2-tech-team>

#### 96. Consider the following statements

1. Ballistic missiles trace low altitude flight path.
2. Cruise missiles has short to medium range capability.
3. Cruise missiles has high accuracy compared to Ballistic missiles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 1 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Your Answer :



Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

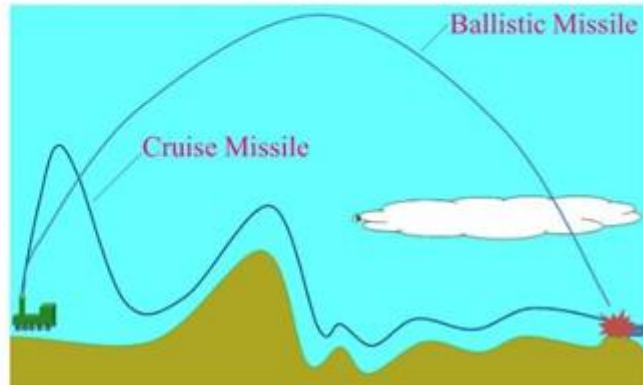


### Pralay missiles

**Context:** Indian Armed Forces plans to acquire around 250 more units of Pralay Quasi-ballistic missiles.

#### What are Quasi-Ballistic Missiles?

A quasi-ballistic missile is a type of missile that combines characteristics of ballistic missiles and cruise missiles. It is designed to follow a ballistic trajectory for part of its flight and then transition to a low-altitude, high-speed cruise trajectory.



Feature	Ballistic Missiles	Quasi-Ballistic Missiles	Cruise Missiles
Flight Path	<b>High-altitude</b> ballistic trajectory	Combines ballistic and low-altitude cruise paths	<b>Low-altitude</b> cruise trajectory
Manoeuvrability	<b>Limited</b>	Can change course mid-flight	<b>High</b>
Propulsion	Solid or liquid rocket motor	Solid or liquid rocket motor	Turbofan or turbojet engines
Range	<b>Long-range</b> capability	<b>Medium-range</b> capability	<b>Short to medium-range</b> capability
Accuracy	Highly accurate in hitting <b>stationary</b> targets	Accurate in hitting moving targets	Accurate in hitting <b>moving and stationary</b> targets
Interception Resistance	<b>Difficult to intercept</b> due to high speed	Can change course to <b>evade missile defence</b>	<b>Can be intercepted</b> by advanced missile defence

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97. Great Pacific Garbage Patch, sometime seen in the news, is infamous for

- A. E-waste
- B. Plastic waste ✓
- C. Oil Spill
- D. None of the above


Your Answer :

Correct Answer : B

**Answer Justification :**


	Details
About	The <b>Great Pacific Garbage Patch</b> (also known as the <b>Pacific Trash Vortex</b> ) is a vast area in the <b>North Pacific Ocean</b> where high concentration of Plastic Debris is present
Location	Pacific Ocean, between <b>Hawaii and California</b>
Size	Roughly <b>1.6 million square kilometres</b> (3 times the size of France)
Divided into	<b>Eastern</b> Garbage Patch (extends from California to Hawaii) and <b>Western</b> Garbage Patch (extends from Hawaii to Japan)
Formation	It is caused by the <b>circular currents of the North Pacific Gyre</b> that trap and concentrate debris in this area.
Plastic Types	Hard plastic, sheet or film, Plastic lines, ropes or fishing nets, Plastic cutlery, single-use carrying bags, plastic water bottles, and more
Ghost Fishing Nets	<b>46% of the total mass found</b> in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is made up of ghost fishing nets (lost or abandoned fishing nets)
Harmful Effects	It Endangers marine life, contaminates food chains, releases toxic chemicals into the ocean, and more
Efforts to mitigate	<b>Ocean Cleanup initiative</b> (an NGO has developed an "Interceptor" that can collect plastic waste from rivers before it reaches the ocean); <b>Project Kaisei</b> (researches on plastic debris); <b>4Ocean</b> (They sell bracelets made from recycled materials and use the proceeds to fund ocean clean-up efforts)
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Plastic Treaty	<b>UN Environment Assembly</b> passed a resolution (in 2022) to <b>end plastic pollution</b> and create the <b>world's first legally binding global plastic pollution treaty</b> by 2024

98. Bhitarkanika National Park, sometime seen in the news, is located in which of the following state?

- A. Odisha 
- B. Telangana
- C. Maharashtra
- D. None of the above

Your Answer :


Correct Answer : A

**Answer Justification :**

### Bhitarkanika National Park

Bhitarkanika National Park is the **second-largest Mangrove ecosystem** in India. It is inundated with waters from rivers **Brahmani, Baitarani, Dhamra and Patasala** forming a unique ecosystem. It is the breeding place for the **Salt Water Crocodiles**. The Gahirmatha Beach which forms the boundary of the sanctuary in the east is the largest **colony of the Olive Ridley Sea Turtles**.

99. Zemithang, sometime seen in the news, is located in

- A. West Bengal
- B. Sikkim
- C. Arunachal Pradesh 
- D. None of the above

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

**About Zemithang:**

Zemithang (in the Pangchen Valley) is a village and the last circle headquarters bordering Bhutan and Tibet. Zemithang means “**sand valley**” and the people of the area are referred to as Pangchenpa, meaning “people who gave up sin”.


**Zemithang or Zimithang, also called Pangchen, is a village and the headquarters of an eponymous circle in the Tawang district of Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh.** It is on the bank of the Nyamjang Chu river, which originates in Tibet and enters India from the north near the locality called Khinzemane.




**100. Consider the following statements regarding Monoclonal Antibodies**

1. They are proteins cloned in the lab to mimic antibodies produced by the immune system to counter an infection.
2. They have their genesis in serum.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Your Answer :

Correct Answer : C

**Answer Justification :**

**Both the statements given above are correct.**

**Monoclonal antibodies are proteins cloned in the lab to mimic antibodies produced by the immune system to counter an infection.** They have their genesis in serum, the colourless constituent of blood that contains antibodies.

**Monoclonal antibodies are used to treat many diseases, including some types of cancer.** To make a monoclonal antibody, researchers first have to identify the right antigen to attack. Finding the right antigens for cancer cells is not always easy, and so far mAbs have proven to be more useful against some cancers than others.