

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

Test – 2 - INDIAN HISTORY - MODERN INDIA – I – ANSWER KEY

1. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Self Explained

2. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Self Explained

3. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

Since the end of the Hastings tenure there was a gradual move towards cautious intervention in Indian social institutions. Evangelicalism, Utilitarianism and free trade thinking have influenced the shift in the policy of the Britishers. Utilitarian's talk of appropriate social engineering and authoritarian reformism. Evangelists argued about the necessity of government intervention to liberate Indians from their religion that were full of superstitions, idolatry and Tyranny of the priests. Free traders too wanted government intervention to free Indian economy from the shackles of tradition to ensure a free flow of trade.

4. **Ans (b)**

Explanation:

- A Grammy Award (originally called Gramophone Award), or Grammy, is an honor awarded by The Recording Academy to recognize outstanding achievement in the mainly English-language music industry. The 58th Grammy Awards were held on February 15, 2016, at the Staples Center in Los Angeles.
- The Cannes Film Festival is an annual film festival held in Cannes, France, which previews new films of all genres, including documentaries, from around the world.
- The Academy Awards, or "Oscars", is an annual American awards ceremony hosted by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) to recognize excellence in cinematic achievements in the United States film industry as assessed by the Academy's voting membership. The 88th Academy Awards ceremony was held at the Dolby Theatre on February 28, 2016 and hosted by Chris Rock.
- The Golden Globe Award is an American accolade bestowed by the 93 members of the Hollywood Foreign Press Association (HFPA) recognizing excellence in film and television, both domestic and foreign.
- The British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) is an independent charity that supports, develops and promotes the art forms of the moving image – film, television and game in the United Kingdom. The 69th British Academy Film Awards, more commonly known as the BAFTAs, were held on 14 February 2016 at the Royal Opera House in London, to honour the best British and international contributions to film in 2015.

5. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Steel Plants of India

- Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with Soviet help. It was incorporated as a limited company in 1964. It was later merged with the state-owned Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).
- Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), in Rourkela, Odisha is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India. It was set up with West German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes in the 1960s. It is operated by Steel Authority of India.
- The Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), located in Bhilai, in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, is India's first and main producer of steel rails, as well as a major producer of wide steel plates and other steel products. It was set up with the help of the USSR in 1955.
- Durgapur Steel Plant is one of the integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited, located in Durgapur, in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal. It was set up with the help of UK.

6. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- Banks Board Bureau is an autonomous body of Union Government of India tasked to improve the governance of Public Sector Banks, recommend selection of chiefs of government owned banks and financial institutions and to help banks in developing strategies and capital raising plans. Vinod Rai is the Chairman of the Mumbai based Bureau. The BBB will be a body of 'eminent' professionals and shall consist of only one government official. It will be six members body with at least 3 former bankers, 2 professionals and secretary, department of financial services representing government.
- The Banks Board Bureau will recommend appointment of directors in public sector banks (PSBs) and advice on ways of raising funds and dealing with issues of stressed assets. BBB will also be a link between the government and banks and will be engaged with banks to evolve strategies for them.
- Give recommendations for appointment of full-time Directors as well as non-Executive Chairman of PSBs.
- Give advice to PSBs in developing differentiated strategies for raising funds through innovative financial methods and instruments and to deal with issues of stressed assets.
- Guide banks on mergers and consolidations.

7. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- Tipu Sultan's zeal for innovation and improvement prompted him to introduce a number of changes in the system of government he inherited from his father. He was one of the first Indian sovereign rulers who applied the western methods to his administration. Each department was put under the charge of a chief assisted by a number of subordinate officers who constituted a Board. The decisions in the department were taken after full discussion where members enjoyed the right to dissent. The decisions were taken by a majority of votes and the minutes of the meetings were recorded.
- His mind was free from Eastern apathy or Eastern conservatism. He was eager to learn and showed proper appreciation of the Western sciences and Western political philosophy. He actively supported the proposal of the French soldiers at Seringapatnam to set up a Jacobin Club in 1797. He is also reported to have planted the "Tree of Liberty" at Seringa Patnam, enrolled himself as a member of the Jacobin Club and allowed himself to be called Citizen Tipu.
- He assumed the title of Padshah, issued coins in his name, had Arabic names substituted for Hindu ones in the cyclic years and months and issued a new calendar.

8. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Following are the causes for the failure of the French in establishing empire in India:

1. **French Continental Preoccupation:** It has more continental ambitions to fight for its natural frontiers and this constrained her resources. France cared more for a few hundred square miles of territory on her frontier to bigger stakes in North America and India. But England's ambition was mainly colonial and in this single-minded objective she came off with flying colours.
2. **Different systems of Government in England and France:** The French government was despotic and depended on the personality of the monarch. England on the other hand was ruled by enlightened oligarchy. England witnessed constitutional set-up reducing the British realm in to a sort of crowned republic.
3. **Differences in the Organization of the two companies:** The French Company was the department of the state. Its directors were nominated by the King from the shareholders. The shareholders rarely met and the company was managed by the state. It was ill equipped to support the ambitions of the Dupleix. English company was financially sound independent Commercial Corporation with the less interference of the State in its day to day affairs.

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4. Role of Navy: Superior maritime strength of British proved to be its most powerful weapon in the struggle for colonial supremacy.
5. **Impact of English successes in Bengal:** It has enhanced the prestige of the Company and also placed at its disposal the vast resources in wealth and manpower of Bengal.
6. Neither Alexander the Great nor Napoleon could have won the empire of India by starting from Pondicherry as a base and contending with the power which held Bengal and command of the sea. Dupleix made a cardinal blunder in looking for the key of India in Madras, Clive sought and found it in Bengal.
7. **Able leadership:** The superior political leadership and military generalship of the English in India stand in contrasting to that of the French. English were successful in procuring the services of capable commanders and very many servants far superior to any of the subordinates of Dupleix and Bussy.

9. Ans (b)

Explanation:

- The real beginning of Western education in India can be dated from the Charter Act of 1813, which not only allowed the missionaries to travel to India, but provided for the allocation of 100,000 rupees per year for 2 specific purposes: first, encouragement of the learned natives of India and the revival of and improvement of literature; secondly, the promotion of knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of that country.
- In 1835, Macaulay has issued his famous minute on Indian education, which became the blueprint for the introduction of English education in India. Later English education act has recommended the education in European literature and sciences through the medium of English language. The major feature of this education system was downward filtration policy. It was not meant for the masses, but for the rich, the learned. Once these men were trained, they could act as teachers and through them elementary education would percolate downward through regional languages, at much less public expenditure.
- Charles Wood's Education Dispatch, 1854 shifted away from the downward filtration policy as it recommended the extension of vernacular education at elementary level.

10. Ans (b)

Explanation: The Sanjay National Park is located in the Sidhi District and Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh state in India. It is a part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. After Madhya Pradesh was divided in 2000, a large part of the then Sanjay National Park went to Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh government renamed this forest area, with an area of 1440 km² falling under its jurisdiction, as Guru Ghasidas National Park.

