

1)

• With which of the following movements is the slogan “Do or Die” associated?

- a . Swadeshi Movement
- b . Non-Cooperation Movement
- c . Civil Disobedience Movement
- d . Quit India Movement ✓

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

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• 2)

• Consider the following statements regarding Kolkatta

1. It is home to 5 Nobel Laureates in the country.
2. It has the oldest of all the shipping ports of Indian coastline.
3. It has the only major riverine port in India situated on the Hooghly River.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 2 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **Calcutta**

• Calcutta was home to 5 Nobel Laureates - the most in any Asian Mainland city (apart from Tokyo and Kyoto). Sir Ronald Ross, Rabindranath Tagore, Sir C V Raman, Amartya Sen and Mother Teresa.

• Sir Ronald Ross was a British medical doctor who received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1902 for his work on the transmission of malaria, becoming the first British Nobel laureate, and the first born outside of Europe. He worked in the Indian Medical Service for 25 years. It was during his service that he made the groundbreaking medical discovery.

• It is the oldest of all the shipping ports of Indian coastline. Situated on the Hooghly River, it remained the capital for British Empire in India for a very long time. It was situated about 30 km from the coast.

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• 3)

• The Indian rhinoceros, also called the greater one-horned rhinoceros and great Indian rhinoceros, is a native to the Indian subcontinent. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, as populations are fragmented and restricted. In which of the following places we can find this rarest species?

1. Jaldapara National Park
2. Gorumara National Park
3. Sunderbans

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

a . 1 and 2 only ✓

b . 2 and 3 only

c . 1 only

d . None of the above

- 1 mins 45 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **Indian rhinoceros**

• The Indian rhinoceros once ranged throughout the entire stretch of the Indo-Gangetic Plain, but excessive hunting and agricultural development reduced their range drastically to 11 sites in northern India and southern Nepal. Moreover, the extent and quality of the rhino's most important habitat, alluvial grassland and riverine forest, is considered to be in decline due to human and livestock encroachment.

• The endangered species that live within the Sundarbans and extinct species that used to be include the royal Bengal tigers, estuarine crocodile, northern river terrapins (Batagur baska), olive ridley sea turtles, Gangetic dolphin, ground turtles, hawksbill sea turtles and king crabs (horse shoe). Some species such as hog deer (*Axis porcinus*), water buffalos (*Bubalus bubalis*), barasingha or swamp deer (*Cervus duvauceli*), Javan rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), single horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the mugger crocodiles or marsh crocodiles (*Crocodylus palustris*) started to become extinct in the Sundarbans towards the middle of the 20th century, because of extensive poaching and man hunting by the British.

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• 4)

• Consider the following statements of Indian National movement during First World War (WWI)

1. Moderates and Extremists opposed British participation in WWI and demanded Dominion status.
2. Home rule League was the major freedom struggle initiated during WWI.

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

- 0 mins 41 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Moderates supported the empire in the war as a matter of duty. The extremists including Tilak supported the war and belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty and gratitude in the form of self government. The revolutionaries decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

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- 5)
- Moderates were the group of congressmen who dominated the affairs of the Congress from 1885 to 1905. In this regard consider the following statements.
 1. Their method was Constitutional agitation such as meetings, speeches, resolutions and petitions.
 2. The economic and political demands of the Moderates were formulated with a view to unify the Indian people on the basis of a common political programme.
 3. They organized a powerful all-India agitation against the abandonment of tariff-duties on import and against the imposition of cotton excise duties which aroused the feelings of the people and helped them to realize the real aims and purposes of British rule in India.Which of the given above statements is/are correct?
 - a . 1 and 2 only
 - b . 1 and 3 only
 - c . 2 and 3 only
 - d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 39 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

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- 6)
- With reference to Lucknow pact/session (1916) consider the following statements
 1. Congress recognized the separate electorates for Muslims.
 2. This session was presided by Annie Besant.
 3. Tilak and Annie Besant played a key role in Lucknow pact.Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 3 only ✓
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- This session was presided by Ambica Charan Mazumdar.

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- 7)

- Consider the following statements

1. The southernmost point of Andaman and Nicobar Union territory which is also the southernmost point of India is called Indira Point.
2. Indira Point which is located on Great Nicobar island is very close to Sumatra island of Indonesia than main land 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

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The southernmost point of Andaman and Nicobar Union territory which is also the southernmost point of India is called Indira Point. Indira Point which is located on Great Nicobar island is just 150 Km away from Sumatra island of Indonesia.

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- 8)

- The Indian Armed Forces are the military forces of the Republic of India consist of three uniformed services such as the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force. The Indian armed forces are split into different groups based on their region of operation. It has the only integrated Tri-service theatre command at

- a . Kochi
- b . Kolkatta
- c . Dehradun

d . Port Blair 

- 0 mins 36 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Port Blair Command**

The Andaman and Nicobar Command is the only Tri-service theater command of the Indian Armed Forces, based at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

India's only Tri-Service command of Indian Armed Forces is located in Port Blair. It consists of 2 Naval bases containing total 15 number of war ships and patrolling vessels combined. There are 4 Air force bases and one Indian Army base. These islands are crucial and are of strategic importance for controlling India's position and interest in South Asia.

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- 9)

- Consider the following statements regarding Partition of Bengal (1905)


1. Moderate leaders wanted this movement to be confined to Bengal region only.

2. Swadeshi and Boycott method was used in this movement.

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

- 1 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Extremists wanted to extend the movement to rest of India and beyond the programme of just Swadeshi and Boycott to full fledged mass struggle with aim of Swaraj but Moderates were not ready for it. The social boycott was an outcome of economic swadeshi movement. It was preached to go against the repressive measures of the Government. The social boycott was a very powerful weapon. The boycott of foreign goods led to the increase in demand of indigenous goods especially clothes which felt short of supply.

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- 10) Which of the following are the reasons for the fizzling out of Swadeshi movement?

1. Severe Government repression

2. Lack of effective organization

3. With arrest of all leaders movement was left leaderless
4. Split in nationalist ranks

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only
b . 1 and 3 only
c . 1, 2 and 3 only
d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 2 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

- This was due to many reasons: Severe government repression; Movement failed to create an effective organization; It threw up an entire gamut of techniques that came to be associated with Gandhian politics non- cooperation, passive resistance, filling of British jails, social reform and constructive work—but failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus; Movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908 and with Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal retiring from active politics; Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement; The movement aroused the people but did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment; The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars, and failed to reach the masses—especially the peasantry; It is difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long.

11)

- Consider the following statements with respect to Komagata Maru incident in Indian National Movement

1. Komagata maru was the name of a warship.
2. It was travelling from Singapore to Vancouver with Indian Migrants.
3. This incident triggered Ghadar party leaders to launch attack against British.

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

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Komagata Maru incident was a very significant event in the history of Indian revolutionary movement. This was the voyage of Komagata Maru, which though inspired

by the doctrine of the Ghadar party indirectly gave a fillip to the Indian struggle for freedom. It was not a war-ship.

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• 12)

• The tagline “The City Beautiful” is rightly applicable to which of the following one?

a . Delhi

b . Puducherry

c . Chandigarh ✓

d . Kolkatta

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **City Beautiful**

The city of Chandigarh was the first planned city in India post-independence in 1947 and is known internationally for its architecture and urban design. Most of the government buildings and housing in the city, were designed by the Chandigarh Capital Project Team headed by Le Corbusier, Jane Drew and Maxwell Fry. Chandigarh’s Capitol Complex was in July 2016 declared by UNESCO as World Heritage at the 40th session of World Heritage Conference held in Istanbul.

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• 13)

• Among all the Union Territories in India, which of the following has the smallest geographical area?

a . Diu and Daman

b . Dadra Nagar and Haveli

c . Lakshadweep ✓

d . Chandigarh

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **Smaller Area**

• Among all union territories Lakshdweep is smallest in area (only 32 sq km).

Lakshadweep comes from "Lakshadweepa", which means "one hundred thousand islands" in Sanskrit.

• Among all union territories Andaman and Nicobar islands has maximum area (8249 sq km).

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• 14)

• Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act, 1892

1. For the first time members were elected indirectly into the council.
2. Indians were allowed to discuss budget.
3. In this Act there is no mention of word 'election'.
4. Indians were allowed to vote and amend the bills.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

- a . 1, 2 and 3 only ✓
- b . 2 and 4 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 14 mins 34 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It increased the number of additional members in the Legislative Councils and enlarged their functions. Although the Act introduced a kind of elective principle, but it was the Governor-General who was empowered to invite different bodies in India to elect, select or delegate their representatives as non-official members in the Central Legislative Council. The Act of 1892 also provided for discussion of legislative proposals including Budget. Although Financial Statement was presented by the Government as an unalterable document, the Act however, provided for discussion by the members on Annual Financial Statement.

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• 15)

• The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921 and to be known as Montagu Chelmsford reforms. In this context consider the following statements.

1. It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
2. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and elections in the country where the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House for which majority of members of both the Houses were to be elected.
3. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates only for Christians and Muslims.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only ✓
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and Government of India Act, 1919: Provincial Government—Introduction of Dyarchy i.e., rule of two—executive councillors and popular ministers—was introduced. The governor was to be the executive head in the province; Subjects were divided into two lists: “reserved” which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and “transferred” subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc; Provincial Legislative Councils were further expanded—70% of the members were to be elected; The system of communal and class electorates was further consolidated; Women were also given the right to vote; Central Government—Still Without Responsible Government: A bicameral arrangement was introduced.

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- 16)
- In 1907 Surat congress session, whose name was proposed by extremists group as the next president of the congress?
 - a . Aurabindo gosh
 - b . Rashbihari Ghosh
 - c . Lala Lajpat Rai ✓
 - d . Bipin Chandra pal

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Extremists wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur (Central Provinces) with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president and reiteration of the swadeshi, boycott and national education resolutions. The Moderates wanted the session at Surat in order to exclude Tilak from the presidency, since a leader from the host province could not be session president (Surat being in Tilak’s home province of Bombay). Instead, they wanted Rashbehari Ghosh as the president and sought to drop the resolutions on swadeshi, boycott and national education.

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- 17)
- Operation Vijay was an action by the Indian Armed Forces that ended the foreign rule in which of the following area?
 - a . Pudhucherry
 - b . Hyderabad

- c . Diu and Daman ✓
- d . Junagadh

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 18)

- Consider the following statements regarding Pudhucherry

1. The areas of this Union Territory are enclosed by the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

2. Along with the French language, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu are the official languages to this Union Territory.

