

Mock Test 16

1 The Northwest Frontier Province of British India was of great strategic importance to the British colonials because

1. It was the overland gateway to India through the Khyber Pass that could be accessed by the invaders.
 2. The tribes of the North-West Frontier Province posed a danger to the British empire and needed to be tamed through the deployment of Khassadars.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 - Correct Answer : A
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◦ Answer Justification :

Justification: Statement 1: A Russian invasion of British India through the North-West Frontier was considered real and thus the government kept watch on the region.

Recognizing its value to their empire, the British were tenacious in attempting to control the province, and civil resistance there was met with severe repression and multiple punitive military expeditions.

S2: Fundamentally, the tribes of the North-West Frontier Province posed a danger not so much through their military capability but their potential, over time, to absorb scarce military and fiscal resources for little perceptible return in terms of control or adjustment of their behaviour.

The model of British colonial rule on the North-West Frontier was based upon a strategic appreciation that allowed for a lighter administrative footprint and greater tribal autonomy.

As time progressed therefore, particularly post 1900, there developed an essentially laissez faire policy of administration. The government became unwilling to expend resources on a barren and largely uninhabitable backwater - the reverse of today's strategic appreciation of the region - with the result that development policies were curtailed and the Indian army's role in tribal affairs was limited to coercion and little else.

Relations between the tribes and the GOI were managed almost exclusively by combination of a small cadre of political agents, a system of Government service through native militia and Khassadar units and the payment of allowances to guarantee good behaviour

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

2 Consider the following statements about events that transpired during the first decade of the 20th CE.

1. Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan, was set up with Debendranath Tagore as its principal.
2. A National Council of Education was set up to organize a system of education—literary, scientific

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and technical—on national lines and under national control.

3. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta emerged as a popular method of mass mobilisation.

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

- Correct Answer : B

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- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.

Soon on August 15, 1906, the National Council of Education was set up to organize a system of education—literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control.

Education was to be imparted through the medium of vernaculars. A Bengal Institute of Technology was set up for technical education and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.

Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta during National Movement-1905-1918 (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful method of mass mobilisation. These samitis, generated political consciousness among the masses through magic lantern lectures, swadeshi songs, physical and moral training to their members, social work during famines and epidemics, organisation of schools, training in swadeshi crafts and arbitration courts.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

- 3 Assam Government has become the first Indian state to offer a Wage Compensation Scheme for pregnant women working in the tea gardens of the state. With reference to related facts in Assam, consider the following statements.

- 1. Majority of the workforce, in Assam's tea gardens, is women.
- 2. Assam records one of the least maternal mortality rates in India.

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

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- Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: The bulk of the workforce in Assam's tea gardens is women. The maternal mortality rate of women working in the tea plantations of Assam is unusually high. The scheme is likely to benefit over 60,000 women in the state. It is expected to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality in the tea areas.

Statement 2: In the Annual Health Survey of 2012-13, Assam recorded one of the highest maternal mortality rates in India, with over 300 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The MMR in the state's tea gardens was even higher, as it was recorded to be 404. The national average during 2014-16 was 130. Further, almost 50% of the pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 years in the state were recorded to be anaemic, which is a leading contributor to maternal mortality.

Learning: The scheme is aimed at providing better health and nutrition supplements to the pregnant women. It stresses on providing proper healthcare facilities to the pregnant women working in the tea gardens of the state.

Highlights of the scheme:

- Under the scheme, an amount of Rs 12,000 will be given to the pregnant women so that they can take care of themselves and the unborn baby without compromising the livelihood of their family.
- The compensation of wages to pregnant women will be given in 4 instalments - Rs 2,000 in the first trimester, Rs 4,000 in the second trimester, Rs 3,000 for institutional delivery and Rs 3,000 for registration of the child's birth.
- The women would also be given a maternity leave. They will not be engaged in work from the third trimester of pregnancy to three months after delivery.
- In addition, they will get assistance for ante-natal care and the first cycle of immunization of the child.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/05/insights-daily-current-affairs-05-october-2018/>

4 In the colonial city of Madras, who were the dubashes?

- A. Indians who could speak two languages - the local language and English
- B. Intermediaries between Indian society and British
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

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- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Madras developed by incorporating innumerable surrounding villages and by creating opportunities and spaces for a variety of communities. Several different communities came and settled in Madras, performing a range of economic functions.

The dubashes were Indians who could speak two languages - the local language and English. They worked as agents and merchants, acting as intermediaries between Indian society and the British. They used their privileged position in government to acquire wealth.

Their powerful position in society was established by their charitable works and patronage of temples in the Black Town.

Q Source: Page 331: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

5 If two nations have the same natural resources and technological capability, the currency exchange rate between these two nations will be mainly dependent on

1. The preferences of consumers in each nation
2. The productivity of labour in each nation

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

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- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 2: Exchange rate of a currency basically depends on the supply and demand of the currency.

These two in turn are affected by export/import demand, political stability of a nation, its income etc.

Suppose if labour is highly productive in India, this will increase the overall productivity of firms and lower cost of production thus pushing up demand for exports relative to the other nation.

On the other hand, this will also lead to high wages for labour in that nation and high returns for capital owners. Increased income (from increased demand for exports) will push up import demand and thus affect exchange rates.

Statement 1: Now, the nature of import-export demand will depend on what the consumers prefer to consume, for e.g. nation A citizens might prefer cheese manufactured in nation B, and nation B citizens might like the car produced in nation A and not its cheese. These factors would then

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determine the total volume and value of trade and thus demand for each other's currency.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 6: 12th Macroeconomics NCERT

6 The Ghadr party was motivated to wrestle freedom from the British due to which of these events? Pick out the possible events that could have influenced their activism.

1. Komagata Maru Incident
2. Outbreak of First World War

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

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- Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification and Learning: The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organized around a weekly newspaper The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Francisco and branches along the US coast and in the Far East. These revolutionaries included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities.

Their plans were encouraged by two events in 1914—the Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.

Moving spirits behind the Ghadr Party were Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhagwan Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Bark Bhai Parmanand. The Chiarites intended to Yring about a revolt in India.

Komagata Maru Incident: The importance of this event lies in the fact that it created an explosive situation in the Punjab. Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver. They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty. It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British Government. The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in

September 1914. The inmates refused to board the Punjab-bound train. In the ensuing with the police at Budge Budge near Calcutta, 22 persons died.

Inflamed by this and with the outbreak of the War, the Ghadr leaders decided to launch a violent attack on British rule in India.

The revolutionary activity was carried out through the Ghadr Party in North America, Berrin Committee in Europe and some scattere mutinies by Indian soldiers, such as the one in Singapore.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

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7 Tilak's opposition to the Age of Consent Bill primarily stemmed from the issue that

- A. A colonial government should not dictate such reforms in India
- B. The British were morally corrupt
- C. The bill was ill conceived and retrogressive in nature
- D. It bypassed British Parliament and was passed as an ordinance

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- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The bill would have raised the marriageable age for girls from 10 years to 12 years.

The Bill was opposed by many orthodox leaders who believed it as an interference in the Hindu religion. Bal Gangadhar Tilak opposed the bill stating "We would not like that the government should have anything to do with regulating our social customs or ways of living, even supposing that the act of government will be a very beneficial and suitable measure" [citation needed].

So, his objection was mainly that such reforms must come from people governing themselves and not under an alien rule.

The Bill was also opposed by revivalist nationalists who were against any colonial interference.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

8 Curzon-Kitchener controversy led to

- A. The resignation of Lord Curzon as Viceroy
- B. Re-distribution of political power between the Central Legislative Assembly and provincial assemblies
- C. Creation of Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras)
- D. Transfer of Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi

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- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification and Learning: In 1905 the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, was forced to resign as a result of a disagreement with his Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. Therefore, Kitchener's tenure in India is of particular importance.