11. Ans (c)

Explanation:

- Though absolute ownership of the land is vested with monarchy, zamindars have given the ownership rights till they fail to collect the rental income as per the settlement. They can bequeath their property to their heirs.
- Sun-set law of Permanent settlement emphasizes upon the strict payment of revenue to the State otherwise they lose the ownership of the land and lead to sale of zamindari.
- Initially it was successful in collecting the revenue but later due to stringent sun-set laws, sub-infeudation, the state has proved to be great loser in financial terms. Most of the landlords did not take any interest in the improvements of the land but were merely interested in extracting the maximum possible rent from the ryot. The cultivator being under the constant fear of ejectment, had no incentive to improve the land.

12. Ans (c)

Explanation:

- Bentinck engaged in an extensive range of cost-cutting measures through efficient financial management. His modernizing projects included a policy of westernization, influenced by the Utilitarianism of Jeremy Bentham and James Mill.

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- Reforming the court system, he made English, rather than Persian, the language of the higher courts and encouraged western-style education for Indians to provide more educated Indians for service in the British bureaucracy. He abolished the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit and transferred these duties to the magistrates and collectors.
- William Bentinck has followed the policy of the non-interference in the affairs of the Indian states.

13. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:

Katni in Madhya Pradesh will have India's longest railway bridge, 14 km on the up line, almost three and half times longer than Vembanad Rail Bridge in Kerala.

14. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:

- Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was designed to better control the vernacular press and to empower the Government with more effective means of punishing and repressing seditious writings. It was on the background of growth of vernacular press on an unprecedented scale since 1857 and its criticism towards government's policies have been increased. To control the criticism made by vernacular press on famine, imperial durbar, this Act was introduced.
- This Act empowered a District Magistrate to call upon the printer and the publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond undertaking not to publish anything likely to incite feelings of disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes and religions among Her Majesty's subjects.
- The Licensing Regulations, 1823 required every printer and publisher to obtain a license for starting a press or using it. These regulations were later repealed by the Charles Metcalfe through the Liberation of the Indian Press, 1835 which required a printer and publisher to make a declaration giving a true and precise account of the premises of publication.

15. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: Self Explained

16. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: Tiger Reserves

- Indravati National Park is the finest and most famous wildlife park of Chhattisgarh. Indravati National Park is located in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh. The Park derives its name from the Indravati River, which flows from east to west and forms the northern boundary of the reserve with the Indian state of Maharashtra.
- Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the popular national parks in India located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Kanha Tiger Reserve, also called Kanha National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh
- Panna National Park is a national park located in Panna and Chhatarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh in India.

17. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Causes of the failure of the revolt:

1. The revolt of 1857 was mainly feudal in character. The feudal elements of Oudh, Rohilkhand and some other parts of Northern India led the rebellion; other feudal princes like the Raja of Patiala, Jhind, Gwalior, Hyderabad helped in its suppression.
2. The revolt was poorly organized. The leaders of the Revolt were not lacking in bravery, but were deficient in experience, organizing ability and concerted operations. Surprise attacks and guerilla tactics could not win them their lost independence.

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3. The revolt was localized, restricted and poorly organized. The Bombay and the Madras armies remained loyal. India south of the Nerbada was very little disturbed. Sind and Rajasthan remained quiet and Nepal's help proved of great avail in the suppression of the Revolt.
4. The resources in terms of arms, ammunition and troops of the British Empire were far superior to those of the rebels. British has ended its wars in Crimea and China and were able to pour more number of troops into India from all parts of the world.
5. The rebels had no common ideal before them except the anti-foreign sentiments. The peasants and the inferior castes showed no active sympathies to the rebels.
6. The East India Company was fortunate in having the services of men of exceptional abilities in the Lawrence brothers, Nicholson, Outram etc.

18. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: 1773 Regulating Act established Supreme Court at Calcutta.

19. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:

- Prithvi is a tactical surface-to-surface short-range ballistic missile (SRBM) developed by DRDO of India under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP). It is deployed by India's Strategic Forces Command.
- The Prithvi missile project encompassed developing three variants for use by the Indian Army, Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy.

20. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Thermal Power Stations

- Korba Super Thermal Power Plant is located at Jamnoli in Korba district in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh.
- Talcher Thermal Power Station is located in Talcher sub-division of Angul district in the Indian state of Odisha.
- Raichur Thermal Power Station (RTPS) is a coal-fired electric power station located in the Raichur district of the state of Karnataka, India.
- Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant is located at Amlai railway station on Bilaspur-Katni section of SE Railway. It is situated at Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh, India.

21. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Swachh Survekshan

- The Union Ministry of Urban Development commissioned an extensive survey to study the progress of the Swachh Bharat Mission and to rank 73 cities on sanitation and cleanliness. The survey was conducted by the Quality Council of India (QCI) and was named Swachh Sarvekshan.
- Mysore tops the list followed by Chandigarh and Trichirapalli. Dhanbad captured the last rank.

22. **Ans (a)**

Explanation - The Asiatic Society was founded by Sir William Jones on 15 January 1784 at the Fort William in Calcutta.

23. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Arms transfer report: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent international institute in Sweden, dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public. The report titled Trends in International Arms Transfers. As per this report, India has yet again emerged as the world's largest importer of arms, with Russia being the

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top supplier garnering 70% of the Indian market. India was the world's largest importer of weapons and military equipment in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

24. Ans (a)

Explanation:

- INS Arihant is the lead ship of India's Arihant class of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines. The 6,000 tonne vessel was built under the Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) project at the Ship Building Centre in the port city of Visakhapatnam. After fitting out and extensive sea trials, on 23 February 2016, she was confirmed as ready for operations,[9][10] and was quietly commissioned in August 2016.
- INS Arihant is to be the first of the expected five in the class of submarines designed and constructed as a part of the Indian Navy's secretive Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) project. The Arihant-class submarines are reported to be based on the Akula-class submarine. Their crew will have the opportunity to train on INS Chakra, an Akula-class submarine, which the Indian Navy leased from Russia.

25. Ans (c)

Explanation: Chhattisgarh

- Chhattisgarh has been listed under the 5th Schedule for the welfare of tribal people
- As per 94th Amendment to the Indian Constitution, Council of ministers of Chhattisgarh must include a Minister for Tribal Welfare

26. Ans (c)

Explanation: Phule was bestowed with the title of Mahatma on 11 May 1888 by another social reformer from Bombay, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandeekar.

27. Ans (c)

Explanation: Digital State - President Pranab Mukherjee declared the State of Kerala, the first digital one in the country. The State has a mobile tele-density of 95 per cent and Internet covered over 60 per cent of the population. With broadband connectivity in every grama panchayat, Kerala has emerged a truly digital State. Kerala now had over 600 e-governance applications covering almost all departments, and delivering e-services. Kerala is the first Indian state to successfully link its villages with broadband connectivity under the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) programme.