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

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Pudhucherry**

- It was formed out of four exclaves of former French India, namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe. Puducherry lies in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula. The areas of Puducherry and Karaikal are bound by the state of Tamil Nadu, while Yanam and Mayyazhi (Mahe) are enclosed by the states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala respectively.

- French was the official language of Puducherry under the Treaty of Cession 1956. The Pondicherry Official Language Act, 1965 does not mention French and states the Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu are the official languages subject to area.

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- 19)

- Consider the following statements regarding Delhi

1. Lying in the Northern part of the country, it is surrounded by Haryana on all the four sides

2. The Delhi ridge originates from the Aravalli Range in the south and encircles the west, north-

east and north-west parts of the city.

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

- 0 mins 59 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Delhi**

- Delhi is located at 28.61°N 77.23°E, and lies in Northern India. It borders the Indian states of Haryana on the north, west and south and Uttar Pradesh (UP) to the east. Two prominent features of the geography of Delhi are the Yamuna flood plains and the Delhi ridge. The Delhi ridge originates from the Aravalli Range in the south and encircles the west, north-east and north-west parts of the city. It reaches a height of 318 m (1,043 ft) and is a dominant feature of the region.

- Delhi Ridge, sometimes simply called The Ridge, is a ridge in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India. The ridge is a northern extension of the ancient Aravalli Range, some 1500 million years old (compared to just 50 million for the Himalaya). The Delhi Ridge is said to be the green lungs for the city and protects Delhi from the hot winds of the deserts of Rajasthan to the west. It is also responsible for earning Delhi the tag of the world's second most bird-rich capital city, after Kenya's Nairobi.

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- 20) The Swadeshi movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to the partition of Bengal. Which of the following was an impact of the Swadeshi movement?

1. Mushrooming of Swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, banks etc.
2. Indian craftsmen got back their work.
3. Power of women in national freedom struggle was known for the first time.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 1 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Effects of swadeshi movement: The movement resulted in the regeneration of indigenous goods; The boycott of foreign goods led to the increase in demand of indigenous goods; The mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad came to the rescue of the movement; The Boycott movement in Bengal supplied a momentum and driving force to the cotton mills in India and the opportunity thus presented was exploited by the mill-owners; It was complained at that time that the Bombay mill-owners made a huge profit at the expense of what they regarded as 'Bengali Sentimentalism', for buying indigenous cloth at any sacrifice; Bengal had to supplement the supply from Bombay mills by the coarse production of handlooms; The weaving industry in Bengal was a very flourishing one till the British ruined it after they had established their rule over the province in the 18th century; The economic boycott movement seemed to be a suitable opportunity for reviving that industry; The clothes produced were very coarse but were accepted by the Bengalis in the true spirit of the Swadeshi Movement.

21)

- Madhubani painting is the folk painting of
 - a . Rajasthan
 - b . Gujarat
 - c . Bihar ✓
 - d . Bengal

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Madhubani painting, also known as Mithila painting is done with fingers, nib-pens, twigs and matchsticks. The eye catching paintings are for every occasions and festivals. Most of the Mathubani Paintings depict men and his association with nature.

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• 22)

- Which of the following is/are not constructive Gandhian Programmes?

1. Khadi programme
2. Village reconstruction
3. Harijan welfare
4. Hindu-Muslim unity programme

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 4 only
- b . 1 and 4 only
- c . 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d . None of the above ✓

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation

- Status

- Constructive program (CP) is a term coined by Gandhi. It describes nonviolent action taken within a community to build structures, systems, processes or resources that are positive alternatives to oppression. It can be seen as self-improvement of both community and individual. As Constructive Program took on more and more importance over the course of the Indian freedom struggle, the charkha or spinning wheel became its symbol.

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- 23)

- Which of the following Geographical features are present in both Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep?

1. Coral Reefs
2. Volcanoes
3. Mangrove Forests

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 2 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Andaman and Lakshadweep
There are four major coral reef areas in India:
 - Gulf of Mannar
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - Lakshadweep Islands and
 - Gulf of Kutch

Barren Island is an island located in the Andaman Sea. It is the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia. This volcanic island stands in the midst of a volcanic belt on the edge of the Indian and Burmese tectonic plates. Narcondam Island is a dormant volcano in this area.

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- 24)

- Dugong, a medium-sized marine mammal and the only strictly marine herbivorous mammal, is naturally found along the coast/area of


- a . Deltas of Sundarbans ✓
- b . Lakshadweep

- c . Gulf of Kutch
- d . Gulf of Khambhat

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Dugong
 - The dugong is a medium-sized marine mammal. It is one of four living species of the order Sirenia, which also includes three species of manatees. It is the only living representative of the once-diverse family Dugongidae; its closest modern relative, Steller's sea cow, was hunted to extinction in the 18th century. The dugong is the only strictly marine herbivorous mammal.
 - A highly isolated breeding population exists in the Marine National Park, Gulf of Kutch, the only population remaining in western India. A population exists in the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park and the Palk Strait between India and Sri Lanka, but it is seriously depleted. But it is found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and is the state animal of this territory. Once distributed throughout the coastal belt in Sri Lanka, the dugong number declined in last two decades due to heavy hunting by the fishermen. Now only the north-eastern coastal belt is home for the rest of dugong population around Sri Lanka. The population around the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are known only from a few records, and although the population was large during British rule, it is now believed to be small and scattered.

•

- 25)
- Consider the following statements regarding Non-Cooperation movement.
 1. Earlier the objective of the Congress was to attain self Government by constitutional and legal means but for the first time it was declared that the new aim of congress was attainment of Swaraj by legitimate and peaceful means.
 2. The big industrialists, capitalists and Zamindars participated for the first time where a real massive movement undertaken in the freedom struggle.
 3. It also built a relation between the Hindus and the Muslims and had created the height of Hindu-Muslim unity as a result of the merger of Khilafat movement in which it was noticed in.Which of the given above statements is/are correct?
 - a . 1 and 2 only
 - b . 1 and 3 only 
 - c . 2 and 3 only
 - d . 1, 2 and 3

- 1 mins 54 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The objectives that the Non Cooperation Movement were Rowlatt Act to be annulled, Punjab wrong to be redressed, to restore the position of Kaliph, To achieve swaraj.


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- 26)

- Consider the following statements regarding the role played by the Indian Capitalists in Indian freedom struggle

1. Indian capitalists grew in subservient position to pro-imperial feudal interests.
2. Bombay plan of the Indian capitalists proposed the state intervention in the economic development of the post-independent India.
3. Capitalists influenced Gandhi to withdraw Civil Disobedience Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only 
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 47 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The economic development of the Indian capitalist class in the colonial period was substantial and in many ways the nature of its growth was quite different from the usual experience in other colonial countries.
 - This had important implications regarding the class's position vis-a-vis imperialism. First, the Indian capitalist class grew from about the mid 19th century with largely an independent capital base and not as junior partners of foreign capital or as compradors. Second, the capitalist class on the whole was not tied up in a subservient position with pro-imperialist feudal interests either economically or politically. In fact, a wide cross section of the leaders of the capitalist class actually argued, in 1944-45, in their famous Bombay plan (the signatories to which were Purshottamdas Thakurdas, J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Sri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, A.D. Shroff and John Mathai) for comprehensive land reform, including cooperativization of production, finance and marketing.
 - The plan, published in 1944/1945 by eight leading Indian industrialists, proposed state intervention in the economic development of the nation after independence from the United Kingdom.
 - A key principle of the Bombay Plan was that the economy could not grow without government intervention and regulation. Under the assumption that the fledgling Indian industries would not be able to compete in a free-market economy, the Plan proposed that the future government protect indigenous industries against foreign competition in local markets. Other salient points of the Bombay plan were an active role by government in deficit financing and planning equitable growth, a transition from an agrarian to an industrialized society, and—in the event that the private sector could not immediately do

so—the establishment of critical industries as public sector enterprises while simultaneously ensuring a market for the output through planned purchases.
History

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- 27)
- Sarojini Naidu referred which of the following personality as “An Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity”?
- a . M.K. Gandhi
- b . Jawaharlal Nehru
- c . Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓
- d . Maulana Abul Kalam

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • It was during Lucknow Pact, the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu, gave Jinnah the title of “the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity”.
- Lucknow pact refers to an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country, besides safeguarding basic Muslim demands. After the unpopular partition of Bengal, Jinnah approached the League to make it more popular among the Muslim masses. Jinnah himself was the mastermind and architect of this pact.

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- 28)
- ‘Swacch Indhan, Behtar Jeevan - Mahilaon Ko Mila Samman’ is a national mantra to
- a . Prevent child marriage through compulsory registration of marriages.
- b . Ensure open defecation free villages and uphold dignity of the women.
- c . Empower the women and protect their health and reduce the number of deaths in India, due to use of unclean cooking fuels. ✓
- d . Promote cleanness drive in rural areas.

- 0 mins 51 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - Empower the women and protect their health and reduce the number of deaths in India, due to use of unclean cooking fuels.
 - It is a national mantra of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala yojana (PMUY).
- (Source: pib-04/07/2016- State Launch of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) at Shahdol, M.P.).

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- 29)
- Sometimes, various types of ‘last mile internet connectivity’ projects appear in the news. Which of the following projects aim to such a connectivity?

1. White Fi
2. Project Loon
3. Aquila

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - Project Loon is a research and development project being developed by X (formerly Google X) with the mission of providing Internet access to rural and remote areas.
 - Aquila by Facebook is a solar power plane that beams internet connectivity from the Sky.
 - White Fi by Microsoft uses unused spectrum to provide connectivity.
- (Source: the Hindu and wiki)

•

- 30) Consider the following pairs:

Indian organizations abroad

1. Hindi Association
2. Berlin Committee
3. India House

Personalities

- V. D. Sawarkar
- Shyamji Krishna Varma
- Lala Hardayal

Which of the pairs given above is/are not correctly matched?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only ✓
- c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 23 s
 - Explanation
 - Status
-
- The "Berlin committee for Indian independence" was established in 1915 by Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, including Bhupendra Nath Dutt and Lala Hardayal under "Zimmerman plan" with the full backing of German foreign office. Their goal was mainly to achieve the following four objectives:
 - a. Mobilize Indian revolutionaries abroad. 2: Incite rebellion among Indian troops stationed. abroad. 3: Send volunteers and arms to India. 4: Even to Organized an armed invasion of British India to gain India's independence and sent British back to home.
 - b. The India House was an informal Indian nationalist organization that existed in London between 1905 and 1910. Initially begun by Shyamji Krishna Varma as a residence in High gate, in North London, for Indian students to promote nationalist views and work, the house became a centre for intellectual political activities, and rapidly developed to be an organization that became a meeting ground for radical nationalists among Indian students in Britain at the time, and of the most prominent centers for revolutionary Indian nationalism outside India. The Indian Sociologist published by the house was a noted platform for anti-colonial work and was banned in India as "seditious literature".
 - c. Hindi Association was associated with Ghadr Party and it not related to VD Sawarkar.