- Initially, it was Curzon who supported Kitchener's move to reorganize the Indian Army. It was the Viceroy who had lobbied for Kitchener's appointment as commander in chief.

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- Later, Curzon realized that Kitchener had plans to take away the controls of the military from him. This Kitchener eventually managed to do and ensured that all decisions regarding the military were taken in his own office.
- Thanks to his clout, Kitchener received support from London and Curzon decided to step down. Later, it came to be realized that the Viceroy was right in having opposed Kitchener.
- What began as a mild bureaucratic affair soon escalated into a major power battle, and the scene of the struggle shifted in turn from the narrow confines of Indian bureaucracy to the exalted chambers of Imperial decision-makers to the public forum of two continents.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

9 Consider the following statements.

1. India has launched massive humanitarian operation Samudra Maitri to provide assistance to earthquake and tsunami victims in Indonesia (2018).
 2. Some time ago, Indian government and Indian Armed Forces launched Operation Garuda, a rescue and relief operation to help earthquake affected Nepal (2015).
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
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 - Correct Answer : A
 - **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: It was the deadliest earthquake to strike Indonesia since 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake, as well as the deadliest earthquake worldwide so far in 2018.

Under this operation, India has dispatched two aircraft C-130J and C-17 and three naval ships carrying relief material and personnel to the country.

Statement 2: Nepal witnessed a devastating earthquake on 25th April, 2015, taking over 5,000 lives and affecting millions of people.

India was the first to respond within hours, being Nepal's immediate neighbour, with Operation **Maitri** which provided rescue and relief by its armed forces. It also evacuated its own and other countries' stranded nationals. India has been the largest aid donor to Nepal following the earthquake with a billion dollar support apart from other non-monetary reliefs extended.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/05/insights-daily-current-affairs-05-october-2018/>

10 MINERVA-II micro-rovers, recently seen in news, are operational on

- A. Northern Martian hills
- B. Ryugu Asteroid
- C. Saturn's moon Titan
- D. Voyager probe

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- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The Hayabusa2 probe launched the French-German Mobile Asteroid Surface Scout, or MASCOT towards the Ryugu asteroid's surface.

About MASCOT:

- The 10-kg box-shaped MASCOT is loaded with sensors. It has been built by the German Aerospace Center (DLR) and the French Space Agency (Cnes).
- It can take images at multiple wavelengths, investigate minerals with a microscope, gauge surface temperatures and measure magnetic fields.
- MASCOT will be largely immobile — it will “jump” just once on its mission, and it can turn on its sides.
- The MASCOT has a maximum battery life of just 16 hours.

MINERVA-II micro-rovers:

About 10 days ago, Hayabusa2 dropped a pair of MINERVA-II micro-rovers on the Ryugu asteroid. It was the first time that moving, robotic observation device have been successfully landed on an asteroid.

The rovers will take advantage of Ryugu's low gravity to jump around on the surface -travelling as far as 15 metres (49 feet) while airbourne and staying in the air for as long as 15 minutes — to survey the asteroid's physical features with cameras and sensors.

Objectives of Hayabusa2 mission:

The Hayabusa2 is scheduled later this month to deploy an “impactor” that will explode above the asteroid, shooting a two-kilo (four-pound) copper object into it to blast a small crater on the surface. The probe will then hover over the artificial crater and collect samples using an extended arm.

The samples of “fresh” materials, unexposed to millennia of wind and radiation, could help answer

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some fundamental questions about life and the universe, including whether elements from space helped give rise to life on Earth.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/04/insights-daily-current-affairs-04-october-2018/>

11 Consider the following events occurring around the setting up of Home Rule Movement in India.

1. By early 1915, Annie Besant had launched a campaign to demand self government for India after the war on the lines of white colonies.
 2. Tilak and Annie Besant set up two different Home Rule leagues after separating from a common Home Rule movement.
 3. In 1915 it was decided that the Extremists be admitted to the Congress.
 4. Leaders such as Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru completely boycotted the movement.
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 and 3 only ✓
 - B. 2 and 4 only
 - C. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - D. 1, 3 and 4 only
 - Correct Answer : A
 - **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 2: Tilak and Annie Besant set up their separate leagues to avoid any friction.

Tilak's League was set up in April 1916 and was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar. It had six branches and the demands included swarajya, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular languages.

Besant's League was set up in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city). It had 200 branches, was loosely organized as compared to Tilak's League and had George Arundale as the organising secretary. Besides Arimdale, the main work was done by B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.

Statement 4: The Home Rule agitation was later joined by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mohammad Ali jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai. Some of these leaders became heads of local branches. Many of the Moderate Congressmen who were disillusioned with Congress inactivity, and some members of Gokhale's Servants of India Society also joined the agitation. However, Anglo-Indians, most of the Muslims and nonbrahmins from South did not join as they felt Home Rule would mean rule of the Hindu majority, mainly the high caste.

S1 and S3: By early 1915, Annie Besant had launched a campaign to demand selfgovernment for India after the war on the lines of white colonies. She campaigned through her newspapers, New India and Commonweal, and through public meetings and conferences. At the annual session of the

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Congress in 1915 the efforts of Tilak and Besant met with some success. It was decided that the Extremists be admitted to the Congress.

Although Besant failed to get the Congress to approve her scheme of Home Rule Leagues, the Congress did commit itself to a programme of educative propaganda and to a revival of local-level Congress committees. Not willing to wait for too long, Besant laid the condition that if the Congress did not implement its commitments, she would be free to set up her own League—which she finally had to, as there was no response from the Congress.

The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but a more effective way than the response of Indians living abroad which took the form of the romantic Ghadr adventure.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

12 Consider the following statements with reference to colonial India.

1. Vellalars was an urban caste who vehemently opposed locals joining the British administration.
 2. Telugu Komatis were a powerful anti-commerce pressure group in Southern India that had considerable influence on grain trade in Madras.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
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- Correct Answer : D
- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The following gives an account of developments in colonial Madras.

Initially jobs with the Company were monopolised by the Vellalars, a rural caste who took advantage of the new opportunities provided by British rule.

With the spread of English education in the nineteenth century, Brahmins started competing for similar positions in the administration. Telugu Komatis were a powerful commercial group that controlled the grain trade in the city. Gujarati bankers had also been present since the eighteenth century. Paraiyars and Vanniyars formed the labouring poor. The Nawab of Arcot settled in nearby Triplicane which became the nucleus of a substantial Muslim settlement.

Mylapore and Triplicane were earlier Hindu religious centres that supported a large group of Brahmins. San Thome with its cathedral was the centre for Roman Catholics.

All these settlements became part of Madras city. Thus the incorporation of many villages made

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Madras a city of wide expanse and low density. This was noticed by European travellers and commented on by officials.

Q Source: Page 331: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

13 Consider the following statements about Indian Depository Receipts (IDR).

1. An IDR is an instrument denominated in Indian Rupees in the form of a depository receipt created by a custodian of securities registered with the SEBI against the underlying equity of issuing company.
 2. A foreign company can access Indian securities market for raising funds through issue of Indian Depository Receipts (IDRs).
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : C
- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Indian Depository Receipt (IDR) is a financial instrument denominated in Indian Rupees in the form of a depository receipt. The IDR is a specific Indian version of the similar global depository receipts.

It is created by a Domestic Depository (custodian of securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India) against the underlying equity of issuing company to enable foreign companies to raise funds from the Indian securities Markets.

The foreign company IDRs will deposit shares to an Indian depository. The depository would issue receipts to Indian investors against these shares. The benefit of the underlying shares (like bonus, dividends etc.) would accrue to the depository receipt holders in India.

Standard Chartered plc was the first foreign company to have publicly elicited interest in making an IDR issue in India.