28. Ans (a)

Explanation: Folk Dances

- Panthi is a folk dance of the Satnami community of Chhattisgarh and bears religious overtones.
- Saila dance is a stick-dance that is popular in many regions of Chhattisgarh. Mostly it is famous among the people of Sarguja, Chhindwara and Baitul districts. But in these places, Saila is known by Danda Nach or Dandar Pate.
- Garba is customarily performed by women, the dance involves circular patterns of movement and rhythmic clapping. It popularly performed during Navratri at Gujarat.
- Bayalata is a form of Yakshagana found in southern Indian region of Karnataka featuring stories from Indian epic poetry and the Puranas rendered as dance and drama.

29. Ans (a)

Explanation: Playing it My Way

Playing It My Way is the autobiography of former Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar. It entered the Limca Book of Records for being the best-selling adult hardback across both fiction and non-fiction categories.

30. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Self Explained

31. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: Subsidiary Alliance is a system of ruling a dominated nation. Lord Richard Wellesley introduced it in India in the 19th century.

The main principles of a subsidiary alliance were:

- An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept British forces in his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.
- The ruler would accept a British people in his state.
- Such a ruler would not form an alliance with any other power, nor would he declare war against any power without the permission of the British.
- The ruler would not employ any Europeans other than the British, and if he were already doing so, he would dismiss them.
- In case of a conflict with any other state, the British would decide what to do, and he would accept their solution.
- The ruler would acknowledge the East India Company as the power in India.
- In return for the ruler accepting its conditions, the Company undertook to protect the state from external dangers and internal disorders.
- If the Indian rulers failed to make the payments required by the alliance, then part of their territory was to be taken away as a penalty.
- The system also allowed the British to maintain large army at expenses of local ruler

32. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: INDIGO, or IndIGO (Indian Initiative in Gravitational-wave Observations) is a consortium of Indian gravitational-wave physicists. This is an initiative to set up advanced experimental facilities for a multi-institutional observatory project in gravitational-wave astronomy. IndIGO is the Indian partner (along with the LIGO Laboratory in USA) in planning the LIGO-India project.

33. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Project Sunrise

In February 2016, the Union Ministry of Health and Family welfare has launched a new initiative "Project Sunrise" to tackle the increasing HIV prevalence in the North-Eastern states. The AIDS prevention special project aims to diagnose 90 per cent of such drug addicts with HIV and put them under treatment by 2020.

34. **Ans (c)**

Explanation.

1. Warren Hastings – First Governor General of Bengal.
2. William Bentinck – First Governor General of India.

35. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Intellectual Property Index

India has ranked 37th out of 38 countries for its intellectual property rights environment in the annual Intellectual Property Index released by the United States Chamber of Commerce (USCC). The index is based on 30 parameters (each having one point) fixed by US Chamber's Global Intellectual Property Centre (GIPC).

36. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: Trans Pacific Partnership

- Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) is a trade agreement among twelve of the Pacific Rim countries—notably not including China and India. The finalized proposal was signed on 4 February 2016 in Auckland, New Zealand, concluding seven years of

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negotiations. It is currently awaiting ratification to enter into force. The TPP contains measures to lower both non-tariff and tariff barriers to trade, and establish an investor-state dispute settlement mechanism.

- It involves 12 countries: the US, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Chile and Peru.

37. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Self Explained

38. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others.

39. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Battle of Plassey - Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah

40. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: NAQI - National Air Quality Index (AQI) launched by the Environment Ministry is a huge initiative under 'Swachh Bharat'. AQI is to act as 'One Number- One Colour-One Description' to judge the Air Quality for Common Man. The proposed AQI will consider eight pollutants (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃, NH₃, and Pb) for which short-term (up to 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed. There are six AQI categories, namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe.

| AQI Category (Range) | PM ₁₀ 24-hr | PM _{2.5} 24-hr | NO ₂ 24-hr | O ₃ 8-hr | CO 8-hr (mg/m ³) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Good (0-50) | 0-50 | 0-30 | 0-40 | 0-50 | 0-1.0 |
| Satisfactory (51-100) | 51-100 | 31-60 | 41-80 | 51-100 | 1.1-2.0 |
| Moderately polluted (101-200) | 101-250 | 61-90 | 81-180 | 101-168 | 2.1-10 |
| Poor (201-300) | 251-350 | 91-120 | 181-280 | 169-208 | 10-17 |
| Very poor (301-400) | 351-430 | 121-250 | 281-400 | 209-748* | 17-34 |
| Severe (401-500) | 430+ | 250+ | 400+ | 748+* | 34+ |

41. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Zika virus (ZIKV) is a member of the virus family Flaviviridae. It is spread by daytime-active Aedes mosquitoes, such as A. aegypti and A. Albopictus. Its name comes from the Zika Forest of Uganda, where the virus was first isolated in 1947. Zika virus is related to the dengue, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and West Nile viruses. Zika can also spread from a pregnant woman to her fetus. This can result in microcephaly, severe brain malformations, and other birth defects. Zika infections in adults may result rarely in Guillain-Barré syndrome. As of early 2016, a widespread outbreak of Zika was ongoing, primarily in the Americas. The outbreak began in April 2015 in Brazil, and has spread to other countries in South America, Central America, North America, and the Caribbean. The Zika virus reached Singapore and Malaysia in Aug 2016. In February 2016, the WHO declared the cluster of microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome cases reported in Brazil – strongly suspected to be associated with the Zika outbreak – a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

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42. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- An advance pricing agreement (APA) is an ahead-of-time agreement between a taxpayer and a tax authority on an appropriate transfer pricing methodology (TPM) for a set of transactions at issue over a fixed period of time (called "Covered Transactions").
- APAs can be one-sided, two-sided, or bilateral. An independent APA concern an agreement between a taxpayer and a solitary tax authority. Two-sided or multilateral APAs occupy connected taxpayers and more than one tax authority, present by joint agreements between the applicable government capable authorities.

43. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC)

- The Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage is a 1963 treaty that governs issues of liability in cases of nuclear accident. The CSC was adopted on 12 September 1997, together with the Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, and entered into force on 15 April 2015. The depository is the International Atomic Energy Agency
- India has ratified Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC), 1997 which sets parameters on a nuclear operator's financial liability. In this regard, India has submitted the Instrument of Ratification of the CSC to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- It will Facilitate and boost India's nuclear commerce with international partners and Contribute to strengthen an international convention and global nuclear liability regime.
- India had also passed its own domestic nuclear liability law, the Civil Law for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act in 2010.

44. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Charles Cornwallis is known as the 'Father of Civil Service in India'. He introduced Covenanted Civil Services (higher civil services) and Uncovenanted Civil Services (lower civil services).

45. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Self Explained

46. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Cartaz was a naval trade license or pass issued by the Portuguese in the Indian ocean during the sixteenth century, under the rule of the Portuguese empire. It shared similarities with the British navicert system of 1939-45. The licensing of vessels by the Portuguese was initiated by Prince Henry the Navigator in 1443.

47. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Zamindari System

Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.

Also known as Permanent Settlement System.

Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.

The realized amount would be divided into 11 parts. 1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belongs to East India Company.

48. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- The PMFBY is a new crop insurance scheme launched by the government which is aimed to take forward the crop insurance scheme that was present. It will make it easier for the farmers to avail crop insurance and coverage.

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- The crops that will be considered eligible for crop insurance under this scheme are:
 1. Horticultural crops
 2. Commercial crops
 3. Rabi Crops
 4. Kharif Crops
- Each of them will be eligible for a different premium rate. The Kharif crop for example, will be given a 2% premium rate. On the other hand, 1.5% premium will have to be given on the Rabi crops. While on other hand, the horticultural and agricultural crops have a 5% insurance premium levied on them.
- The rest of the premium rates will be shared equally by the central and state governments.
- At present, only 23 % of cropped area in India have access to insurance. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Scheme envisages to cover 50 % of the area. Currently, farmers pay around as high as 15 % of the sum insured as premium under the existing National Agricultural Insurance scheme and the modified National Agricultural Insurance scheme. The new scheme will replace all these existing crop insurance schemes.
- Apart from lowering premiums, there will be no capping on the sum insured by the farmers. This scheme promises to provide prompt and easy settlement of claims through the use of technology like GPS, smart phones, remote sensing and drones to access actual crop damage. The claim amount will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the farmers.
- The scheme also provides for coverage of post harvest losses and localised crop losses like hailstones. The other benefit of the scheme could be that banks will be willing to lend more to farmers as the risk of lending to them will reduce due to insurance.

49. Ans (b)

Explanation: Domestic Content Requirement

- World Trade Organisation (WTO) panel found that the domestic content requirement imposed under India's national solar programme is inconsistent with its treaty obligations under the global trading regime.
- India's national solar programme, which was launched in 2010, aims to "establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible". To incentivise the production of solar energy within the country, the government under the programme agrees to enter into long-term power purchase agreements with solar power producers, effectively "guaranteeing" the sale of the energy produced and the price that such a solar power producer could obtain. Thereafter, it would sell such energy through distribution utilities to the ultimate consumer. However, a solar power producer, to be eligible to participate under the programme, is required compulsorily to use certain domestically sourced inputs, namely solar cells and modules for certain types of solar projects. In other words, unless a solar power producer satisfies this domestic content requirement, the government will not 'guarantee' the purchase of the energy produced.
- US Trade Representative has filed a complaint at World Trade Organization challenging India's domestic content requirements in Phase II of this Mission, citing discrimination against US exports and that industry in US which has invested hugely will be at loss.

50. Ans (d)

Explanation: Border States of Chhattisgarh

Shares Border with seven states – Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra.

51. Ans (c)

Explanation: Satyashodhak Samaj is a society established by Jyotirao Phule [Jyotiba Phule] in Maharashtra, India, on 24 September 1873. Its purpose is to liberate the Shudra and Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.

52. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal King Shah Alam II.
- The British victory at Buxar had "at one fell swoop, disposed of the three main scions of Moghul power in Upper India. Mir Kasim [Qasim] disappeared into an impoverished obscurity. Shah Alam realigned himself with the British, and Shah Shuja [Shuja-ud-Daula] fled west hotly pursued by the victors. The whole Ganges valley lay at the Company's mercy; Shah Shuja eventually surrendered; henceforth Company troops became the power-brokers throughout Oudh as well as Bihar".

53. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: The Akali movement or the Gurdwara Reform Movement was a campaign to bring reform in the gurdwaras (the Sikh places of worship) in India during the early 1920s. The movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925, which placed all the historical Sikh shrines in India under the control of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC). The Akalis also participated in the Indian independence movement against the British Government, and supported the non-cooperation movement against them.

54. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: BGR 34

- The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) Govt. of India, has developed a novel technology to help maintain normal blood glucose level with scientific authenticity.
- The research team comprising of eminent scientists and doctors of CSIR-NBRI & CSIR-CIMAP have developed "BGR-34", a blood glucose regulator, providing highly effective, safe & affordable healthcare to the suffering masses. It maintains normal blood glucose levels, relieves diabetic symptoms and reduces chances of complications & imparting a good quality of life in the patients with high blood sugar levels / diabetes mellitus.
 - BGR34 is an acronym for
 - B:Blood
 - G:Glucose
 - R: Regulator
 - 34: 34 active ingredients

55. **Ans (d)**

Explanation

- Before the Meerut incident, there were rumblings of resentment in various cantonments – 19th Native infantry at Berhampur; 34th infantry (Mangal Pandey) and 7th Oudh Regiment defying their officers.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar was not the self made leader but forced leader. As he himself was not aware of situation during the revolt.
- Not everybody has the same aim. Each and every class or section of the society has different perspectives to fight against the colonial forces. Peasants wanted evade the high taxes. Zamindars interested in retaining their lost lands and status. Princes fighting for their continuation in their thrones.

56. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: GI Tags

- A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. In order to function as a GI, a sign must identify a product as originating in a given place.

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- A GI tag can be issued for agricultural, natural or manufactured goods that have a given quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to its geographical origin.
- India, as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 has come into force with effect from 15th September 2003. Darjeeling Tea was the first Indian product to get the geographical indication tag. In 2004, the famous beverage got the recognition.
- Seven years after an application was made to get the 'Geographical Indication' tag for Indian basmati rice grown in certain States, the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) cleared the decks for issuing the tag in February 2016.
- The Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) has directed the assistant registrar of the Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai, to proceed with registration of a geographical indication (GI) tag for Basmati rice according to the geographical demarcation conducted by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).
- This means seven north Indian Basmati rice-producing states like Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and parts of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir will get the GI tag.

57. Ans (d)

Explanation: Followings are the major consequences of the revolt of 1857:

- The policy of annexation and expansion of British Empire in India ended. British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the Native princes.
- The Company rule was abolished and through the 'Queen's Proclamation' on November 1, 1858 the direct responsibility for administration of India was assumed by the British Crown.
- The Indian states were henceforth to recognize the paramountcy of the British Crown.
- The Army was thoroughly reorganized and British military policy came to be dominated by the idea of 'division and counterpoise'
- Racial hatred and suspicion between the Indian and the English was aggravated.
- Development of Governance from 1858 such as 1861 Act and 1892 Act.

58. Ans (a)

- The doctrine of Lapse introduced by the Lord Dalhousie imply that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory. One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).
- In 1856, the Company also took over the Awadh by adding an argument that British were obliged by duty to take over Awadh in order to free the people from the 'misgovernment' of the Nawab.