31)

• The Provisional Government of India was formed at which of the following location during World War- I?

- a . Kabul ✓
- b . Singapore
- c . Rangoon
- d . Berlin

- 0 mins 26 s
 - Explanation
 - Status
-
- • The Provisional Government of India was a provisional government-in-exile established in Kabul, Afghanistan on December 1, 1915 by Indian nationalists, during World War I with support from the Central Powers.
 - Its purpose was to enroll support from the Afghan Emir as well as Tsarist (and later Bolshevik) Russia, China, and Japan for the Indian Movement. Established at the conclusion of the Kabul Mission composed of members of the Berlin Committee, German and Turkish delegates, the provisional government was composed of Mahendra Pratap as President, Maulana Barkatullah as Prime

Minister, Deobandi Maulavi Ubaidullah Sindhi as Home Minister, Deobandi Maulavi Bashir as War Minister, and Champakraman Pillai as Foreign Affairs Minister.

- The provisional government found significant support from the internal administration of the Afghan government, although the Emir refused to declare open support, and ultimately, under British pressure it was forced to withdraw from Afghanistan in 1919.
- It has been suggested by a number of historians that the threat posed by the Indo-German Conspiracy itself was the key spurring political progression in India. Especially, the presence of Pratap's enterprise in Afghanistan, next to India, and the perceived threats of Bolshevik Russia together with the overtures of Pratap's provisional government seeking Bolshevik help were judged significant threats to stability in British India.

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• 32)

• With reference to the influence of the Extremists in Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. Factions among every level of organized public life in India was one of the causes for the emergence of the Extremism.
2. The major goal of the extremists was Swaraj.
3. Extremists tried to define the Indian nation in terms of distinctly cultural idioms and glorifying the past.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 2 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Many causes are cited to explain the rise of extremism. Factionalism, according to some historians, is one of them, as at the turn of the century we observe a good deal of faction fighting at almost every level of organized public life in India. In Bengal there was division within the Brahmo Samaj and bitter journalistic rivalry between the two newspaper groups, the Bengalee, edited by moderate leader S.Banerjea and the Amrita Bazar Patrika, edited by the more radical Motilal Ghosh. There was also faction fighting between Aurobindo on the one hand and Bipin Chandra Pal on the other over the editorship of Bandemataram. In Maharashtra there was a competition between Gokhale and Tilak for controlling the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha . In Madras three factions, the Mylapur clique, the Egmore clique and the suburban elites fought among each other. In Punjab the Arya Samaj was divided after the death of D.Saraswati, between the more moderate College group and the radical revivalist group.
- One could argue that the division in Congress between the moderates and the extremist was just faction fighting that plagued organized public life everywhere in India around

this time.

- The goal of the extremists was swaraj, which different leaders interpreted differently. For Tilak it meant Indian control over the administration, but not a total severance of relations with Great Britain.

- The moderates wanted the nation to develop along a modernistic course but the extremists on the other hand sought to oppose colonial rule and therefore had to talk in terms of a non-Western paradigm. They tried to define the Indian nation in terms of distinctly Indian cultural idioms, which led them to religious revivalism invoking a glorious past- sometimes even unquestioned acceptance and glorification of the past.

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- 33)

- “In the west it is bound by the north-south spur of the Great Himalayan Range which includes the World’s third highest peak and down to its south is Singalila ridge. In the north it is bound by Dongkia range and also partly includes the Tibetan Plateau. In the east it is bound by the Chola range.”

Which of the following states is best described by the above passage?

a . Uttarakhand

b . Jammu and Kashmir

c . Arunachal Pradesh

d . Sikkim ✓

- 1 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • This passage mainly described to Khangchendzonga, Sikkim.
 - Recently UNESCO notified, Khangchendzonga National park as a mixed world heritage site.
 - Sikkim, in the west is bound by the north-south spur of the Great Himalayan Range which includes the world's third highest peak, Khangchendzonga and down to its south is Singalila ridge. In the north it is bound by Dongkia range and also partly includes the Tibetan Plateau. In the east it is bound by the Chola range. The average steepness is about 45 degree.
 - Sikkim is the main catchment area for the beautiful river Teesta, which has its main source from Chho Lhamo Lake in the north and is further strengthened by many streams and rivers of which Tholung, Lachung, Great Rangeet and Rangpo are important drainers. It also has about 180 perennial lakes, among which Khachodpalri, Gurudongmar, Chho Lhamo and Men Moi Tso are some of the most scenic.
- (Source: The Hindu, Sikkim state official website and Wiki)

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• 34)

• “It attracted scholars from the Indian subcontinent and beyond and received patronage of local rulers and foreign kings for unbroken period of 800 years. Students were admitted after rigorous evaluation only. Apart from teaching of topics related to Buddhism, contemporary texts and philosophies, logic, grammar, science, and medicine were also part of the knowledge imparted in this university. This university Earns the title of ‘Medieval School of Discussion and Logic’.”

Which of the following Universities is best described by the above passage?

- a . Vikramashila
- b . Takshashila
- c . Nalanda ✓
- d . Valabhi

- 0 mins 25 s
- Explanation
- Status

- (Source: pib-Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) Gets Inscribed in World Heritage List)

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• 35)

• Consider the following statements regarding the Tebhaga Movement.

1. The major demand of the sharecroppers of Bengal was to reduce the share of the produce to be given to landlord to one-third.
2. Flood Commission has recommended only half of the produce should be shared with the Jotedars.

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

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Tebhaga movement was an independence campaign initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha in 1946–47. At that time sharecropping peasants or Barghadars (essentially, tenants) had to give half of their harvest to the owners of the land. The demand of the Tebhaga (sharing by thirds) movement was to reduce the share given to landlords to one third. The Barghadars were encouraged by the fact that the Bengal Land Revenue Commission, popularly known as the Flood Commission had already made this recommendation in its report to the government.

- In 1946, the sharecroppers of Bengal began to assert that they would no longer pay a half share of their crop to the Jotedars but only one-third and that before division the crop would be sure in their godowns and not that of the Jotedars.
- It turned violent and later with the help of police jotedars calmed the situation.


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• 36)

• Consider the following statements regarding the Leftist parties in British India:

1. The Communists and the Socialists remained within the Congress till the independence despite ideological differences.
2. Congress Socialist Party was established before than the formation of the Communist Party 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 

- 0 mins 33 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Communist Party of India was established in 1925 but Congress Socialist Party was formed in 1934. Unlike Congress Socialist Party, Communist Party of India has not worked within the Congress all period during the freedom movement.
- CPI was against the Quit India resolution passed by the Congress and this led to the expulsion of the Communists from the Congress.


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• 37)

• Consider the following statements regarding the Individual Satyagraha:

1. It was launched by Gandhi in response to August Offer.
2. The second satyagrahi was Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. Satyagrahi uses his freedom of speech to propagate against the war through anti-war declaration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 


- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation

- Status

•

- A change of government took place in Britain in May 1940 and Britain was in immediate danger of Nazi occupation. As the war was taking a menacing turn from the allied point of view congress offered to cooperate in the war if transfer of authority in India is done to an interim government. The government's response was a statement of the viceroy known as the August offer.
- On 8 August 1940, the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, made the so-called August Offer.
 - a) After the war a representative Indian body would be set up to frame a constitution for India.
 - b) Viceroy's Executive Council would be expanded without delay.
 - c) The minorities were assured that the government would not transfer power "to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life."
- In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's war effort but the Congress Working Committee rejected this offer, and asserted its demand for complete freedom from the imperial power. The Congress was in a confused state again after the August Offer. The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but here Gandhi insisted on Individual Satyagraha.
- The Individual Satyagraha was not to seek independence but to affirm the right of speech. The other reason of this Satyagraha was that a mass movement may turn violent and he would not like to see the Great Britain embarrassed by such a situation.
- The non-violence was set as the centrepiece of Individual Satyagraha. This was done by carefully selecting the Satyagrahis. The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya VinobaBhave, who was sent to Jail when he spoke against the war. Second Satyagrahi was JawaharLal Nehru. Third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of the Gandhi's Ashram.


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- 38)
- Consider the following statements regarding the Cripps Mission
 1. It has accommodated the demand of Pakistan implicitly.
 2. Provision was made for the participation of Indian states in the Constituent Assembly.
 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

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - As the war situation worsened, US Prez Roosevelt and Chinese Prez Chiang Kai-Shek put pressure on Churchill to seek the active cooperation of Indians in the War. To secure this cooperation the British Government sent to India in March 1942 a mission headed by a Cabinet minister Stafford Cripps, who actively supported the Indian National Movement.
 - The Declaration promised India Dominion Status and a constitution making body after the War whose members would be elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in case of the princely states.
 - The Pakistan demand was accommodated by the provision that any province which was not prepared to accept the new constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status.
 - The British would continue to exercise sole control over the defence of the country.
 - It was rejected by the Congress. The congress objected to the provision for Dominion status rather than full independence, the representation of the princely states in the constituent assembly not by the people of the states but by the nominees of the rulers and above all by the provision for the partition of India.
 - The Muslim League welcomed the implicit recognition of the possibility of Pakistan but rejected the proposals because it had given greatest importance and priority to the creation of one Indian Union. The League reaffirmed its conviction that the “only solution of India’s constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent Zones.”
 - The important reason for the failure of the negotiations was the incapacity of the Cripps to bargain and negotiate.