Q Source: Chapter 10: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

14 The categorization of Indian states in Parts A, B, C and the like was abolished by

- A. Indian Independence act, 1947
- B. The Seventh Constitutional Amendment (1956)
- C. Declaration of India as a republic in the Preamble of the Constitution
- D. Mountbatten's Plan, 1947

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- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Initially these (category based) states acceded with respect to defence, communication, external affairs to India; but later they felt that a closer association with Indian politics was necessary.

The five unions and Mysore accepted Indian jurisdiction in Union, concurrent subjects except taxation and subject to differences as under Article 238 and the supervisory power of Union for ten years.

The Seventh Amendment (1956) abolished Part-B states as a class, and formed one class out of Parts A and B; thus special provisions relating to Part B states were deleted.

The Indian states thus lost their identity and became part of one uniform political set-up.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

15 Sannyasi revolt were the activities of sannyasis and fakirs (Hindu and Muslim ascetics, respectively) against the East India Company rule in the late 18th century in the region of

- A. Bengal ✓
- B. Chittor
- C. Awadh
- D. Odisha (Orissa)

- - Correct Answer : A
- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: It is also known as the Sannyasi rebellion which took place around Murshidabad and Baikunthapur forests of Jalpaiguri (now in West Bengal).

Historians have not only debated what events constitute the rebellion, but have also varied on the significance of the rebellion in Indian history.

While some refer to it as an early war for India's independence from foreign rule, since the right to collect tax had been given to the British East India Company after the Battle of Buxar in 1764, others categorize it as acts of violent banditry following the depopulation of the province in the Bengal famine of 1770.

Learning: Another Chuar Rebellion occurred in 1798-99 in Bankura / Midnapore districts of modern West Bengal.

The Famine, enhanced taxes, oppressive demands and economic distress due to famines were common reasons of revolts of that period. The term Char or Chuar was used for local tribals in

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Bengal and it was a derogatory word {meaning pig}. Leader of this revolt was Durjan Singh, a displaced Zamindar who along with his 1500 followers created havoc.

He established his rule over 30 villages and attacked the East India Company establishments. The British was able to suppress the rebellion with utmost cruelty and deceit with the help of local landlords. Around 200 rebels were executed in the process.

The uprising lasted from 1766 to 1772 and then, again surfaced between 1795 and 1816.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

16 Consider the following about Chikungunya Fever, prevalent in India.

- 1. It is a mosquito-borne disease.
- 2. It is caused by bacterium.
- 3. No anti-biotic treatment is available for the disease.

◦ Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. None of the above

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1 and 2: Chikungunya is a mosquito-borne virus that causes a disease. It is transmitted by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes. Its symptoms are characterised by abrupt fever and severe joint pain

Many incidents of the disease were recently reported in Delhi.

Statement 3: Since it is a viral disease, it is obvious that anti-biotics cannot be developed for the disease. Moreover, there is no commercial chikungunya vaccine. Chikungunya treatment is directed primarily at relieving the symptoms.

Researchers from United States have developed the first vaccine for Chikungunya fever made from an insect-specific Eilat virus.

Q Source: Delhi Chikungunya episodes

17 Which of these necessarily implies that the Total fertility rate of a country is increasing?

- A. Population of the country is growing.
- B. Population is ageing.
- C. Death rates have declined considerably in the past.
- D. None of the above

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- Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Option A: Population may increase due low death rates or immigration too. So, A is not necessarily correct.

Option B: Ageing population implies that survival ratio (death rate) in the country is low, particularly those countries which have had high birth rates in the past. It does not give conclusive information about the total fertility rates. So, B is also incorrect.

Option C: It follows from A and B that C must be incorrect.

Option D: Hence, D is the only logical choice.

Q Source: Chapter 2: NCERT XIIth: Fundamentals of Human Geography

18 Consider the following about Statutory Grants given to states by the Central government.

1. They are mentioned in the constitution.
 2. They must be awarded compulsorily to every state.
 3. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.
 4. These grants are to be given on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1, 3 and 4 only ✓
 - B. 1 and 4 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 4 only
 - orrect Answer : A
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◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Besides sharing of taxes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. There are two types of grants-in-aid, viz, statutory grants and discretionary grants:

- Statutory Grants Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. So, 2 is wrong and 1 is correct.
- Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year. So, 3 is correct.
- Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for

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promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam.

- The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission. So, 4 is correct.

Q Source: Revision: Chapter 15: Indian Polity: M Laxmikanth

19 The causes of Poligars' Revolt, 1799-1806, could be that

1. The British showed little honour to the customs of the Poligar's land and denied due share of the crops to the peasants.
 2. The British not only waged a series of wars against the Poligars, but deposed and even executed several of them.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
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 - Correct Answer : C
- Answer Justification :**

Justification: The Poligars of Dindigal and Malabar rose up against the oppressive land revenue system under the British rule using 1801-06. Sporadic rising of the Poligars in Madras Presidency continued till 1856.

The Period from 1799 to 1801 was the most important one in the history of Kayathar. It was one of anti-British outbreaks to free the land from the British conquests. The growing unrest in Kayathar culminated in the Poligar Rebellion of 1799, and the East India Company suppressed the rebellion with an iron-hand.

Though the Company reorganized the Poligar system in 1800, it could not eliminate the sources of trouble. Therefore there was another rebellion which spread far and wide in 1801. But the Company suppressed it with determination and violence. The triumph of the British arms over the rebels contributed to the consolidation of the Company's power on a strong foundation.

The causes for the anti-British feeling were many. The English reduced the hereditary rulers to the humiliating status of a 'widow', and treated the 'sons of the soil' like "dogs".

They showed no honour to the customs of the land and denied due share of the crops to the peasants. The Company not only waged a series of wars against the Poligars, but deposed and at times, executed them. This policy excited much jealousies and created bitter hatred against the English.

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The discontented people decided to liberate the land from the British domination and restore the old royal instruction to their former glory.

The British finally won after carrying out gruelling protracted jungle campaigns against the Polygar armies. Many lives were lost on both sides and the victory over the Polygars brought large parts of the territories of Tamil Nadu under British control, enabling them to get a strong hold in Southern India.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

20 With reference to the economic conditions in India during the 1850s-60s, consider the following statements.

1. The economic conditions in India had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American civil war in 1864.
 2. Government's unwillingness to increase land rent and consequent lack of interest in improving land productivity caused a succession of bad harvests during this period.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
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 - Correct Answer : A
 - **Answer Justification :**

Justification: This was the time of the Deccan riots. Read the following in this light.

The ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system. Here again the peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary. These moneylenders were mostly outsiders— Marwaris or Gujaratis.

The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American civil war in 1864, and the Government's decision to raise the land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.

In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders, and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the "outsider" moneylenders. The ryots refused to buy from their shops.

No peasant would cultivate their fields. The barbers, washermen, shoemakers would not serve them. This social boycott spread rapidly to the villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Soon

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

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21 The term “bipolarity” and “multi-polarity” often used in the context of international relations refers to

- A. Liberal vis-à-vis conservative trends in international negotiations
- B. Success of democracy in modern world
- C. Ideological tilt of international bureaucracy
- D. Balance of power in the world

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o Correct Answer : D

o **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The cold war saw new defensive alliances, NATO in the west and the Warsaw Pact of the Soviet satellites.

The world was divided into two camps, and the "third world" nations were courted and pressured to join one or the other. The world was thus divided into two World (poles) which came to be known as a bipolar world.

USSR and USA emerged as major powers, and thus the balance of power in the world was essentially bipolar.

Later, when the cold war ended, the USSR could not remain a superpower and USA emerged as the sole superpower, resulting in a unipolar world.

However, in the modern world, many new powers emerged, such as EU, China, Japan and the world effectively became multi-polar in nature.

Q Source: Revision: Chapter 2: 12th NCERT: Contemporary World Politics

22 Pabna Agrarian Leagues, during the 1870s and 1880s, were formed in the region of

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Malabar
- D. Eastern Bengal

o

o Correct Answer : D

o **Answer Justification :**

Learning: During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.

The zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act of 1859.

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To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.

Having had enough of the oppressive regime, the peasants of Yusufshahi Pargana in Patna district formed an agrarian league or combination to resist the demands of the zamindars. The league organised a rent campaign where the ryots refused to pay the enhanced rents.

Challenging the zamindars in the courts funds were raised by ryots to fight the court cases. The struggles spread throughout Patna and to other districts of East Bengal. The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance; there was very little violence.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

23 Which of the following would strengthen the forces of globalization?

1. Increase in specialization of labour across borders
2. Liberalization of external accounts such as capital account convertibility
 - Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : C

◦ Answer Justification :

Justification: Statement 1: Globalization is an inevitable result of specialization of labour across border, for e.g. developed countries produce capital goods where developing countries produce primary goods as later possess abundant primary resources. If this proceeds, it integrates the markets of all such complementary economies.

Statement 2: Full capital account convertibility would allow one to convert capital in any currency to and from any currency for both short-term and long-term investments, such as FDI or FII.

Low capital account convertibility is a blockage in integrating global economies.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 6: 12th NCERT: Macroeconomics

24 Which of these is/are among the listed objectives of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)?

1. To adopt comprehensive soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps
2. To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop'
3. To develop inter-linkages of Peninsular and Himalayan rivers for efficient and equitable allocation of river water across India

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◦ Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification & Learning: Other objectives are:

- To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
- To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
- To adopt comprehensive soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps, soil test based application of macro & micro nutrients, judicious use of fertilizers etc.;
- To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop' ;
- To develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders, in conjunction with other on-going Missions e
- To pilot models in select blocks for improving productivity of rainfed farming by mainstreaming rainfed technologies
- To establish an effective inter and intra Departmental/Ministerial co-ordination

You can read the mission strategy here:

http://nmsa.dac.gov.in/mission_strategy.htm

Q Source: <https://nmsa.dac.gov.in/>

25 The Constitution lays down that the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President:

1. A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested
2. A bill which affects the principles on which money may be distributed to the states

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◦ Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

-
- Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: This is to protect the interest of states in the financial matters.

Statement 1: The expression “tax or duty in which states are interested” means: (a) a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any state; or (b) a tax or duty by reference to the net proceeds whereof sums are for the time being payable, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to any state.

The phrase ‘net proceeds’ means the proceeds of a tax or a duty minus the cost of collection. The net proceeds of a tax or a duty in any area is to be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. His certificate is final.

Learning: Other types of bills are:

- A bill which varies the meaning of the expression ‘agricultural income’ as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax;
- A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to states; and
- A bill which imposes any surcharge on any specified tax or duty for the purpose of the Centre.

Q Source: Revision: Indian Polity: M Laxmikanth

26 Consider the following statements.

1. The Trade Union Act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations.
2. Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature.

◦ Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

- Correct Answer : C

-

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◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The Trade Union Act, 1926

- The Act recognised trade unions as legal associations;
- laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities;
- secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities.

Alarmed at the increasing strength of the trade union movement under extremist influence, the Government resorted to legislative restrictions. It passed the Public Safety Ordinance (1929) and the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929.

- The TDA, 1929 made compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards for settling industrial disputes;
- made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration;
- forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.

Q Source: Chapter 15: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

27 Consider the following statements. Assertion (A): India was not a founding member of the League of Nations. Reason (R): India had signed the Versailles Treaty after the First World War.

- In the context of the above, which of these is correct?
 - A. A is correct, and R is an appropriate explanation of A.
 - B. A is correct, but R is not an appropriate explanation of A.
 - C. A is incorrect, but R is correct.
 - D. Both A and R are incorrect.
- Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: India had signed the treaty of Versailles. It did so largely as a result of having

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contributed more than a million soldiers to that war.

In the 1920s, it was a founding member of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and the International Court of Justice. It participated in the Washington Conference on Naval Armaments in 1921-22.

From 1920 there was an Indian high commissioner in London. Even before the First World War, Indian nationals were staffing a few diplomatic posts. It was no accident that Indians formed the largest and most influential non-Western contingent in the United Nations and allied agencies very soon after independence.

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

28 Consider the following statements.

1. M.K. Gandhi issued a manifesto in March 1920, announcing his doctrine of non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement.
 2. C.R. Das moved the resolution on non-cooperation in the annual session of the Congress in Nagpur in 1920.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
D. None
-
- Correct Answer : C
- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Gandhi was the main force behind the movement and C.R. Das moved the main resolution on non-cooperation in the annual session of the Congress in Nagpur in 1920 and played a major role in promoting the movement.

A successful lawyer, he boycotted the law courts and gave up a lucrative practice. His three subordinates and supporters, Birendranath Samsal in Midnapore, J.M. Sertgupta in Chittagong and Subhash Bose in Calcutta played a major role in uniting the Hindus and Muslims.

All these led to the formalization of the movement.

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

29 Consider the following political parties and their place of establishment.

1. Communist Party of India: West Bengal
2. Congress Socialist Party: Madras
3. Swaraj Party: Gaya

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◦ Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: In 1925 a communist conference was organised in Kanpur. The conference was convened by a man called Satyabhakta.

At the conference Satyabhakta argued for a 'National communism' and against subordination under Comintern. Being outvoted by the other delegates, Satyabhakta left both the conference venue in protest. The conference adopted the name 'Communist Party of India'.

Statement 2: It was established in Bombay. We have covered the details in the last test.

Statement 3: It was established as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, formed in 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress, that sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj.

The main leaders were Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das, among others.

Q Source: Revision: 12th NCERT: Politics in India since Independence

30 Who was the first Indian woman to become the president of the Congress?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
- B. Kalpana Dutt
- C. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
- D. Nellie Sengupta

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Indian National Congress was founded in the year - 1885.

First Indian woman president of Indian National Congress: Mrs Sarojini Naidu (1925)

Woman Presidents of Indian National Congress: Mrs Annie Besant (1917), Mrs Sarojini Naidu (1925) and Mrs. Nellie Sengupta (1933)

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

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31 Which of the following are counted under Capital Account Balance?

1. External Commercial Borrowings (net)
 2. Non-resident deposit (net)
 3. Foreign investments (net)
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 2 and 3 only
 - B. 1 only
 - C. 1, 2 and 3
 - D. 1 and 3 only
 -
 - Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Capital account can be regarded as one of the primary components of the balance of payments of a nation. It gives a summary of the capital expenditure and income for a country.

The capital expenditure and income is tracked by way of funds in the form of investments and loans flowing in and out of an economy. This account comprises foreign direct investments, portfolio investments, etc. It gives a summary of the net flow of both private and public investment into an economy.

A capital account deficit shows that more money is flowing out of the economy along with increase in its ownership of foreign assets and vice-versa in case of a surplus. The balance of payments contains the current account (which provides a summary of the trade of goods and services) in addition to the capital account which records all capital transactions.

Q Source: Chapter 10: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

32 Consider the following statements. Assertion (A): A Member of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is a delegate of the government of his own country. Reason (R): The ICJ is composed of representatives of governments as jurists.

- In the context of the above, which of these is correct?
 - A. A is correct, and R is an appropriate explanation of A.
 - B. A is correct, but R is not an appropriate explanation of A.
 - C. A is correct, but R is incorrect.
 - D. Both A and R are incorrect.
-
- Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: A Member of the ICJ is a delegate neither of the government of his own country nor of that of any other State. Unlike most other organs of international organizations, the Court is not

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composed of representatives of governments.

The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. These organs vote simultaneously but separately. In order to be elected, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the votes in both bodies. In order to ensure a measure of continuity, one third of the Court is elected every three years. Judges are eligible for re-election.