59. Ans (a)

Explanation:

- In the East India Company territories, the Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munroe and Captain Reed first in Madras presidency. It was later extended to Bombay, Parts of Bengal, Assam, Coorg etc. This system was exactly opposite to the Zamindari system. In this system, peasants were given the ownership and proprietorship and they would make direct payment to state as 55% of produce. In Bombay, Madras, Assam and Burma the Zamindar usually did not have a position as a middleman between the government and the farmer.
- But the system was such that whatever government calculated was faulty and exploitive. Thus, excessive rate of revenue made the agriculture unprofitable. Then, the ways of collecting revenue were so harsh and rigid that the peasants would like to handover their ryots to some money lenders. It is not that uniformly all the tillers were recognized as proprietors.
- Under the Ryotwari settlement system, the company recognized mirasidars as the sole proprietors of land, dismissing tenants' rights completely. Only in villages where no mirasidars system existed, were the villagers holding permanent occupancy rights

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recognized as landholders responsible for the payment of land revenue. The impacts were more visible such as the supply side of land increased and land prices fell Interest rates increased. The rates were so high that the cultivator was at best could pay only interest.

60. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- Lord Cornwallis has introduced both the Permanent Settlement system and the separation of the revenue administration from the judicial administration.
- Clive to reduce the misuse of the Company's *dastak* system, he had formed a Society of Trade with monopoly of trade in Salt, Betelnut and Tobacco. All the production and import of these goods into Bengal was purchased by this Society and then sold at the selected centres to the retailers. The profits from this trade were to go to the superior servants of the Company on a graduated scale.
- The evils of private trade had raised the prices of ordinary commodities of life and the people of Bengal suffered. Clive sought to abolish plunder by the individual servants of the Company only to put the plundering activities of the Company's servants on a collective basis.

61. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Nil Darpan is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858–1859. The play was published from Dhaka in 1860, under a pseudonym of the author. The play was essential to Nilbidraha, better known as the Indigo revolt of February–March 1859 in Bengal, when farmers refused to sow indigo in their fields to protest against exploitative farming under the British Raj.

62. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: Aditya-L1 is a spacecraft whose mission is to study the Sun. It has been designed and will be built in collaboration between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and various Indian research organizations and will be launched by ISRO around 2019-2020. This will be the first Indian space mission to study the Sun, and also the first Indian mission to be placed at Lagrangian point L1 -- far away from the Earth from where continuous solar observations are possible. Only NASA and ESA have successfully placed satellites at the L1 point as of date.

63. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Trade Facilitation

- In December 2013, WTO members concluded negotiations on a Trade Facilitation Agreement at the Bali Ministerial Conference, as part of a wider "Bali Package". The Trade Facilitation Agreement contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.
- The Trade Facilitation Agreement has three sections:
- Section I contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.
- Section II contains special and differential treatment (SDT) provisions that allow developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) to determine when they will implement individual provisions of the Agreement and to identify provisions that they will only be able to implement upon the receipt of technical assistance and support for capacity building.
- Section III contains provisions that establish a permanent committee on trade facilitation at the WTO, require members to have a national committee to facilitate domestic coordination and implementation of the provisions of the Agreement.
- The Union Cabinet has approved a proposal to notify the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Decision in this regard was taken by Union

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Cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi as per India's consonance of 'ease of doing business' initiative.

64. Ans (a)

Explanation:

- In the nineteenth century a new world of popular art developed in many of the cities of India. In Bengal, around the pilgrimage centre of the temple of Kalighat, local village scroll painters (called patuas) and potters (called kumors in eastern India and kumhars in north India) began developing a new style of art.
- Before the nineteenth century, the village patuas and kumors had worked on mythological themes and produced images of gods and goddesses. On shifting to Kalighat, they continued to paint these religious images. In fact, what is specially to be noted in these early Kalighat paintings is the use of a bold, deliberately non-realistic style, where the figures emerge large and powerful, with a minimum of lines, detail and colours.

65. Ans (d)

- The major cause of all the civil rebellions taken as a whole was the rapid changes the British introduced in the economy, administration and land revenue system. These changes led to the disruption of the agrarian society causing prolonged and widespread suffering among its constituents.
- Thousands of poligars and zamindars lost their control over their land and its revenues either due to extinction of their rights by the colonial state or by the forced sale of their rights over land because of their inability to meet the exorbitant land revenue demanded.
- Increasing demands for land revenue forced large number of peasants into growing indebtedness.
- The new courts and legal system gave a fillip to the dispossessors of land and encouraged the rich to oppress the poor.
- The ruin of Indian handicraft industries as a result of free trade and levy of discriminatory tariffs against Indian goods in Britain pauperized millions of artisans.
- The scholarly and priestly classes also fear of losing the patronage from the traditional landed and bureaucratic elite.
- Like any other people, the Indian people too felt humiliated at being under a foreigner's heel.

66. Ans (d)

RURBAN Mission

- The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is a scheme launched by Government of India in February 2016 to deliver integrated project based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include development of economic activities and skill development. The preferred mode of delivery is through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) while using various scheme funds for financing.
- The Mission aims at development of rural growth clusters which have latent potential for growth, in all States and Union Territories (UTs), which would trigger overall development in the region. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of Smart Villages.
- It will be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- A predecessor to SPMRM was the Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), announced in 2003, aimed at Provision of urban amenities and livelihood opportunities in rural areas to bridge the rural urban divide thereby reducing the migration from rural to urban areas. PURA was for holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth center in a Panchayat (or group of Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) by providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas

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67. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Gatimann Express

Gatimaan Express is an Indian first semi high speed train that runs between Delhi and Agra in India. It operates at a max speed of 160 km/h (99 mph) and is the fastest train in India.

68. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

- 'Pandita Ramabai' was a social worker, scholar and a champion of women's' rights, freedom and education. 'Pandita' was the title bestowed on her excellent command over Sanskrit at a very young age.
- She founded 'Arya Mahila Samaj' to serve the cause of women. She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission. This was referred to Queen Victoria. As a result of this a movement for medical education for women was launched in Lady Dufferin College and later she accepted the Christian faith.
- On return to India in 1889, Ramabai established 'Sharada Sadan'. The objectives were:
 - a) To prepare women as efficient citizens of the society.
 - b) To maintain Indianness instead of copying the West.
 - c) To make the Ashram a real home for the destitute.

69. **Ans (b)**

Explanation: Sahodarn Ayyaippan believed in Jati Venda, Matham Venda, Daivam Venda Manushyanu (No Caste, No Religion, No God for Human-beings). Despite such atheism, he nevertheless had deep respect for the Guru.

70. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:

1. The mentioned terms in the question are different varieties of cloth produced in India. They were printed cotton cloths called chintz, cossaes (orkhassa) and bandanna.
2. Chintz is derived from the Hindi word chhint, a cloth with small and colourful flowery designs. From the 1680s there started a craze for printed Indian cotton textiles in England and Europe mainly for their exquisite floral designs, fine texture and relative cheapness. Rich people of England including the Queen herself wore clothes of Indian fabric.
3. Similarly, the word bandanna now refers to any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head. Originally, the term derived from the word "bandhna" (Hindi for tying), and referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dying.

71. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Anti-radiation missile

- A missile designed to detect and home in on an enemy radio emission source. Typically, these are designed for use against enemy radar, although jammers and even radios used for communications can also be targeted in this manner.
- India's Defence Research and Development Organisation is developing an advanced anti-radiation missile. The range of the missile is believed to be 100–125 km and it will be mounted on the combat aircraft of the IAF such as Sukhoi Su-30MKI and Tejas Light Combat Aircraft. As of now, only a few countries, including the US, Russia, Germany have anti-radiation missiles.

72. **Ans (c)**

Explanation Central Hindu School, formerly known as Central Hindu College, is one of India's largest schools which is situated at Kamachha in the heart of the holy city Varanasi. Founded by noted freedom-fighter Annie Besant in July 1898. Became the nucleus of Banaras Hindu University, which was established in 1916.

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73. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Niagara waterfalls of India - The Chitrakote Falls is a natural waterfall located to the west of Jagdalpur, in Bastar district in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh on the Indravati River. It is the widest fall in India. Because of its width and wide spread during the monsoon season, it is often called the Niagara Falls of India.

74. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

- The Prarthana Samaj meet and its distinction from the brahmo movement of Bengal. The most notable distinction was in its cautious approach in contrast to the relatively more confrontational attitudes of the Bengali Brahmos. It did not break with the past and cease all connection with our society. The reforms it sought were to come gradually, not cataclysmically, wrecking the structure of the society. Modernization was to be accommodated within the cultural space of tradition, without signalling a sharp break.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya Samaj in 1875. He invoked the authority of the Vedas as the most authentic Indian religious text to Hinduism and. sought to purge Hinduism of all its post Vedic accretion. On the authority of the Vedas, he attacked idolatry, polytheis, ritualistic religion dominated by the Brahman priests, condemned child marriage and stood for widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages and female education. He also denounced the untouchability, and repudiated caste system but at the same time, he upheld the four fold varna division, thus retaining the core of the Indian social organisation.

75. **Ans (d)**

76. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- Many causes were responsible for the failure of the Portuguese Empire in India. After the death of Alfonso de Albuquerque, no strong person was sent by the Portuguese Government to India and the result was that the Portuguese Empire began to disintegrate in India. The Portuguese administration in India was very corrupt. The salaries of the officers were very low and they did not feel any hesitation to accept bribes from any quarter. The bulk of the Portuguese officers were selfish. Unmindful of the sufferings of the people they were bent upon making fortunes for themselves. The religious policy of the Portuguese was also responsible for their ruin.
- The Portuguese had introduced Inquisition into India and they committed atrocities on those who were not Christians. They used all kinds of methods for the conversions of Indians to Christianity. Their coercive methods created bitterness in the minds of the people. One such instance was in the year 1540 all Hindu temples in Goa were destroyed by the Portuguese. Goa had become the propaganda by the Franciscan missionaries. The Portuguese authorities in India did not care for the people. The establishment of the Mughal Empire was also partly responsible for the downfall of the Portuguese in India.
- At the beginning of the 16th century the Portuguese did not meet any great opposition. However after the ascension of Akbar in the year 1556, the Mughal power began to grow. The Mughals were able to bring almost the whole of India under their control. Under this circumstance there was no scope for the Portuguese power to grow in the mainland of India.
- Portugal was a small country. Her resources were not sufficient for the conquest of a country like India. Moreover those resources were divided between the Portuguese possession in India and Brazil which was also under the control of the Portuguese. After some time the situation was such that Portuguese people started caring more for Brazil than for India. In 1580 Portugal came under the control of Spain and as a result the Spanish interests predominated the Portuguese interests. Various restrictions were put on the Portuguese in the interest of the Spain.

77. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- In the 18th century, the coastal Carnatic region was a dependency of Hyderabad. Three Carnatic Wars were fought between 1746 and 1763. The Carnatic Wars were a series of military conflicts in the middle of the 18th century in India. The conflicts involved numerous nominally independent rulers and their vassals, struggles for succession and territory, and included a diplomatic and military struggle between the French East India Company and the British East India Company. They were mainly fought on the territories in India which were dominated by the Nizam of Hyderabad up to the Godavari delta. The participants in the war include companies of French and British, Nawab of Carnatic, Nizam of Hyderabad and Nawab of Bengal.

Result of Carnatic wars:

- As a result of these military contests, the British East India Company established its dominance among the European trading companies within India. The French company was pushed to a corner and was confined primarily to Pondichéry. The East India Company's dominance eventually led to control by the British Company over most of India and eventually to the establishment of the British Raj.

78. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- It is to establish, by 2017, a highly scalable network infrastructure accessible on a non-discriminatory basis, to provide on demand, affordable broadband connectivity of 2 Mbps to 20 Mbps for all households and on demand capacity to all institutions, to realise the vision of Digital India, in partnership with States and the private sector.
- The entire project is being funded by Universal service Obligation Fund (USOF). The objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet and other services to the rural India. The project is a Centre-State collaborative project, with the States contributing free Rights of Way for establishing the Optical Fibre Network.
 1. The first phase envisages providing one lakh gram panchayats with broadband connectivity by laying underground optic fibre cable (OFC) lines by March 2017.
 2. The second phase will provide connectivity to all 2.5 lakh gram panchayats in the country using an optimal mix of underground fiber, fiber over power lines, radio and satellite media. It also involve laying of OFC over electricity poles, the participation of states will be important. This is a new element of the BharatNet strategy as the mode of connectivity by aerial OFC has several advantages, including lower cost, speedier implementation, easy maintenance and utilization of existing power line infrastructure. The last mile connectivity to citizens was proposed to be provided creating Wi-Fi hotspots in gram panchayats.
 3. In the third phase from 2018 to 2023, state-of-the-art, future-proof network, including fiber between districts and blocks, with ring topology to provide redundancy would be created.

79. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: Rice Bowl of India - Chhattisgarh is known as rice bowl of India, It is responsible for more than seventy percent of the country's production of rice.

80. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

- The reform movements fall in two broad categories: One, Reformist movements like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and the Aligarh movement. Two, Revivalist movement like the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband movement.

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Both aim to bring the purity of the religion but the former is more relied upon the reason and conscience. While, the latter rely upon safeguarding the national culture from the attack of the West. The latter are more disposed primarily to look at their Sastras and past history, their traditions and institutions which were in vogue when the nation was at the zenith of its glory.

- Socio-religious reform movements during 19th century appealed only to a small elite group who were primarily the economic and cultural beneficiaries of colonial rule. These movements remained confined to a narrow social space. Most of them were Western educated elite and made money as junior partners of the English officers and free merchants, consolidated their position as small landholder under the Permanent Settlement. Brahmo movement was exclusively patronized by these groups. They never tried to take the reform to the people.

81. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:

- During the rule of the company, India suffered in one part or another from twelve famines and four severe scarcities. Under the East India Company no attempt was made to formulate any general system of famine relief or prevention. However the provincial governments and district officers tried various experiments to afford relief to famine-stricken areas such as the storage of grain by the Government, penalties on hoarding, bounties on imports, advancing loans for sinking of well etc.
- Under the Crown there were ten severe famines besides a large number of scarcities. Orissa famine- 1866, the great famines – 1876, 1896, 1899 and the Bengal famine 1942 are some of the worst famines witnessed during this period. The Colonial government had appointed Strachey Commission and MacDonnell Commission to suggest measures to prevent the famines and measures to provide protection and relief during famine.

82. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: After the 1858 Act, the new policy is to punish the princely rulers for mismanagement but not to annex their states. The immunity from annexation was given to states but various measures brought about the complete subordination of the Indian princes to the Paramount Power. The Crown is an unquestioned Ruler and Paramount Power in all India including the Indian princely states. Paramount supremacy of British implies the subordination of the Princely states. Crown has encroached upon the internal sovereignty of the Indian princes and they lost their international status/ external sovereignty.

83. **Ans (c)**

84. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: The Deccan Education Society is an organisation that runs 43 education establishments in Maharashtra, India. It is based in Pune. In 1880 Vishnushastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded the New English School in Pune. In 1884 they created the Deccan Education Society with [Gopal Ganesh Agarkar](#), Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi, V.S.Apte, V.B.Kelkar, M.S. Gole and N.K. Dharap.

85. **Ans (b)**

Explanation:

- The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–1792) was a conflict in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the East India Company and its allies, including the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- On 18 March 1792 Tipu agreed to the terms and signed the Treaty of Seringapatam, ending hostilities.
- The war resulted in a sharp curtailment of Mysore's borders to the advantage of the Mahrattas, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Madras Presidency. The districts of Malabar, Salem, Bellary and Anantapur were ceded to the Madras Presidency.
- The ruler Tipu Sultan was killed in the Fourth Anglo Mysore War.

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86. **Ans (a)**

Explanation: Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the English East India Company, had an important effect on spreading education in India when in 1854 he sent a despatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. Suggested that Primary Schools Must Adopt vernacular languages, High school must adopt Anglo Vernacular Language and on College Level English medium for education

87. **Ans (c)**

- During heydays of Mughal Empire, the two principal officers of the Central government in a province were the Subahdar and the Diwan. The Subahdar looked after the Nizamat functions- military, defence, police and administration of criminal justice, while the Diwan was the chief financial officer and in charge of revenue affairs, beside being responsible for the administration of civil justice in the province. The two officers served as a check on each other and were directly responsible to the Central Government. After the death of Aurangzeb, the central authority weakened and Nawab of Bengal assumed both the Nizamat and Diwani functions.
- The firman issued by the Emperor Shah Alam in 1765 granted the Diwani functions to the Company in return for an annual payment of Rs.26 lakhs. But Company did not undertake the direct collection of revenue. For the exercise of Diwani functions, the company appointed two Deputy Diwans.
- The Nawab of Bengal has practically surrendered the Nizamat functions when the Company has allowed Najm-ud-Daula to succeed as Nawab of Bengal. Thus the military defence and foreign affairs of the province has fallen in to the hands of the Company entirely and the civil administration to the care of the Deputy Subahdar who is recommended by the Company and not to be removed without their consent.
- Thus the company acquired the Diwani functions from the Emperor and the Nizamat functions from the Subahdar of Bengal. But the whole administration was exercised through Indian agency by resting the actual power with the Company. This system came to be known as Dual system. The East India company exercised all political powers without any responsibility and Indian agency ruled without any power but with responsibility.

88. **Ans (d)**

- Mahalwari System was introduced by Holt Mackenzie and Robert Marttins Bird and it was the outcome of the Regulation of 1822. William Bentick through Regulation IX of 1833 made a thorough review of the scheme of 1822 and came to the conclusion that the scheme had caused widespread misery and failed under the weight of its harshness. It provided for simplification of the procedure for preparing estimates of produce and of rents and introduction of the system of fixing average rents for different classes of soil.
- For the first time the use of field maps and field registers was prescribed.
- However, the collection of high rental values based on the prospective and potential rental of estates than the actual rentals has fallen heavy burden on the agricultural classes. This created widespread discontent which found full vent during the 1857 Revolt.

89. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:

- Pindaris were irregular Muslim horsemen and often defeated Mughal soldiers captured by Marathas that plundered and foraged with the Maratha armies in central India during the 18th century. They were dispersed throughout the Maratha states and were countenanced and protected by the Maratha chiefs to whom they acted as agents for supplying all the commissariat required by their armies.
- They were composed of different Muslim tribes who congregated solely for purposes of plunder. They came into existence during the 18th century when the Mughal Empire was breaking up and Marathas were ruling most of India. The Pindaris were loosely organized under self-chosen leaders, and each group was usually attached to one or other of the

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Maratha leaders. Their main characteristic was that they received no pay, but rather purchased the privilege of plundering on their own account.

- Pindaris gradually extended the area of their operations, organizing raids in the Company's territories. Thus Lord Hastings decided to take stern action against the Pindaris with the approval of Court of Directors. He improved the Company's diplomatic position by concluding agreements with the Maratha Chiefs, the Rajput princes and the ruler of Bhopal getting promises of help against Pindaris.
- The hunt of the pindaris merged with the Third Anglo Marath War. Hastings himself took the command of the Army and by the end of 1819, Pindaris' menace was eliminated.

90. Ans (d)

Explanation: The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting niche products of the tourism industry. It is done to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' and to promote India as a 365 days a destination and to ensure the repeat visits for unique products in which India has comparative advantage. The following are the niche products: Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings Incentives conferences and Exhibitions, Eco-tourism, Film tourism and Sustainable Tourism. New products may be added in due course.

91. Ans (d)

- Since 18th century, Sind was being ruled by some Baluchi chiefs collectively known as "Amirs of Sind". The East India Company, because of the strategic positions of the Ports of Sind had tried its hand as early as 1775 and during 1809 an embassy was sent to these Amirs which resulted in the "Treaty of Eternal friendship" of 1809. Once becoming the friends of English, the Amirs stopped allowing French to the Ports of Sind. The British were able to renew this treaty in 1820 and the Amirs have excluded the Americans also from Sind.
- The loosely governed Sind, which was repeatedly targeted by the Sikhs in past, fell in the Battle of Miani & Battle of Dobo, wherein in which 3000 British troops defeated 12,000 Baluchis in 1843 under Charles Napier. Whole of Sind was annexed to British Empire in 1843. Napier's sent a one word telegram which was a pun after this battle. The message in the telegram was a Latin word "peccavi" means "I have sinned". The meaning of this wordplay was "I have Sind".
- Once Napier said "We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be."