•

- 39)
- Operation Bargha was introduced in which of the following states?
 - a . Bihar
 - b . Odisha
 - c . West Bengal 
 - d . Assam

- 0 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Operation Bargha was a land reform movement throughout rural West Bengal for recording the names of sharecroppers (bargadars) while avoiding the time-consuming method of recording through the settlement machinery. It bestowed on the bargadars, the legal protection against eviction by the landlords, and entitled them to the due share of the produce. Operation Bargha was launched in 1978 and concluded by the mid-1980s.

•

- 40) Logistics Performance Index is published by

- a . World Bank ✓
- b . International Monetary Fund
- c . Asian Development Bank
- d . World Economic Forum

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- India has improved its ranking in the World Bank Group's bi-annual "Logistics Performance Index 2016", jumping from 54th in 2014 to 35th in 2016. This was announced by the World Bank Group in its recent launch of the report.
- In the latest ranking India has gone past countries like New Zealand, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Iceland, Latvia and Indonesia who were ahead of it in the index.

41)

- As per recent WHO report, India has eliminated which of the following diseases?

1. Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus
2. YAWS
3. Smallpox

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- India recently received the official citation from WHO and UNICEF for Elimination of Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus and for being YAWS-free.
India is the first country to be officially acknowledged as being Yaws-free.
India was validated for Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) in April 2015, much ahead of the global target date of December 2015.
- Currently, there is no evidence of naturally occurring smallpox transmission anywhere in the world. Although a worldwide immunization program eradicated smallpox disease decades ago, small quantities of smallpox virus officially still exist in two research laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia, and in Russia.

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- 42)
- With reference to the cultural history of India, which one of the following two headed drum shaped Indian percussion instrument developed during Mughal period and it was extraordinarily played by swami Vivekananda?

a . Pakhawaj ✓
 b . Tabla
 c . Damaru
 d . Timila

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- (Source: pib-05/07/2016- Inauguration of ‘Swami Vivekanand Sabhagar’ in Kathak Kendra, New Delhi by President of India , CCRT-musical instruments and wiki)

•

- 43)
- With reference to the Swaraj Party, consider the following statements:
 1. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the founders of the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj party.
 2. It differed with Congress on the issue of carrying political work during non-active phase of the movements.
 3. It continued to exist as a single party till Indian independence.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a . 1 and 3 only
 b . 1 and 2 only ✓
 c . 2 and 3 only
 d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- A certain section of Congress suggested to end the boycott of the legislative councils and enter them and expose them as sham parliaments. This, according to them, is not giving up of the non-cooperation but continuing it in a more effective form by extending it to the councils.
- CR Das and M. Nehru resigned from the Congress and formed Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party on 1923. The adherents of the council entry programme known as ‘pro-changers’ and those still advocating boycott of the councils as ‘no-changers’.
- The pro-changers and no-changers engaged in a fierce controversy. Despite a lot of common ground between the two, they differed in how to carry on political work in the

movement in non-active phases.

- Swarajists said that work in the councils was necessary to fill in the temporary political void. This would keep up the morale of the politicized Indians, fill the empty newspaper spaces, and enthuse the people.
- The no-changers opposed council-entry mainly on the ground that parliamentary work would lead to the neglect of constructive and other work among the masses, the loss of revolutionary zeal and political corruption.
- Gandhi brought the strife between them to an end, by signing a joint statement with Das and Nehru that the Swarajist Party would carry on work in the legislatures on behalf of the Congress and as an integral part of the Congress.
- In 1923, party succeeded in forming coalition in the Councils but later in 1926 it could not form nationalist coalition in the legislatures. The Swarajists finally walked out of the legislatures in 1930 as a result of the Lahore Congress Resolution and the beginning of the civil disobedience.
- In 1935, Swarajist party merged with Congress party prior to the elections conducted as per the Government of India Act, 1935.

•

• 44)

• With reference to the Royal Indian Navy strikes, consider the following statements:

1. They started strikes in protest against the hardships regarding pay and food.
2. All major parties of British India unanimously supported the RIN mutiny.

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

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The RIN revolt started on 18 February when 1100 naval ratings of HMIS Talwar struck work at Bombay to protest against the treatment meted out to them- flagrant racial discrimination, unpalatable food and abuses to foot. The next day, ratings from Castle and Fort Barracks joined the strike. RIN revolt in Karachi was second only to Bombay. HMIS Hindustan along with one more ship and three shore establishments went on a lightning strike.
- The communal unity witnessed was more organizational unity than unity of the people. The communal unity was evident in the RIN revolt was limited, despite the congress, League and Communist flags being jointly hoisted on the ships' masts.
- Both Congress and Muslim League condemned the RIN strikes but the Communist party had encouraged the naval ratings strikes.

•

- 45)
- Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh
 1. It is both geographically and demographically the largest state of the country.
 2. It shares border with both Nepal and China
 3. It is the only Indian state which has maximum number of neighbouring states.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 3 only ✓
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 2 and 3 only

- 1 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Uttar Pradesh
 - UP, is the most populous state in the Republic of India as well as the most populous country subdivision in the world? It is the fourth largest Indian state by area.
 - Uttar Pradesh is only Indian state which has maximum number of neighbouring states. Uttar Pradesh share borders with 9 different states.
 - Neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh – Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh in northwest, Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan in west, Madhya Pradesh in south, Chhattisgarh in southeast, Bihar and Jharkhand in east.
 - Delhi for the sake of easiness is taken here as state, although presently Delhi is neither a full fledged state nor a Union territory. It is called as National Capital Territory of Delhi. If Delhi is not taken to account then number of bordering states of Uttar Pradesh will become 8.
 - Chhattisgarh and Assam are two Indian States which share border with 7 states. There are two states which has 6 neighbouring states – Karnataka and Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan are four Indian states which has 5 neighbouring states. Telangana and Odisha are two Indian state which borders with 4 states. Meghalaya and Sikkim are only two Indian states which has only one neighbouring state. Meghalaya borders with Assam only; Sikkim borders with West Bengal only.

•

- 46)
- Which of the following events held at Uttar Pradesh?
 1. Kumbh Mela
 2. Ardh Kumbh Mela
 3. Magh Mela

4. Ganga Sagar Mela

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Fairs of Uttar Pradesh

- Uttar Pradesh is certainly a contender for the title of the state that holds the most fairs with approximately 2,250 fairs held every year. The most important ones are the Nauchandi Mela in Meerut, the Kumbh and the Ardh Kumbh fairs held every twelve and six years respectively in Allahabad, and the annual Magh Mela in Allahabad.
- Khumbh Mela: Kumbh Mela is a very big fair and the largest gathering of Hindu pilgrims, celebrated every twelve years at four holy places Prayag (Allahabad), Haridwar, Ujjain and Nashik. The grand event held by rotation, on the banks of the sacred river Godavari, Kshipra, Yamuna and The Gange.
- During the time of Makar Sankranti, usually falls on 14th or 15th January of every year, Million of Hindus from all over India visit the Ganga Sagar Island to take a Holy Dip and get relief from all curse, sin & to earn blessings from Kapil Muni - the avatar or Lord Vishnu. During this perion Gangasagar Mela (Fair) is organised which is the 2nd largest Mela(Fair) after the Kumbh Mela.

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- 47)
- Consider the following statements regarding the Temple Entry Movement.
 1. Temple Entry Movement in South India fought against the untouchability and caste system.
 2. Many upper caste organizations supported the Satyagraha which aimed at opening temples for the lower caste people.

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

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - The temple entry movement aimed at opening the temples to all sections of the society. The struggle against the disabilities imposed on the avarnas or members of depressed classes in various parts of South India was being waged since the end of the 19th century. In Kerala, leading the struggle were several reformers and intellectuals such as Sri Narayana Guru, N. Kumaran Asan and T.K. Madhavan. Many savara organizations such as the Nair Service society, Nair Samajam and Kerala Hindu Sabha supported the Satyagraha.
 - In 1924, another beginning was made for opening the doors of the temples for the avarnas. After 1924 the anti-untouchability programme became a part of the Gandhian constructive programme, attracting to it a new popularity.
 - The temple entry movement used the techniques developed in the course of the nationalist struggle. The temple entry movement was the Gandhian or nationalist approach to fight caste oppression. The popular campaign against untouchability and for temple entry continued in the succeeding years.
 - As a result of the movement, in November 1936, the Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation throwing open all government controlled temples to all Hindus irrespective of caste. Madras also followed suit.
 - Temple entry movements used all the techniques developed by the Indian people in the course of the nationalist struggle. Its organizers succeeded in building the broadest possible unity, imparting mass education, and mobilizing the people on a very wide scale on the question of untouchability.
 - The main weakness of the Temple entry movement and the Gandhian or nationalist approach in fighting caste oppression was that even while arousing the people against untouchability they lacked a strategy for ending the caste system itself.

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- 48)
- Consider the following statements regarding the Wavell's Plan
 1. It proposes to form a new executive council at the centre in which all the members except the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief would be Indian
 2. There would be equal representation of high-caste Hindus and Muslims in executive council.
 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

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- In May 1945 Wavell visited London and discussed his ideas with the British

Government. These London talks resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of action which was officially made public simultaneously on June 14, 1945 by L.S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons and by Wavell in a broadcast speech delivered from Delhi. The plan, commonly known as the Wavell Plan, proposed the following:

1. If all the Indian political parties would agree to help the British war effort, then the British Government would introduce constitutional reforms in India after the war.
 2. The Viceroy's Executive Council would be immediately reconstituted and the number of its members would be increased.
 3. In the Council there would be equal representation of high-caste Hindus and Muslims.
 4. Other minorities including low-caste Hindus, Shudras and Sikhs would be given representation in the Council.
 5. All the members of the Council, except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, would be Indians.
 6. An Indian would be appointed as the member for Foreign Affairs in the Council. However, a British commissioner would be responsible for trade matters.
 7. The defence of India would remain in British hands until power was ultimately transferred to Indians.
 8. The Viceroy would convene a meeting of Indian politicians including the leaders of Congress and the Muslim League at which they would nominate members of the new Council.
 9. If this plan were to be approved for the central government, then similar councils of local political leaders would be formed in all the provinces.
 10. None of the changes suggested would in any way prejudice or prejudge the essential form of the future permanent Constitution of India.
- To discuss these proposals with Indian leaders, Wavell summoned them to a conference to take place in Simla on June 25, 1945.