Members of the Court are independent judges whose first task, before taking up their duties, is to make a solemn declaration in open court that they will exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously.

In order to guarantee his or her independence, no Member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other Members, he/she no longer fulfills the required conditions. This has in fact never happened.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/04/insights-daily-current-affairs-04-october-2018/>

33 Which of the following was a major factor leading to Warren Hastings' impeachment in England?

- A. Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras
- B. Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general in council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided
- C. Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)
- D. Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793

o

o Correct Answer : A

o **Answer Justification :**

Justification and Learning: In 1775 the Nawab of Oudh died, and the East India Company (the Company) decided that the governance of Varanasi no longer resided with Oudh, and wished to take over the city. Anxious to raise money to fight the war in Madras, Hastings decided to install a British Resident, Thomas Graham, and to charge Chait Singh the 2.3 million rupees that he would have paid the Nawab. He then imposed an additional "war tax" of 5 lakhs of rupees on Chait Singh from 1778 to 1779 who paid up with considerable reluctance.

In 1780, the Company demanded that Chait Singh provide them with 2000 mounted troops. Chait Singh ignored this demand, which resulted in the Company reducing its demand to 1000 mounted troops, with a counteroffer from Chait Singh of 500 mounted troops and 500 foot soldiers.

Chait Singh failed to provide such troops. Hastings then decided to pay him a visit in 1781 with 500 soldiers and a few aides. The news of this prompted Chait Singh to offer gifts of several lakhs of rupees to Hastings, some of which was accepted and deposited with the Company.

When Hastings arrived at Varanasi, further negotiations having failed, he ordered 2 companies of

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sepoy to arrest Chait Singh. An odd fact is that these soldiers had not been provided with ammunition. The palace guard had no trouble slaughtering the sepoy. In the meantime Chait Singh escaped using a rope made of turbans. He lived in exile for another 30 years, a "broken man".

This and other events later led to the 7 year impeachment trial of Warren Hastings with Edmund Burke leading the prosecution.

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

34 Balance of Payments (BoP) of a nation concerns

- A. Only public or government transactions
- B. Only private transactions
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

- o
- o Correct Answer : C

o **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The balance of payment of a country is a systematic record of all its economic transactions with the outside world in a given year.

The term 'all transaction' means transaction of government as well as private. It is a double entry book keeping. Double entry book keeping means recording each transaction twice consisting of two opposite entries with equal values: one with a credit entry (signifying inflow) and the other with a debit entry (signifying outflow). For example while importing the goods the good imported inflows. It is credited as 'import'.

At the same time equivalent amount of money needs to be paid. It is debited as 'payable' in the name of the person from whom the import was made.

Q Source: Chapter 10: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

35 The Hunter Commission setup under the tenure of Ripon as the Governor-General of India (1880-1884) concerned reforms in

- A. Education
- B. Factory Act, 1881
- C. Local self-government
- D. Vernacular Press Act

- o
- o Correct Answer : A

o **Answer Justification :**

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Background and Learning: Besides the chairman, William Hunter, the commission consisted of 20 other members. There was a good representation of missionaries and Indians in the commission. Among the Indian members were Sayed Mahmud, Bhudev Mukherjee, Anand Mohan Bose and K.T.Telang.

The background to the above was the following:

- As a result of the first struggle for Independence by Indians in 1857, the power of administration was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown.
- The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 advocated a policy of strict religious neutrality.
- The missionaries were greatly disappointed with the Government policy for religious neutrality and started an agitation and formed the "General Council of Education in India" in London.
- The General Council of Education requested Lord Ripon, the viceroy of India to institute an enquiry into Indian education.
- Lord Ripon appointed the Indian Education Commission on 3rd February 1882, with Sir William Hunter as its Chairman. It is known as Hunter Commission of 1882.

The following also happened under the tenure of Ripon:

- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
- The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralisation.
- Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
- The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
- Rendition of Mysore

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

36 Consider the following statements about the 100k Genome Asia Project.

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1. The project intends to sequence 100,000 Asian individuals in hopes of accelerating precision medicine applications for Asian populations.
2. The project is an Asian branch of the general and overarching Human Genome Project.

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

-

- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: A group of Indian scientists and companies are involved with a 100k GenomeAsia project, led out of the Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, to sequence the whole genomes of 100k Asians, including 50,000 Indians.

About 100k Genome Asia Project:

A non-profit consortium called GenomeAsia 100K has announced an ambitious plan to sequence 100,000 Asian individuals in hopes of accelerating precision medicine applications for Asian populations.

It will also leverage on big data analytics and advances in data science and artificial intelligence. Participants from 12 South Asian countries and at least seven North and East Asian countries will be selected.

In the first phase, the project will focus on creating phased reference genomes for all major Asian ethnic groups—representing a major step forward in understanding the population history and substructure of the region.

The sequencing of 100,000 individual genomes will be paired with microbiome, clinical and phenotype information to allow deeper analysis of diseased and healthy individuals in the context of inferred local ancestries.

Significance:

With recent insights into the genome diversity of Asian ethnicities, it will become possible to understand the biology of disease in the currently under-studied Asian populations that represent 40 percent of humankind.

Furthermore, the unique genetic diversity prevalent in South, North and East Asia provides a valuable source of clinical insights that should enhance our understanding of several rare and inherited diseases, as well as chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/13/insights-daily-current-affairs-13-october-2018/>

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37 How can policymakers restore the domestic currency value from depreciating heavily in the forex market in the short-term?

1. By tightening domestic monetary policy
2. By selling domestic currency in international market

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

-

- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: Tight monetary policy means interest rates move upwards in the nation. A rise in the interest rates at home attracts foreign investors who search for high returns on their bond investments.

As foreign capital inflow increases, it leads to a higher demand for domestic currency. This is because foreign investors must buy domestic currency and sell their foreign currency to invest in host nation. High demand for domestic currency leads to its appreciation and the problem is partly resolved. So, 1 is correct.

Statement 2: It should be the exact opposite. Selling domestic currency will only bring its value lower in the international market as supply exceeds demand for the currency. If, however, the Central bank starts selling foreign currency (from its forex reserve) to buy domestic currency on a large scale, this would increase demand for domestic currency and help appreciate its value. So, 2 is incorrect.

Q Source: Page 81: 12th Macroeconomics NCERT

38 Categorisation of Civil services into Imperial, Provisional and subordinate was done under the tenure of

- A. Lord Lytton
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Lansdowne
- D. Lord Dufferin

-

- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Lord Dufferin 1884-1888:

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- The Third Burmese War (1885-86).
- Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885)

Lord Lansdowne 1888-1894

- Factory Act (1891).
- Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
- Indian Councils Act (1892).
- Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan).

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

39 The head of 'Invisibles' in the account of a nation

1. Factor and non-factor services
 2. Private transfers
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Justification: Statement 1: Trade in services denoted as invisible trade (because they are not seen to cross national borders) includes both factor income (payment for inputs-investment income, that is, the interest, profits and dividends on our assets abroad minus the income foreigners earn on assets they own in India) and non-factor income (shipping, banking, insurance, tourism, software services, etc.).

Non-factor services refer to all invisible receipts or payments not attributable to conventional factor of production, i.e labour (remittances from overseas migrants). Thus Non-factor services mean the export and import of services alone.

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The non-factor services includes Group of Services viz., Travel, Transportation, Insurance, Government Not Included Elsewhere (GNIE) and Miscellaneous Services, which encompass communication services, construction services, financial services, software services, news agency services, royalties, management services and business services etc. The software services comprise information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services CITES).

Statement 2: Private transfers include grants, gifts, etc., which do not have any quid pro quo. Without any quid pro quo means it need not be compensated. Once it is received it need not be repaid.