92. Ans (d)

Explanation:

- The Treaty of Lahore after the first Anglo Sikh war has reduced the Sikh Empire to a fraction of its size, losing Jammu, Kashmir, Hazra and the territories to the south of the river Sutlej.
- After the Treaty of Lahore, Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed at the Lahore Darbar to control the policies. Later in his place a lawyer named Sir Frederick Currie was appointed at the Lahore Durbar. Sir Frederick Currie was a legalist and a puritan, who asked the somewhat independent Governor of Multan, Diwan Mulraj to pay arrears of the taxes. When the British officers were sent at the Mulraj's fortress, he revolted, attacked and wounded them. These wounded officers were saved by some people but the angry mob killed them the next day. But the small army of Mul Raj was defeated, but again there was a rebellion. The war prolonged for months and Sikhs were defeated. The whole of Punjab was annexed on 29 March 1849. Rani Jind Kaur was imprisoned and the 11 year old Maharaja Duleep Singh was "abducted" by the British. The Kohinoor diamond was also taken from him. A few years later, he was later sent to England and was retired on "pension" Now Punjab was under the British. This was a major success under Lord Dalhousie, who not only subdued the rebellions in the region, but also annexed a large territory to the British India.

93. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:

- Lord Ripon is known as the father of the local self-government in India through the Resolution of 1882. The development of the local bodies was advocated not only with a view to improving the administration but as an instrument of political and popular education. Local boards were to be developed throughout the country and charged with definite duties and entrusted with suitable sources of revenue.
- For rural areas, Taluka boards or District boards were to be set up. These local bodies were to have non-official majorities coupled with a general system of election wherever local circumstances permitted.
- Unfortunately, the bureaucracy did not share the liberal views of the Viceroy and thought that the Indians were unfit for the self-government. Later, Lord Curzon actually took steps to increase official control over local bodies. His scheme of local self-government developed the Municipalities. He led a series of enactments in which larger powers of the Local self-government were given to urban bodies and the elective people received some wider rights. Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India.
- It focused on towns, provided for local bodies consisting of a large majority of elected non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairperson. This resolution met with resistance from colonial administrators. The progress of local self-government was tardy with only half-hearted steps taken in setting up municipal bodies. Rural decentralisation remained a neglected area of administrative reform.

94. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

- Deoband School is a revivalistic movement whereas Aligarh school is a reformist movement.
- Deoband school proponents stand for the traditional Islamic learning practices. It did not prepare its students for government jobs or worldly careers but for preaching of Islamic faith. It was for its religious instruction that the Deoband School attracted students from various Muslim countries.
- Aligarh movement founded by Syed Ahmed Khan. He tried to modernize the outlook of the Muslims. He tried to reconcile his co-religionists to modern scientific thought and to the British ruler and urged them to accept services under the Government.

95. **Ans (b)**

- The Rohilla Pathans or Rohilla Afghan, is a community of Urdu-speaking people of Pashtun ethnicity, historically found in Rohilkhand, a region in the state of Uttar Pradesh, North India. It forms the largest Pashtun diaspora community in India, and has given its name to the Rohilkhand region. The Rohilla Pathans are found all over Uttar Pradesh, but are more concentrated in the Rohilkhand regions of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Rampur district.
- The First Rohilla War of 1773–1774 was a punitive campaign by Shuja-ud-Daula, Nawab of Awadh, against the Rohillas. The Nawab was supported by troops of the British East India Company, in a successful campaign brought about by the Rohillas reneging on a debt to the Nawab.
- Having been driven into the mountains by the Marathas, a few years earlier, the Rohillas had appealed for aid to Shuja-ud-Daulah, at that time an ally of the British. He promised to assist them in return for a sum of money; but when the Marathas were driven off the Rohilla chiefs refused to pay. The Nawab then decided to annex their country, and appealed to Warren Hastings for assistance, which was given in return for a sum of forty lakhs of rupees.
- During 1774, the Rohillas were driven away from the Rohilkhand by the British and Awadh forces. Rohilkhand fell to Awadh, was plundered and occupied. The majority of the Rohillas left.
- The participation of the Company in the war came under heavy criticism and played an important role in impeaching the Warren Hastings.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

96. **Ans (d)**

Explanation: All the statements given in the question are the causes. Apart from them, oppression and extortion by policemen and other petty officials aggravated distress among the tribals. The colonial intrusion and the triumvirate of trader, moneylender and revenue farmer in sum disrupted the tribal identity.

97. **Ans (d)**

98. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

- Sanyasi or Fakir rebellion took place in Murshidabad. Sanyasi were involved in landholding, moneylending and trade in raw silk, piecegoods etc. Fakirs enjoyed the rent free land and retained armed followers during the Mughal days. Company's demand for high revenue and commercial monopoly ensued the Sanyasi rebellion.
- Tariqah-i-Muhammadiya movement in Bengal under the leadership of Titu Mir has following of poor Muslim peasants and weavers. They challenged the established relations of the power, the local zamindars tried to curb them in various ways. When they established their own regime, the government ultimately crushed the movement.
- Faraizi movement led by Haji Shariatullah has indigenous origin. It lays in its social roots, as the rural Muslim poor of east Bengal untied under this religious sect and revolted against land lord, indigo planters and the British rulers. It sought to purify Islam by purging all un-Islamic beliefs and practices and by signifying Koran as their sole spiritual guide.
- Mohplah uprising in 1840s and 1850s too have religion fervour. Majority of the landlords were high-caste Hindus and the peasants were the Muslim moplachs. Here traditional Muslim intellectuals played an important role in revitalizing a popular ideological domain where religion and economic grievances intermingled to produce a mentality of open resistance.

99. **Ans (c)**

Explanation: Tin producer

- Chhattisgarh is the only tin producing State in India. Tin ore is known as cassiterite, which was reported in Dantewara district (Bastar district in formerly Madhya Pradesh) by the Directorate of Geology and Mining associated with the lepidolite bearing pegmatites. Cassiterite bearing pegmatites are reportedly rich in collumbite and tantalite, which are ore of rare metals niobium and tantalum, respectively. Lepidolite is also a source of rare alkali metals namely lithium (Li <2.15%) cesium (Cs <0.83%) and rubidium (Rb <5.9%).
- Tin, as a metal, is the most preferred and environment-friendly packing material. Tin plates are used both in packaging food products like processed food, vanaspati ghee, etc. The main consumers in India are the tin plate industry and solder industry.

100. **Ans (c)**

Explanation:

- The Parsi Religious Reform Association was founded at Bombay by Furdunji Naoroji and S.S. Bengalee in 1851. They advocated the spread of women's education. They also wanted to reform their marriage customs. Naoroji published a monthly journal, Jagat Mithra.
- The momentum gathered through these reform movements and went a long way in uplifting the entire community. By the middle of the twentieth century most of them were highly placed in various capacities and have made a significant contribution to India's development.
- Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Dadabhai Naoroji founded this Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha and did considerable efforts for the purification of Zoroastrian religion which was being prejudiced by Hindu elements like child marriages, polygamy, separate dining of men and women and use of nirang for sterilizing customs.