•

- 49)
- Which of the following demands of Gandhi is not met as per Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
 - a . Release of all political prisoners
 - b . Right to peaceful picketing
 - c . Right to make salt by people near the sea-coast
 - d . Lifting the ban on Congress ✓

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. Before this, the viceroy Lord Irwin announced in October 1929, a

vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution.

- The terms of the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact" fell manifestly short of those Gandhi prescribed as the minimum for a truce.

- Below are the proposed conditions:

1. Discontinuation of the civil disobedience movement by the Indian National Congress
2. Participation by the Indian National Congress in the Round Table Conference
3. Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the British Government imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress
4. Withdrawal of all prosecutions relating to several types of offenses except those involving violence
5. Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement
6. Removal of the tax on salt, which allowed the Indians to produce, trade, and sell salt legally and for their own private use.

In reply, the British Government agreed to

1. Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
2. Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
3. Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
4. Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
5. Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
6. Lift the ban over the congress.

•

- 50) Which of the following Educational Institutions, which are historically prominent, are located within the territory of Uttar Pradesh?

1. Aligarh Muslim University
2. Darul Uloom Deoband
3. Takshashila University
4. University of Roorkee

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 and 2 only ✓
- b . 1 and 4 only
- c . 1, 2 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 39 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Universities in UP

- Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is a public central university. It was originally established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. The main campus of AMU is located in the city of Aligarh.


- The Darul Uloom Deoband is the Darul uloom Islamic school in India where the Deobandi Islamic movement began. It is located at Deoband, a town in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. The school was founded in 1866 by the ulema (Islamic scholars) Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi, Rasheed Ahmed Gangohi and 'Abid Husaiyn.
- Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (commonly known as IIT Roorkee or IITR), formerly the University of Roorkee (1948–2001) and the Thomason College of Civil Engineering (1853–1948), is a public university located in Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India. Established in 1847 in British India by the then lieutenant governor, Sir James Thomason, it was given university status in 1949 and was converted into an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in 2001, thus becoming the seventh IIT to be declared.
- Taxila or Takshashila, in ancient India (modern-day Pakistan), was an early Hindu and Buddhist centre of learning. According to scattered references that were only fixed a millennium later, it may have dated back to at least the fifth century BC. It became a noted centre of learning at least several centuries BC, and continued to attract students until the destruction of the city in the fifth century AD. Takshashila is perhaps best known because of its association with Chanakya. The famous treatise Arthashastra (Sanskrit for The knowledge of Economics) by Chanakya, is said to have been composed in Takshashila itself. Chanakya (or Kautilya), the Maurya Emperor Chandragupta and the Ayurvedic healer Charaka studied at Taxila.

51)

- Consider the following statements regarding the role of Congress Socialist Party during the freedom movement in India:

1. It was influenced by Marxism-Leninism.
2. It persuaded Congress to adopt a socialist vision of independent India.
3. At Faizpur session, it aimed to transform Indian National Congress into an anti-imperialist front.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Attracted by Marxism, many young congress leaders came together and formed the Congress Socialist party at Bombay in October 1934 under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Deb and Minoo Misani. From the beginning, they agreed upon four basic propositions:
 - (a) That the primary struggle in India was the national struggle for freedom and that nationalism was a necessary stage on the way to socialism;
 - (b) That socialists must work inside the National Congress because it was the primary body leading the national struggle and, as Acharya Narendra Dev put it in 1934, It would

be a suicidal policy for us to cut ourselves off from the national movement that the Congress undoubtedly represents;

(c) That they must give the Congress and the national movement a socialist direction;

(d) And that to achieve this objective they must organize the workers and peasants in their class organizations, wage struggles for their economic demands and make them the social base of the national struggle.”

- It was influenced by Marxism and Leninism. Many of the socialists also incorporated the elements of Gandhian and liberal democratic thoughts in their philosophy.

- In Meerut thesis, both Congress Socialist Party and Communist Party decided to transform the Indian National Congress into an anti-imperialist front. The same was put forward in the Faizpur Congress session, 1936.

-

- 52)

- Consider the following statements regarding the Moplah Uprising

1. The local Muslim leaseholders and cultivators in South Malabar were popularly called Moplahs.

2. It merged with the Khilafat movement and Non-cooperation movement.

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

- 0 mins 25 s

- Explanation

- Status

- • In August 1921, peasant discontent erupted in the Malabar district of Kerala. Here Mappila (Muslim) tenants rebelled. Their grievances related to lack of any security of tenure, renewal fees, high rents, and other oppressive landlord exactions. In the nineteenth century as well, there had been cases of Mappila resistance to landlord oppression but what erupted in 1921 was on a different scale together.

- The Malabar District Congress Conference held at Manjeri in April 1920 supported the tenants' cause and demanded legislation to regulate landlord-tenant relations. The change was significant because earlier the landlords had successfully prevented the Congress from committing itself to the tenants' cause. The Manjeri conference was followed by the formation of a tenants' association at Kozhikode, and soon tenants' associations were set up in other parts of the district.

- The Khilafat Movement was also extending its sweep. The social base of the movement was primarily among the Mappila tenants, and Hindus were quite conspicuous by their absence. Disturbed by the growing popularity of the Khilafat-cum-tenant agitation, which had received considerable impetus from the visits of Gandhiji, Shaukat Ali, and Maulana Azad, the Government issued prohibitory notices on all Khilafat meetings on 5 February

1921.

- When the District Magistrate of Eranadtaluq, E.F. Thomas, on 20 August 1921, accompanied by a contingent of police and troops, raided the mosque at Tirurangadi to arrest Ali Musaliar, a Khilafat leader and a highly respected priest. They found only three fairly insignificant Khilafat volunteers and arrested them.
- Soon Mappilas destroyed Government offices, burnt the records and looted the treasury. Moreover the targets of attack were the unpopular jenmies (landlords), mostly Hindu, the symbols of Government authority such as kutcheris (courts), police stations, treasuries and offices, and British planters. Lenient landlords and poor Hindus were rarely touched. Rebels would travel many miles through territory populated by Hindus and attack only the landlords and burn their records.
- The Mappilas' recourse to violence had in any case driven a wedge between them and the Non-Cooperation Movement which was based on the principle of non-violence.

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- 53)
- Consider the following statements regarding the Rajaji formula
 1. League would first endorse the demand for independence and co-operate with Congress in the formation of provisional government.
 2. Later, Plebiscite to be conducted in the Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East, whether they should form a separate state or not.
 3. The above two conditions were binding only if the British transfer full power and the responsibility to the Government of India.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a . 1 and 3 only
 - b . 1 and 2 only
 - c . 2 and 3 only
 - d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Congress-League cooperation on the basis of Pakistan. It embodies the formula as:
 - (a) The league would endorse the demand for independence and co-operate with the Congress in forming a provisional government for the transitional period;
 - (b) At the end of the war a plebiscite of all the inhabitants in the Muslim-majority areas in the north-west and north-east would decide whether or not they should form a separate state;
 - (c) In the event of separation, agreements would be made for Defence, Communications and other essential matters;
 - (d) These terms were to be binding only in case of transfer by England of full power and responsibility for the Government of India.
 - But, the Muslim league leader Jinnah contend that the Muslims of India, as a separate

nation, had the right of self-determination, and the Muslims alone were to vote for partition and **not the whole population of the disputed areas**. The right of self-determination was to be denied to the non-Muslims in the Muslim dominated areas.

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• 54)

• Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Moradabad – Brass City
2. Firozabad – Glass City
3. Kanpur – Leather City
4. Khurja – Ceramics City

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 3 only
b . 1, 3 and 4 only
c . 1, 2 and 3 only
d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 0 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **Famous cities of UP**

- Moradabad - The city is known as Pital Nagri, ("Brass City") for its famous brass handicrafts industry.
- Firozabad is a city in India, in the state of Uttar Pradesh also known as City of Bangle and Glass .
- Kanpur - "Leather City of the world"; "Manchester of the East.
- Khurja is a city (and a municipal board) in the Bulandshahr district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Khurja supplies a large portion of the ceramics used in the country, hence it is sometimes called The Ceramics City. The town is also famous for its special sweet, known as "khurchan".

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• 55)

• Consider the following statements regarding West Bengal

1. It is having the longest International Border with the neighbouring country.
2. The state accounts for 66.5 % of country's jute production which is the highest of all Indian states.
3. It has the highest population Density of the country as per recent 2011 census report.

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 only

- 0 mins 30 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **West Bengal**

- The state accounts for 66.5 % country's jute production which is highest of all Indian states
- Length of West Bengal border shared with Bangladesh – 2216.7 Km. It shares international boundary with three countries – Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- Population density of Bihar is 1,106, whereas West Bengal has 1,028

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- 56)

- Consider the following statements regarding the freedom movement in the princely states of India:

1. At Nagpur Session 1920, Congress passed a resolution calling upon the Princes to grant full responsible government in their States.

2. At Haripura session 1938, Congress took decision to get totally involved in the freedom movement in the Princely states.

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

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- In princely states numerous local organizations of the State's people came together to organize as prajamandals or States' People's Conference. This came to a head in 1927 with the convening of the All India States' Peoples' Conference. The chief men associated were: Balwanthrai Mehta, Maniklal Kothari and GR Abhyankar.

- The policy of the INC towards the Indian states had been first enunciated in 1920 Nagpur session urging the Princes to grant full responsible government in their states. INC asked the members of the states to become the members of the Congress and also they could not initiate political activity in the name of Congress but only in their individual capacity.

- In Haripura session 1938, the Congress had reiterated its policy that movements in the States should not be launched in the name of the Congress but should rely on their own independent strength and fight through local organizations.

- But at the Tripuri session, 1939 Congress passed a resolution enunciating its new policy. It identifies itself with the States' peoples.
- In 1942, the Congress made no distinction between the British India and the Indian states and the call for struggle was extended to the people of the States.

•

• 57)

- Which of the following was not an objective of the Indian National Congress when it was founded?
 - a . Promotion of cordial relations among the nationalist workers from different parts of the country and to eradicate all the prevailing caste, creed, race or province related prejudices from the country.
 - b . To create a strong public opinion to arouse consciousness and national spirit and then to educate and unite people on common political questions with the Development and consolidation of the feeling of national unity.
 - c . Formulation of the popular demands and their presentation before the British government.
 - d . Attainment of complete independence from the British. ✓

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Demand for wider powers for the councils and training in self-government but not completely independence.