Q Source: Chapter 10: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

40 In geography, the antipode of any spot on Earth is the point that

- A. Lies on a similar latitude but on an exactly opposite longitude
- B. Experiences the same coriolis force in the other hemisphere of earth
- C. If a straight line connects two antipodes, it would pass through Earth's centre ✓
- D. Experiences a magnetic field same in magnitude, but opposite in direction

- orrect Answer : C
-

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Antipodes on Earth's surface diametrically opposite to it; the antipodes of a region similarly represent the area opposite it.

A pair of points antipodal to each other are situated such that a straight line connecting the two would pass through Earth's center. Such points are as far away from each other as possible, a great-circle distance of 20,000 km.

In the Northern Hemisphere, "the Antipodes" may be used to refer to Australia and New Zealand, and "Antipodeans" to their inhabitants.

Geographically, the antipodes of Britain and Ireland are in the Pacific Ocean, south of New Zealand. This gave rise to the name of the Antipodes Islands of New Zealand, which are close to the antipode of London at about 50°S 179°E. The antipodes of Australia are in the North Atlantic Ocean, while parts of Spain, Portugal, and Morocco are antipodal to New Zealand.

Learning: The largest antipodal land masses are the Malay Archipelago, antipodal to the Amazon Basin and adjoining Andean ranges; east China and Mongolia, antipodal to Chile and Argentina; and Greenland and the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, antipodal to East Antarctica.

There is a general paucity of antipodal land because the Southern hemisphere has fairly little land, and of that, the antipodes of Australia are in the North Atlantic Ocean, while the antipodes of Africa are in the Pacific Ocean.

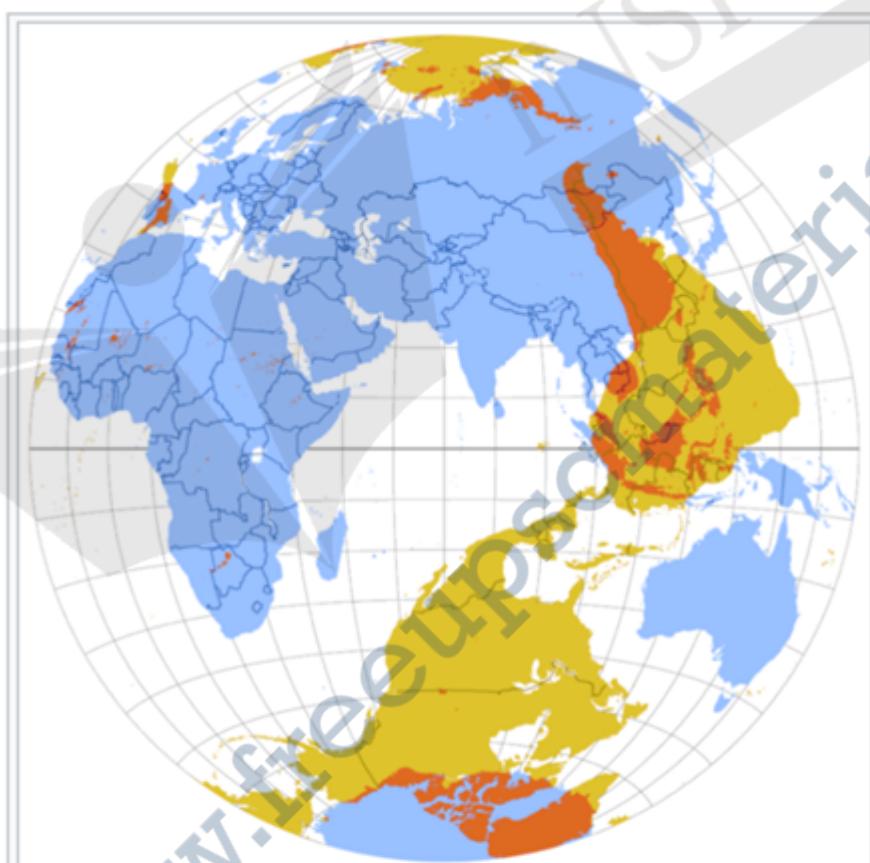
To make the longest distance trip around the planet a traveler would have to pass through a set of antipodal points. All meridians can be crossed in one hemisphere--indeed, by walking around one of

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the poles--but such trips are shorter than a maximum circumnavigation. On the other hand, the greatest straight line distance that could in theory be covered is a trip exactly on the Equator.

The Earth's equatorial bulge makes this slightly longer than one north-south around the world along a set of meridian lines, or on any other closed great circle route traveling at an angle. In any of these cases after half the world is passed every subsequent point will be antipodal to one already visited.

There are no non-stop scheduled flights between any two antipodal locations by commercial airline service—or anything even close. There is currently no commercial aircraft capable of travelling between antipodes at full load non-stop.



This map shows the antipode of each point on Earth's surface —the points where the blue and yellow overlap are land antipodes—most land has its antipodes in the ocean. This map uses the [Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection](#). The yellow areas are the reflections through the Earth's center of land masses of the opposite (Western) hemisphere.

Q Source: Surprise questions

41 Generally, an economy is considered 'open' if

1. Its foreign trade as a proportion of GDP is quite high
2. It is a fast growing economy

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3. It has a stable and large financial system

◦ Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: Total foreign trade (exports + imports) as a proportion of GDP is a common measure of the degree of openness of an economy.

An open economy trades with other nations in goods, services and at times in financial assets.

- First, when a nation buys foreign goods, this spending escapes as a leakage from the circular flow of income decreasing aggregate demand.
- Second, our exports to foreigners enter as an injection into the circular flow, increasing aggregate demand for domestically produced goods.

Statement 2: Even a closed economy can be a fast growing economy. So, 2 is wrong.

Statement 3: Number or depth of financial institutions does not show how open an economy is. However, with more openness, one can expect that FIs grow large in number and have deeper penetration of the economic system.

Q Source: Page 76: 12th Macroeconomics NCERT

42 C. Rajagopalachari's formula (or C. R. formula) was a proposal to

- A. Solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India
- B. Bring a general acceptance to the introduction of Hindi in the Madras Scheme of Elementary Education
- C. Work towards temple entry proclamations in the Madras Presidency and worked towards the upliftment of Dalits
- D. Ensure a balance between the participation of India in the Second World War and totally boycott of the War

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

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◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: It was formulated by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress on the independence of British India.

The League's position was that the Muslims and Hindus of British India were of two separate nations and hence the Muslims had the right to their own nation.

The Congress, which included both Hindu and Muslim members, was opposed to the idea of partitioning India. With the advent of the Second World War the British administration required both parties to agree so that Indian help could be sought for the war effort.

Although the formula was opposed, even within the Congress party, Gandhi used it as the basis of his proposal in talks with Jinnah in 1944. However, Jinnah rejected the proposal and the talks failed.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

43 Which of these events, among the following, in the history of colonial urban development in India occurred the last?

- A. Dutch establishing their base in Masulipatnam
- B. First Railway line from Bombay to Thane
- C. Beginning of elected representatives in municipalities
- D. First screening of a film at Watson's Hotel, Bombay

-
- Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Here is the timeline:

On July 7th 1896, the Lumiere Brothers showcased six films at the Watson Hotel in Mumbai (then Bombay) and this marked the birth of Indian cinema as we know it today.

The Lumiere brothers were French Cinematographers who arrived in India after having proved their cinematic excellence in Paris. The screening of the films took place on July 7th 1896 at the Watson Hotel in Mumbai and the ticket was priced at Re.1.

The Times of India referred to this event as the "miracle of the century". The show received an overwhelming response and motion pictures were soon introduced to India, in Kolkata (Calcutta) and Chennai (Madras).