•

• 58)

- With reference to Indian National Movement, What is Abhinava Bharat?
 - a . Newspaper of the revolutionary movement
 - b . Play related to Anti-partition movement
 - c . A secret society of revolutionaries ✓
 - d . A social reform movement

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Abhinav Bharat is a right wing Hindu extremist organization of the pre-Independence era.

•

• 59)

• Indian Railways currently has four different gauges: the 1,676 mm broad gauge, the 1,000 mm metre gauge, and two narrow gauges (762 mm) and (610 mm). Which of the following state has the Railway Junction which is having all the three gauges?

- a . Uttar Pradesh
- b . West Bengal ✓
- c . Maharastra
- d . Madya Pradesh

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Siliguri Junction railway station:** Siliguri Junction is one of the three railway stations that serve Siliguri in Darjeeling district in the Indian state of West Bengal. The other two stations are: Siliguri Town and New Jalpaiguri. It is the only station of India having all three Track Gauges i.e.; Broad Gauge, Metre Gauge & Narrow Gauge.

•

• 60) Consider the following statements regarding Darjeeling

1. It is located in the Lesser Himalayas and is a part of the Eastern Himalayan zoo-geographic zone.
2. It is noted for its tea industry which is internationally reputed and recognized as a geographical indicator.
3. It has the special Himalayan railway which is also known as Toy Train.
4. It was the summer capital during the British Rule in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 and 4 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Darjeeling**

- Darjeeling is a town and a municipality in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is located in the Lesser Himalaya at an elevation of 6,700 ft (2,042.2 m). Darjeeling is a part of the Eastern Himalayan zoo-geographic zone.
- Darjeeling is the headquarters of Darjeeling district which has a partially autonomous status within the state of West Bengal. It is also a popular tourist destination in India.
- After the enactment of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection

Act, 1999) in 2003, Darjeeling tea became the first Indian product to receive a GI tag, in 2004-05 through the Indian Patent Office. Unlike most Indian teas, Darjeeling tea is normally made from the small-leaved Chinese variety of *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis*, rather than the large-leaved Assam plant (*C. sinensis* var. *assamica*). Traditionally, Darjeeling tea is made as black tea; however, Darjeeling oolong and green teas are becoming more commonly produced and easier to find, and a growing number of estates are also producing white teas.

- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, also known as the "Toy Train", is a 2 ft (610 mm) narrow gauge railway that runs between New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling in the Indian state of West Bengal, India. The railway, along with the Nilgiri Mountain Railway and the Kalka-Shimla Railway, is listed as the Mountain Railways of India World Heritage Site.
- In 1864, Shimla was declared as the summer capital of British India, succeeding Murree, northeast of Rawalpindi.

61)

- During the freedom struggle, Kalpana Dutt was a major women organizer of
 - a . Swadeshi movement
 - b . Kakori Robbery
 - c . Chittagong armory raid ✓
 - d . Quit India Movement

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Kalpana Dutt was an Indian independence movement activist and a member of the armed independence movement led by Surya Sen, which carried out the Chittagong armoury raid in 1930. Later she joined the Communist Party of India and General Secretary of the Communist Party of India in 1943.

•

• 62)


- Consider the following statements regarding Ghadar party.
 1. Ghadar Party was the popular name of the "Hindi Association of the Pacific Coast" which ran the newspaper "Ghadar" which was loved by every Indian.
 2. Indian soldiers from Far East and South East Asia were recruited was a revolt against the British rule in India and it was started and organized by the Indian immigrants to Canada and the United States of America.
 3. USA and Japan were the major contributors of monetary help to Ghadar party.Which of the above statements given above is/are correct?
 - a . 2 only
 - b . 1 and 2 only ✓
 - c . 1 and 3 only
 - d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It has its headquarters in San Francisco. Germany contributed their monetary help to Ghadar party.

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- 63)
 - Which of the following is/are not the recommendations of the Nehru report?
 1. Dominion status
 2. No reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab.
 3. Freedom to practice one's religion
 4. Adult universal franchise
 5. Reservation of seats on the basis of population and for a fixed period of 10 years.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 4 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . None of the above 

- 0 mins 44 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Main Recommendations: Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians; Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; Linguistic provinces; 19 Fundamental Rights; Responsible government at the centre and in provinces; Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims; Complete dissociation of state from religion.

•

- 64)
- The National Capital Region (NCR) is the designation for a conurbation or metropolitan area in India. It encompasses the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi, including New Delhi and urban areas surrounding it in neighbouring states. Which of the following states have been included into the NCR?
 1. Punjab
 2. Haryana
 3. Rajasthan
 4. Uttar Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1, 2 and 4 only
- b . 2, 3 and 4 only ✓
- c . 2 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **NCR**

- The National Capital Region (NCR) is the designation for a conurbation or metropolitan area in India. It encompasses the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi, including New Delhi and urban areas surrounding it in neighbouring states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- NCR is India's largest agglomeration and one of the world's largest agglomerations, with a population of over 46,069,000.
- In July 2013, NCR was expanded to include three more districts, Bhiwani, and Mahendragarh in the state of Haryana, as well as Bharatpur in the state of Rajasthan. This brought the number of districts in NCR to 19, with the total NCR area increasing 34% to 46,208 km².
- On 9 June 2015, Government of India approved the inclusion of three more districts in NCR - Jind and Karnal in the state of Haryana and Muzaffarnagar in U.P. There are now a total of 22 districts (plus Delhi NCT) within NCR, covering a total area of 58,332 km².

•

- 65)
- Which of the following is/are reasons for the growth of Militant Nationalism in India?
 1. Realization of the true nature of the British rule
 2. Impact of growth of education and increase in awareness and unemployment.
 3. Reaction to increasing westernization.
 4. Dissatisfaction with the achievements of the moderates.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The cause of the growth of Extremism: True Nature of the British Rule Revealed, Poverty and Frustration, International Influence, Failure of the Moderates, Growth of Education, Increasing westernization etc.


-

- 66)

• In January 1945, there were talks between the Congress leader Bhulabhai Desai and Muslim leader Liaquat Ali Khan to resolve a deadlock, and later a meeting was held between Desai and Viceroy which came to be known as DESAI –LIAQAT pact. Consider the following statements in the context of this pact:

1. Congress and Muslim league nominees to have equal representation in central executive.
2. The government was to be formed and was to function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act, 1935.

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

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- 20% seats reserved for minorities.


-

- 67)

• Consider the following statements regarding the Karachi session of INC in 1931?

1. They passed a resolution to attain Purna Swaraj.
2. Delhi Pact was endorsed
3. Two resolutions on Fundamental rights and National Economic Programme were adopted.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only 
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Karachi session of INC reiterated demand for Swaraj and passed resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Program, which first time stated what Swaraj will mean to masses. Gandhi Irwin Pact was endorsed by the Congress in the Karachi Session of 1931.


•

• 68)

- Consider the following pairs:

Islands		Nations involved in island conflict
1. Spratly island	-	China and Philippines
2. Falkland island	-	Britain and Argentina
3. South Talbatti	-	India and Bangladesh

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

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Spratly Islands are associated with South China Sea conflict.
 - **The Parcel Islands:** disputed between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, and Vietnam.
 - The Scarborough Shoal, disputed between the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, and the Republic of China, with only rocks above sea level.
 - **Spratly Islands:** Brunei, China, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam are involved in the conflict.
 - Falkland Island is the region of conflict between Britain and Argentina.
 - South Talbatti (or new moore island) is the region of conflict between India and Bangladesh.
- (Source: the PCA has ruled that china's claims of historical rights over South China Sea has no legal basis.)

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• 69)

• Recently, Indian government launched Swachh Yug campaign for making open defecation free Gram panchayats located along Ganga River. Which of the following Ministry does **not** involved in this campaign?

- a . Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- b . Ministry of Water resources and River development
- c . Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation
- d . Ministry of youth affairs and sports

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

• (source-Pib)

•

• 70) Consider the following statements regarding Quit India movement.

1. It was led by Gandhi
2. It was a non violent movement
3. The movement was massive in character
4. One of the unique features of the movement was the participation of communists at the local level defying the official stand of communist party.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1, 2 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1, 3 and 4 ✓
- d . 3 and 4 only

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Gandhian movement in 1942 was totally changed its character of non-violence Satyagraha, because Gandhiji's mantra during the Quit India movement was "Do or Die". We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery". The movement of 1942 followed both violence and non-violence methods but QIM was mostly violent in nature with absence of major leaders to lead the masses. The most important feature of Quit India Movement was the absence of religious communal riot during the movement of 1942.

71)

- The popular Congress Ministries in the provinces resigned in October- November 1939
- a . Because the proposal of the Congress to form a Provincial National Government at the Centre was not accepted by the British Government.

- b . As a protest against the promulgation of Defence of India Rules curbing civil liberties.
- c . As the Congress took exception to the fact that India was dragged into the war without her consent. ✓
- d . It was the No-changers who advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and noncooperation.

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 72)
- Consider the following statements regarding the Congress stand on the eve of Second World War.

1. Gandhi's Idea was to give unconditional support to Britain's war efforts.
2. Subash Chandra Bose and leftists were for taking advantage of the situation and start a mass movement.
3. The CWC finally resolved that no Indian participation unless freedom is granted.

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, 2 and 3 only ✓

- 0 mins 32 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 73)
- The National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) has accorded genetic recognition to the breed of sheep, locally called 'kuji mendha', also known as Kendrapara sheep. Recently it has been conferred 'rare and singular species' tag by the central government. It is found only in the state of
 - a . West Bengal
 - b . Odisha ✓
 - c . Assam
 - d . Jammu and Kashmir

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Kendrapara sheep**

A threatened breed of sheep found only in coastal Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara districts of Odisha has been conferred 'rare and singular species' tag by the central government. The National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) has accorded genetic recognition to the breed of sheep, which is locally called as 'kuji mendha'.


-

- 74)

- Recently the government of India appointed Ashok Patnaik as the Chief Executive Officer of the National Intelligence Grid in July 2016. In this context consider the following statements regarding NATGRID.

1. It is an intelligence sharing network that collates data from the standalone databases of the various agencies and ministries of the Indian government.
2. It is a counter terrorism measure that collects and collates a host of information from government databases including tax and bank account details, credit card transactions, visa and immigration records and itineraries of rail and air travel.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **NATGRID**

- NATGRID is an intelligence sharing network that collates data from the standalone databases of the various agencies and ministries of the Indian government. It is a counter terrorism measure that collects and collates a host of information from government databases including tax and bank account details, credit card transactions, visa and immigration records and itineraries of rail and air travel. This combined data will be made available to 11 central agencies, which are: Research and Analysis Wing, the Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, Financial intelligence unit, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Board of Excise and Customs and the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence.