TIMELINE

1500-1700	European trading companies establish bases in India: the Portuguese in Panaji in 1510; the Dutch in Masulipatnam, 1605; the British in Madras in 1639, in Bombay in 1661, and in Calcutta in 1690; the French in Pondicherry in 1673
1757	Decisive victory of the British in the Battle of Plassey; the British become rulers of Bengal
1773	Supreme Court set up in Calcutta by the East India Company
1803	Lord Wellesley's Minute on Calcutta town improvement
1818	British takeover of the Deccan; Bombay becomes the capital of the new province
1853	Railway from Bombay to Thane
1857	First spinning and weaving mill in Bombay
1857	Universities in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
1870s	Beginning of elected representatives in municipalities
1881	Madras harbour completed
1896	First screening of a film at Watson's Hotel, Bombay
1896	Plague starts spreading to major cities
1911	Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi

Q Source: Page 344: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

44 Kukis' Revolt (1917-19; Manipur) was against the

- A. Non-fulfilment of the pledges of the East India Company after the Burmese War
- B. Occupation of the hilly region by dikes
- C. Hike in farm tax rates for the locals by the British
- D. British policies of recruiting labour during the first World War ✓

- o
- o Correct Answer : D

o Answer Justification :

Learning: The 100 years of the momentous Anglo-Kuki War 1917-1919, will be commemorated by the Kukis across the globe in 2017.

In 1916 Britain approached the government of India for the supply of a volunteer Labour Corps to serve in both France and Mesopotamia. The Indian government delegated the responsibility to raise separate Corps of 2,000 men to United Provinces, Bihar & Orissa, Assam, North-West Frontier, Burma and Bengal.

Mock Test 16

The rulers of the Princely States of India demonstrated their support for the Allied war effort in various ways, and the Hindu Ruler of Manipur in north-eastern India supplied his own labour corps of 2,000 men.

However the Ruler did not nominate his Hindu citizens for this service, but he recruited 1,200 Christian or animist Naga tribesmen and 800 similar Kuki tribesmen from the mountainous areas in his state.

The head-hunting hill tribesmen were not highly regarded by the Hindus and it is likely that tribal chiefs were just ordered to produce the required numbers of men whether they were volunteers or not.

However when certain of the more remote Kuki chiefs heard that further labour was needed an insurrection broke out that lasted for 18 months. But it should be noted that initially the insurrection was not confined to the Kuki family of tribes, and also that many Kukis remained loyal to the State of Manipur and to the British, some of them assisting the British military effort against their disaffected tribal brethren.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

45 In the context of Modern Indian History, Patuas and Kumors were

- A. Puppeteers and traders
- B. Painters and Potters
- C. Agricultural labour and royal craftsmen
- D. Traders and Iron ore Smelters

-
- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: In the nineteenth century a new world of popular art developed in many of the cities of India.

In Bengal, around the pilgrimage centre of the temple of Kalighat, local village scroll painters (called patuas) and potters (called kumors in eastern India and kumhars in north India) began developing a new style of art.

They moved from the surrounding villages into Calcutta in the early 19th Century.

Q Source: Additional Research: Page 330: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

46 Which of these South Asian countries has abolished death penalty completely for all crimes?

1. Bhutan
2. Sri Lanka
3. Nepal
4. Bangladesh

Mock Test 16

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

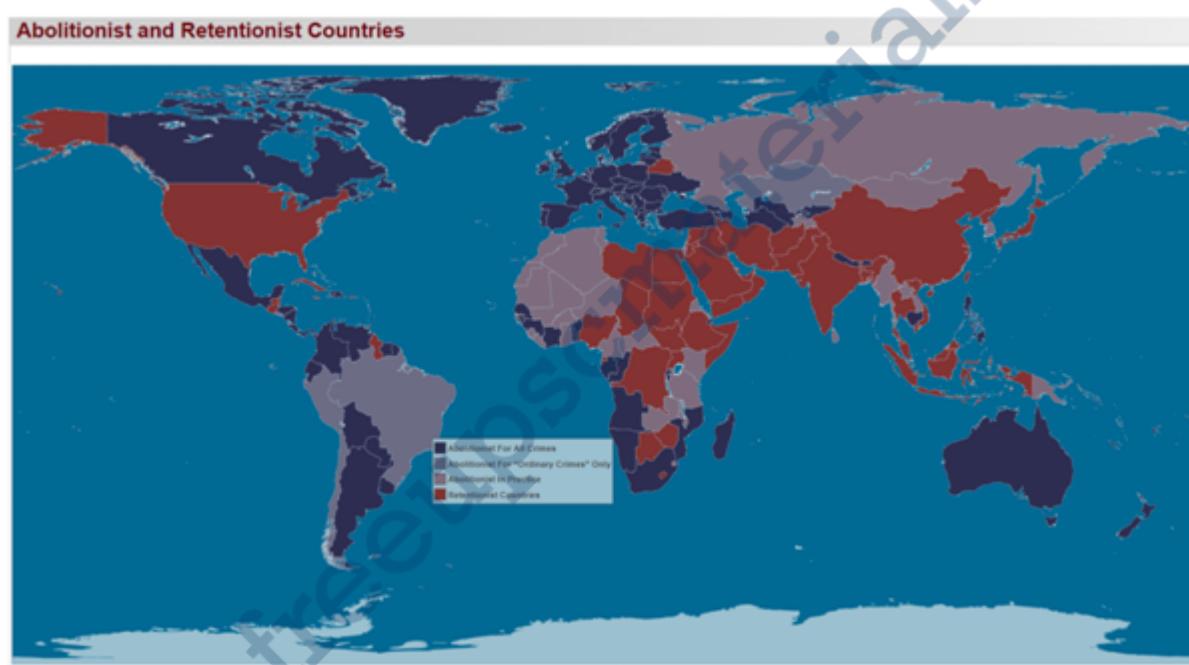
- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

-
- Correct Answer : B

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Bhutan abolished the death penalty for all crimes in 2004. Nepal did so for ordinary crimes in 1997 and full abolition later.

You can figure this out in this map:



If its not clear, please go to this link

<https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/abolitionist-and-retentionist-countries> There is considerable information on death penalty here.

Q Source: Additional Research:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/13/insights-daily-current-affairs-13-october-2018/>

47 Arrange these events in the Modern Indian history chronologically.

1. Establishment of the Indian National Congress
2. Appointment of Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration
3. The Ilbert Bill controversy
4. The Second Afghan War

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

Mock Test 16

- A. 3124
- B. 4321
- C. 4312
- D. 1342

- o
- o Correct Answer : C

o Answer Justification :

Justification: INC was established in 1885.

Lord Curzon's (1899-1905) tenure saw the appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.

The Second Afghan War (1878-80) happened during the tenure of Lytton.

The Ilbert Bill controversy happened in 1883-84.

We will not cover these individual events in detail, they will be covered through questions.

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

48 Who served as the last kotwal of Delhi (Chief of police) in the court of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II, before the position was abolished following the Indian Rebellion of 1857?

- A. Ghaznafar Khan
- B. Mir-i-Atish
- C. Ganga Dhar Nehru
- D. Rai Pithora

- o
- o Correct Answer : C

o Answer Justification :

Learning: He was the father of freedom fighter Motilal Nehru and grandfather of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

When Emperor Shahjahan shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi, in 1648, he appointed Ghaznafar Khan as the first Kotwal of the new city, bestowing on him also the very important office of Mir-i-Atish (Chief of Artillery).

The institution of Kotwal came to an end with the crushing of the revolt of 1857, the first war of freedom by the British.

Q Source: Page 319 (Side blue box): Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

Mock Test 16

49 With reference to World Food Programme (WFP), a UN Agency, consider the following statements.

1. As per WFP, India is home to a quarter of all undernourished people worldwide.
 2. In India, WFP provides direct food aid and food-related technical assistance to the Government of India.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 - Correct Answer : A
- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: World Food Programme is the UN agency focused on hunger alleviation and food security. Globally, it responds to emergencies making sure food reaches where it is needed, especially in times of civil strife and natural disasters.