- Unlike the NCTC and the NIA which are central organisations, the NATGRID is essentially a tool that enables security agencies to locate and obtain relevant information

on terror suspects from pooled data of various organisations and services in the country. It will help identify, capture and prosecute terrorists and help pre-empt terrorist plots

- It was first proposed in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on Mumbai in 2008. The government of India in July 2016 appointed Ashok Patnaik as the Chief Executive Officer of the National Intelligence Grid. The appointment is being seen as the government's effort to revive the project.

•

• 75)

• Which of the following Marine national park/wildlife sanctuary is not located off the coast of mainland India?

- a . Malvan marine wildlife sanctuary
- b . Mahatma Gandhi marine National park ✓
- c . Gulf of Mannar marine national park
- d . Gahirmatha marine wildlife sanctuary

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Malvan marine sanctuary is located in Konkan region of Maharashtra. It includes padamged island and other submerged rocky structures
- Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is a national park of India on the Andaman Islands. It is not located off the coast of mainland India.
- Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park consist of 21 small islands and coral reefs in the Gulf of Mannar in the Indian Ocean of Tamil Nadu
- Gahirmatha is the first and the only Marine Sanctuary of Orissa, number of marvellous creatures including Olive Ridley sea turtles migrate in huge numbers. Gahirmatha Beach separates the Bhitarkanika mangroves from the Bay of Bengal is the world's most important nesting beach for Olive Ridley Sea Turtles.
(Source: the Hindu, MoEF and wiki)

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• 76)

• Which of the following is/are the part of Cabinet Mission's proposals?

1. Formation of Pakistan
 2. Provincial assemblies to elect a constituent assembly.
 3. Provinces to have autonomy and residual powers.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The main provisions of the recommendation were: The whole of India including the Princely States should form a Federation; The Central Government should be in charge of foreign affairs, defence and communication; The provinces and the states should enjoy all other powers; A Constituent Assembly should be elected to frame a constitution for the Indian Union; Province should have the right to leave the Union in future if it so liked after elections under its new constitutions.

•

- 77)

- Poona Pact is a popular agreement in Indian National Movement which was signed between
 - a . Gandhi and Irwin to remove the constitutional deadlock
 - b . Muslim League and Congress over separate electorates
 - c . Nehru and Jinnah on partition dispute
 - d . Leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes. ✓

- 0 mins 25 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Poona Pact was the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Br Ambedkar reached on 25 September 1932. The major points in this pact were as follows:
 - 148 seats were to be allotted to the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures. This was more than double from the 71 seats as promised in the Communal Award.
 - Certain percentage of the seats allotted to the general Non-Muslim electorate would be reserved for the depressed classes.
 - Congress agreed that adequate representation would be given to the depressed classes in the civil services.
 - The depressed classes agreed to adhere to the principle of Joint Electorate.

•

- 78)

- Consider the following pairs

1. Champaran Satyagraha	-	First Civil Disobedience
2. Ahmedabad Mill	-	First Hunger strike

strike		
3. Kheda satyagraha	-	First Non-Cooperation

Which of the given above pairs are correctly matched?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 79)
- Consider the following statements with respect to Simon Commission
 1. The committee recommended for abolition of diarchy in provinces.
 2. Congress opposed Simon commission for not accepting Poorna swaraj.
 3. Based on the Simon commission report British parliament passed Government of India Act, 1935.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Congress opposed Simon commission because Government announced its decision to appoint the “Statutory Commission” in advance of the prescribed date and No Indians members in the commission.

•

- 80) The Khilafat Movement failed to achieve its objective and gradually subsidized when
 - a . Congress withdrew its support.
 - b . British abandoned the policy of discrimination against Muslims.
 - c . Mustafa Kamal Pasha assumed power in Turkey and abolished caliphate. ✓

d . Chauri Chaura incident ended the non co-operation movement.

- 0 mins 56 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

81)

- Consider the following statements regarding Salt Sathyagraha

1. It was the form of Non co-operation movement.
2. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.
3. Gandhiji first experimented with salt sathyagraha in South Africa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 36 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It was form of civil disobedience movement. Gandhi first experimented with salt sathyagraha in dandi.

•

• 82)

- Consider the following statements regarding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

1. The organization constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party.
2. The organization has been involved in active peacekeeping missions and coordinates with United Nations peacekeeping operations and directives.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 ✓
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **NATO**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party. NATO's headquarters are located in Haren, Brussels, Belgium, where the Supreme Allied Commander also resides. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been involved in active peacekeeping missions since 1994, and coordinates with United Nations peacekeeping operations and directives. NATO currently has operations underway in Afghanistan, previously with the International Security Assistance Force, and from January 2015 with the Resolute Support Mission.


-

- 83)

- Consider the following statements regarding The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1. It provides expert advice, training, and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.
2. It publishes an annual Human Development Report to measure and analyze developmental progress and in addition to a global Report, it also publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Reports.
3. It is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **UNDP**

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' global development network. Headquartered in New York City, UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It provides expert advice, training, and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.

- To accomplish the MDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programmes. The UNDP Human Development Report Office also publishes an annual Human Development Report (since 1990) to measure and analyse developmental progress. In addition to a

global Report, UNDP publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Report. UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations.

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- 84)

- Which one of the following was the reason for the failure of talks held at the Shimla conference 1945?
 - a . Congress boycotted it
 - b . The Viceroy was in different to demands of congress.
 - c . The Dominion status suggested by the Viceroy was not acceptable to both Congress and Muslim League.
 - d . Jinnah insisted that all Muslim members of the executive council must be nominated by Muslim League. ✓

- 0 mins 39 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

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- 85)

- Consider the following statements:
 1. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of All India federation.
 2. Provincial Autonomy was introduced in 1935 Act.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

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- GOI 1935 act was the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time: The grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India, Provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, introduction of direct elections, The establishment of a Federal Court, Sindh was separated from Bombay, Bihar and Orissa were split into separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa, Burma was completely separated from India.

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- 86)

- The main programme of Red Shirts (Khudai kidmatgars or Servants of God) organized by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in support of the civil Disobedience Movement was

- a . To proceed on the lines of terrorist and revolutionary activities.

- b . To propagate the congress programme ✓

- c . To resist the military operations of the government in the north-western frontier portion.

- d . To set-up Para-military organization

- 0 mins 19 s
 - Explanation
 - Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

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- 87)

- Consider the following statements regarding the British Indian Association:

- 1. It was an exclusively Indian in its membership.

- 2. Its primary objective was safeguarding the Indian Capitalists' interests.

- 3. It continued its existence even after the emergence of the Indian National Congress.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓

- b . 1 and 2 only

- c . 2 and 3 only

- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 8 s
 - Explanation
 - Status

- The British Indian Association was the first major voluntary organisation in India founded in 1851 in Calcutta, representing primarily the local landlord interests. It began to play a prominent role after the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which provided for limited Indian representation in the legislative councils. Members of this association were usually nominated to the legislative councils and their dominance continued until the Act of 1892 introduced limited electoral system.
 - The British Indian Association was formed by the merging the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society. Unlike its predecessor the Landholders' Society that had many non-official Anglo Indians among its members, the British Indian Association was exclusively Indian in its membership.
 - When the time came for the renewal of the Charter of East India Company it sent a

petition to the Parliament praying for establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character, separation of powers, reduction in the salaries of higher officers, abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties etc.

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• 88)

• Consider the following statements regarding the racial legislation of the British in India:

1. 'Black Acts' during British rule gave the Christian converts the right to inherit their ancestral properties.

2. 'Lex Loci Act' proposes to place the British born subjects under the criminal jurisdiction of ordinary courts.

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 ✓

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Indian Renaissance was emerged in reaction to the racialist policy of the British.
 - 'Black Acts' which proposed to place the British born subjects under the criminal jurisdiction of ordinary courts from which they were previously exempt. The act was passed in 1850, but was put on hold for fear of a white rebellion. The controversy around it, however, drove a wedge between the two racial elements in colonial society.
 - The same year, despite united protests from the Hindus of Madras, Nagpur and Calcutta, the government went ahead with the Lex Loci Act, which gave the Christian converts the right to inherit their ancestral properties. The act, the Hindus widely believed, would open floodgates to Christian conversion.
 - The growing racial tension, threat of conversion and the reforming zeal of the Benthamite administrators made the educated Indians stand back and have a hard look at their own culture. This resulted in the emergence of the Indian Renaissance.

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• 89)

• Consider the following pairs:

Revolutionary organizations		Personalities
1. Anushilan Samiti	-	Kalpana Dutta
	-	Ashfaqulla Khan

2. H.S.R.A.		
3. Ghadar	-	Lala Hardayal

Which of the pairs given above is/are not correctly matched?

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only ✓
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status


- • Anushilan Samiti (Body-building society) was a Bengali Indian organization that propounded revolutionary violence as the means for ending British rule in India. The organization arose from a conglomeration of local youth groups and gyms (Akhra) in Bengal in 1902. It had two prominent independent arms in East and West Bengal identified as Dhaka Anushilan Samiti in Dhaka and the Jugantar group (Calcutta) respectively.
 - It was led by nationalists such as Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barindra Ghosh, and influenced by philosophies as diverse as Hindu Shakta philosophy propounded by Bengali literateur Bankim and Vivekananda, Italian Nationalism, and Pan-Asianism of Kakuzo Okakura. Important personalities associated with Anushilan Samiti were Rash Bihari Bose, BaghaJatin, Pritilal Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta etc.
 - Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was a revolutionary organization established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar. Previously it was known as Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) whose written constitution and published manifesto titled The Revolutionary were produced as evidence in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925. Kakori train robbery was the most prominent of the early HRA efforts. Four leaders – Ashfaqullah Khan, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri – accused in Kakori conspiracy case were hanged in December 1927.
 - The Ghadar Party was an organization founded by Sikh Indians in the United States and Canada with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule. Key members included Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose. The party was built around the weekly paper The Ghadar, which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj KaDushman (an enemy of the British rule). It was also associated with famous Komagata Maru incident in 1914.

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- 90) Consider the following statements regarding Subhash Chandra Bose:
 1. Subhash demanded to form his own Working Committee after becoming the Congress President in 1939.

2. Subhash gave the British an ultimatum to grant the independence lest civil disobedience movement will ensue.

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 

- 0 mins 38 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Subhash believed that Congress was strong enough to launch an immediate struggle and that the masses were ready for such struggle. He was convinced that the nation was ripe for a revolution than ever before. Therefore, he argued in his presidential address at Tripuri for a programme of immediately giving the British Government a six-months ultimatum to grant the national demand for independence and of launching a mass civil disobedience movement if it failed to do so.
- Subhash had secured the majority in the Presidential elections against the Gandhi nominee Pattabhi Sitaramayya and became the President despite his stand for militant politics.
- At the Tripuri Session, GB Pant moved a resolution expressing a full confidence in the old Working Committee, reiterating the full faith in Gandhiji's leadership of the movement and the Congress policies of the previous twenty years, and asking Subhas to nominate his Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji. The resolution was passed by a big majority, but Gandhiji did not approve of the resolution and refuse to impose a Working Committee on Subhas.
- Gandhi asked to nominate a Committee of his own choice. But Subhas wanted Gandhiji to be the leader of the coming struggle but he wanted to follow the strategy and tactics laid down by him and the left-wing parties and groups.
- He insisted that the Working Committee should be representative of the new radical trends and groups which had elected him, on the other, he would not nominate his own Working Committee.

91)

- Consider the following statements regarding World Economic Forum (WEF)

1. The Forum, committed to improving the state of the world, is the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation.
2. The Forum engages the foremost political, business and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.
3. It was established as a not-for-profit foundation and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **World Economic Forum (WEF)**

- The World Economic Forum, committed to improving the state of the world, is the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation.
- The Forum engages the foremost political, business and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.
- It was established in 1971 as a not-for-profit foundation and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. It is independent, impartial and not tied to any special interests. The Forum strives in all its efforts to demonstrate entrepreneurship in the global public interest while upholding the highest standards of governance. Moral and intellectual integrity is at the heart of everything it does.
- Our activities are shaped by a unique institutional culture founded on the stakeholder theory, which asserts that an organization is accountable to all parts of society. The institution carefully blends and balances the best of many kinds of organizations, from both, the public and private sectors, international organizations and academic institutions.

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• 92)

• Which of the following was/were the reasons for the emergence of the Socialist ideas in India?

1. Impact of Russian Revolution in 1917.
2. Failure of Non-Cooperation movement to attain Swaraj.
3. Dissatisfaction over the alternative Swarajists programme.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The new soviet regime electrified the colonial world by unilaterally renouncing its imperialist rights in China and other parts of Asia. It also showcased that if the common people could unite and overthrow the mighty Czarist Empire and establish a social order where there was no exploitation of one human being by another, then the Indian people battling against British imperialism could also do.
- Socialist ideas now began to spread rapidly especially because many young persons

who had participated actively in the Non-Cooperation Movement were unhappy with its outcome and were dissatisfied with Gandhian policies and ideas as well as the alternative Swarajist programme.

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• 93)

• Consider the following statements regarding the August Offer:

1. It was announced by Lord Willington.
2. It promised Dominion Status to India as soon as possible after World War–II.
3. It was not accepted by both Congress and Muslim League.

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

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- On August 1940 on the eve of battle of Britain, British government came out with a new declaration called “the August Offer”. It was made by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on behalf of the British Government.

It proposed:

- a) Expansion of Governor-General’s Executive Council and the establishment of an Advisory War Council.
 - b) Framing of the new constitution should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves and should originate from Indian conception of social, economic and political structure of Indian life.
 - c) Dominion Status of the Westminster variety as soon as possible after the War
 - d) Setting up of constituent assembly post war and the minorities were assured that no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.
- It was not accepted by the congress as Congress went so far as to declare that the declaration widened the gulf between nationalist Indian and the British rulers while Nehru said that the offer was “dead as a door-nail”.
 - Muslim League welcomed that part of the offer which the Congress had condemned and it was satisfied with the assurance that no future constitution should be adopted by the British Government without their approval or consent.

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• 94)

• With reference to the Elections of 1945-46, consider the following statements:

1. Muslim League has won all Muslim constituencies in Central Legislative Assembly.

2. Muslim League formed government in Bengal and Sindh after winning Provincial elections. 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

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • British government has announced elections for the period 1945-46. It was also announced that an executive council would be formed and a constitution-making body would be convened after these elections. These elections were important as the provincial assemblies thus formed were to then elect a new Constituent Assembly for an independent India
- General elections were held in British India in December 1945 to elect members of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The Indian National Congress emerged as the largest party, winning 59 of the 102 elected seats. The Muslim League won all Muslim constituencies, but failed to win any other seats. This election coupled with the provincial one in 1946 proved to be a strategic victory for Jinnah and the partitionists. Even though Congress won, the League had united the Muslim vote and as such it gained the negotiating power to seek a separate Muslim homeland as it became clear that a united India would prove highly unstable.
- Provincial elections were held in British India in January 1946 to elect members of the legislative councils of British Indian provinces. The elections were extremely influential in the creation of Pakistan. The Muslim League finished second, but had united the Muslim vote. It won nearly 1/3 of India; as such it gained the negotiating power to begin partitioning India. This was done as it became evident that a united India would be extremely unstable, given that the Muslim League won the majority in Punjab but was prevented from forming a coalition government by Congress and the Unionists, the Pro-Union coalition collapsed as soon as it was formed. Muslim League has formed ministries in Bengal and Sindh.

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- 95)
- Consider the following statements regarding the Round Table conferences held in England:
 1. They were conducted as per the recommendations by the report submitted by the Simon Commission.
 2. Gandhi demanded Congress alone represents Political 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

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. They were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930.

In the Second Round Table Conference, Gandhi had put following demands as sole representative of INC and Whole India;

1. A responsible govt must be established in centre and in provinces.
2. Congress alone represented political India.
3. Untouchables are Hindus and not to be treated as minorities.
4. There should be no separate electorate for Muslims or other minorities.

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• 96)

- Consider the following statements regarding the Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
- 1. Both organized 'Independence for India League'.
- 2. Both represented as the Congress Presidents for three times.

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

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Madras Session of Congress under M.A. Ansari passed a resolution to form the Independence for India League in November 1928 in Delhi, with Nehru as the President and Bose as General Secretary. The declared aim of the League was the achievement of complete independence for India and reconstruction of Indian society on the basis of social and economic equality.
- Jawaharlal Nehru represented as the President of the congress for three times (1929, 1936 and 1937) while Bose was elected only twice (1938 and 1939).

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• 97)

- Which of the following best describes Open Acreage License Policy (OALP)?
 - a . It is a public procurement policy where government fixes the revenue share model in a contract farming agreement to check in exploitation of farmers by private companies.
 - b . It is a defence procurement policy in which government invites foreign companies to invest in India with mandated offset requirements.
 - c . It is a hydro carbon exploration policy which provides a company an opportunity to select exploration blocks without waiting for the formal bid round from the government. ✓
 - d . It is a land acquisition policy for promoting industrial activities in backward rural areas to reduce inequalities among the various regions of the country.

- 0 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It is a hydrocarbon exploration policy which provides a company an opportunity to select the exploration blocks, without waiting for the formal bid round from the Government.
(source: The hindu and Pib)

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- 98)
- Recently, Government of India has passed Compensatory Afforestation bill seeks to create a National compensatory Fund under which of the following account/fund?
 - a . Consolidated Fund of India
 - b . Contingency Fund of India
 - c . Public Account of India ✓
 - d . National Investment Fund

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- (source: Pib)

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- 99)
- Which of the following cities, which has close association with the life of Buddha, are located in Uttar Pradesh?
 1. Kushi Nagar
 2. Sarnath
 3. Bodh Gaya
 4. Lumbini

5. Pawapuri

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 and 2 only ✓
- b . 2, 3 and 5 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 0 mins 30 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Buddhist cities**

- For Buddhists, Bodh Gaya is the most important of the main four pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha, the other three being Kushinagar, Lumbini, and Sarnath.
- Kushinagar, Kusinagar or Kusinara is a town and a Nagar Panchayat in the Kushinagar district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Buddhists believe Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana after his death.
- Sarnath is a city located 13 kilometres north-east of Varanasi near the confluence of the Ganges and the Varuna rivers in Uttar Pradesh, India. The deer park in Sarnath is where Gautama Buddha first taught the Dharma, and where the Buddhist Sangha came into existence through the enlightenment of Kondanna.
- Gaya is a city of ancient historical and mythological significance. It is one of the major tourist attractions of Bihar. Bodh Gaya is a religious site and place of pilgrimage associated with the Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Gaya district in the Indian state of Bihar. It is famous as it is the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have obtained Enlightenment (pali: bodhi) under what became known as the Bodhi Tree.
- Lumbini is a Buddhist pilgrimage site in the Rupandehi District of Nepal. It is the place where, according to Buddhist tradition, Queen Mayadevi gave birth to Siddhartha Gautama in 563 BCE.
- Pawapuri or Pava is a holy site for Jains located in the Nalanda district in the Bihar state of Eastern India. Around 5th Century BCE, Mahavira, the last of the twenty-four Tirthankara attained Nirvana or moksha (liberation). Jains celebrate Diwali to commemorate this event. He was cremated at Pawapuri, also known as Apapuri (the sinless town).

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- 100) Which of the following is/are the recommendations of the M.A. Jinnah in his Fourteen Points?

1. Change shall be made in the constitution by the Central legislature except with the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian Federation.
2. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to minority or even equality.


3. No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose it being injurious to that of the community.

4. Representation of the communal groups shall continue to be separate electorates provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of the joint electorates.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a . 1 and 2 only

b . 1 and 3 only

c . 2, 3 and 4 only 

d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • 14 points: The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers vested in the provinces; A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces; All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality; . In the Central Legislative, Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third; Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present, provided it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate.
- Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the North West Frontier Province; Full religious liberty, i.e. liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities; No bill or any resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three-fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.
- Sindh should be separated from the Bombay presidency; Reforms should be introduced in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in the other provinces; Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share, along with the other Indians, in all the services of the state and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.
- The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws and Muslim charitable institution and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state and by local self-governing bodies; No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third

Muslim ministers; No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the State's contribution of the Indian Federation.