WFP has been working in India since 1963, with work transitioning from food distribution to technical assistance since the country achieved self-sufficiency in cereal production. With the Government now providing its own food distribution systems, our work focuses on supporting the strengthening of these systems to ensure they become more efficient and reach the people who need them most.

Focus Areas: Food and Nutrition Security; Strengthening food-based safety nets; Policy reform to enhance food and nutrition security; Fortification of food; Food security mapping and analysis; Addressing nutrition concerns during the first 1000 days of life; Addressing nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture

Flagship Publication/s: The State of Food Insecurity; Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India; Food Insecurity Atlas of Urban India.

Q Source: Additional Research:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/12/insights-daily-current-affairs-12-october-2018/>

<http://www1.wfp.org/countries/india>

50 In the context of Modern History of India, the Azamgarh Proclamation is generally associated with

- A. Sepoy Mutiny 1857
- B. Swadeshi Movement
- C. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- D. Champaran Movement

Mock Test 16

-
- Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: This proclamation was published in the Delhi Gazette in the midst of the “Great Mutiny” of 1857.

- The author was most probably Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, whose restoration to full power was a main aim of the rebels.
- It expressed complete disillusionment with the British Rule and express the fear that British missionaries were, with government connivance, attempting to Christianize India came to a head among the British East India Company’s sepoy troops.
- It is one of the most significant sources of information about the objective of the rebels.

Q Source: Page 301: Themes in Indian History – III: 12th NCERT

51 Consider the following statements.

1. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training.
2. National Skill Development Agency's (NSDA) role is to operationalize the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF).

- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None

- orrect Answer : C
-

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The Union Cabinet has approved the merger of the existing regulatory institutions in the skills space – National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) into the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET).

NCVET will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long-term and short-term and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities. The primary functions of NCVET will include:

Mock Test 16

- Recognition and regulation of awarding bodies, assessment bodies and skill related information providers.
- Approval of qualifications developed by awarding bodies and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).
- Indirect regulation of vocational training institutes through awarding bodies and assessment agencies.
- Research and information dissemination.
- Grievance redressal.

The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. It coordinates and harmonizes the skill development efforts of the Indian government and the private sector to achieve the skilling targets of the 12th Plan document and beyond.

The NSDA's role is also to anchor the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and facilitate the setting up of professional certifying bodies in addition to the existing ones.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/11/insights-daily-current-affairs-11-october-2018/>

52 Which of the following beliefs defined the extremists in the Indian National Movement?

1. Belief in England's providential mission in India
 2. Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services
 3. Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 3 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 2 only
 - D. 1 and 3 only
 -
 - Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Differences Between Moderates and Extremists

Moderates

- 1. Social base—zamindars and upper middle classes in towns.

Mock Test 16

- 2. Ideological inspiration— western liberal thought and European history.
- 3. Believed in England's providential mission in India.
- 4. Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.
- 5. Professed loyalty to the British Crown.
- 6. Believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.
- 7. Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services.
- 8. Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.
- 9. They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.

Extremists

- 1. Social base educated middle classes in towns and lower middle class.
- 2. Ideological inspiration—Indian history, cultural heritage and Hindu traditional symbols.
- 3. Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.
- 4. Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India.
- 5. Believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.
- 6. Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices.
- 7. Demanded swaraj as panacea for Indian ills.
- 8. Did not hesitate to use extraconstitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives.

Mock Test 16

- 9. They were patriots who made sacrifices for the sake of the country.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

53 Wing Loong II was recently in news because

- A. It is a typhoon that has reoccurred after several decades in South-Pacific Ocean
- B. It is an aircraft that will be sold by China to Pakistan
- C. It is a refurbished aircraft carrier that has joined the global naval exercise PARAKRAM
- D. None of the above

-
- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The Wing Loong II is an improved version of the Wing Loong 1 UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle or an unmanned aircraft) in the category of MALE (Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance) designed and manufactured in China by the Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC).

It is a high-end reconnaissance, strike and multi-role endurance unmanned aerial system, capable of being fitted with air-to-surface weapons. It is designed for both reconnaissance and strike missions.

China has agreed to sell 48 Wing Loong II high-end armed drones to Pakistan.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/11/insights-daily-current-affairs-11-october-2018/>

54 Consider the following statements.

- 1. Indian Universities Act 1904 ensured greater autonomy and relaxed government control over universities considerably.
- 2. Official secret Act 1923 curbed freedom of press and increased the power of magistrates.

- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None

- orrect Answer : B
-

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities



Mock Test 16

- The first provision of this act was that the governing bodies of the universities were to be reconstituted and the size of the Senates was reduced. Now the number in the senate could be minimum 50 and maximum 100.
- Each of them would hold the office for 6 years.
- For the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the elected fellows were to be 50 and for rest of the universities, the number was fixed 15.
- This act allowed the Government to appoint a majority of the fellows in a university.
- The Governor General was now empowered to decide a University's territorial limits and also affiliation between the universities and colleges.
- The Indian Universities Act made the universities and colleges completely under the Government control.

Statement 2: The Official secret Act 1923 is India's anti espionage ("Spy" and "Secret agent") act held over from British colonisation.

It states clearly that actions which involves helping an enemy state against India. It also states that one cannot approach, inspect, or even pass over a prohibited government site or area. It curbed the freedom of speech of the press considerably.

The Act only empowers persons in positions of authority to handle official secrets, and others who handle it in prohibited areas or outside them are liable for punishment. [2]

Journalists have to help members of the police forces above the rank of the sub-Inspector and members of the Armed forces with investigation regarding an offence, up to and including revealing his sources of information (If required).

Under the Act, search warrants may be issued at any time if the magistrate feels that based on the evidence in front of them there is enough danger to the security of the state.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

55 The members of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) include

1. India
2. China
3. Australia
4. Bangladesh

Mock Test 16

5. UAE

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

-

- Correct Answer : B

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The Indian Ocean Rim Association was set up with the objective of strengthening regional cooperation and sustainable development within the Indian Ocean Region with 21 Member States and 7 Dialogue Partners.

India, Australia, Iran IR, Indonesia Thailand, Malaysia, South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Singapore, Mauritius, Madagascar, UAE, Yemen, Seychelles, Somalia, Comoros and Oman are members of IORA.

The IORA is a regional forum, tripartite in nature, bringing together representatives of Government, Business and Academia, for promoting co-operation and closer interaction among them.

It is based on the principles of Open Regionalism for strengthening Economic Cooperation particularly on Trade Facilitation and Investment, Promotion as well as Social Development of the region.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/05/insights-daily-current-affairs-05-october-2018/>

56 Consider the following with reference to the Rampa Rebellion of 1879.

1. It was a rebellion against the British in the hill tracts of Vishakhapatnam.
2. It was led by the Zamindars.
3. Ban of toddy tapping was an important factor behind the rebellion.

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

-

- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1 and 2: It was an insurrection by the hill tribes in the Rampa region of

Mock Test 16

the Vizagapatam Hill Tracts Agency of Vizagapatam District against the British government of the Madras Presidency and Zamindars. So, 2 is wrong.

Statement 3: The hill tracts of Vishagapatnam were inhabited by hill tribes who led a more or less independent way of life for centuries.

These tribes paid a regular tribute to a zamindar or mansabdar who was a subject of British India.

The then zamindar of the region was an oppressive tyrant. There were smaller riots and uprisings before, but to make matters worse, the Madras government introduced a law making toddy tapping illegal and introducing a toddy tax, this wouldn't have been a great deal to the Hill tribes, but toddy tapping was part of their culture.

This led to a full-scale rebellion in early 1879.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India: Rajiv Ahir

57 With reference to the First World war and nationalist response, consider the following statements.

1. While the moderates supported India's participation in the war, the extremists rejected any such involvement.
2. The British government promised self-government as a tribute to India's participation in the war.

○ Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

○

○ Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germaney Austria Hungary and this period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism. The nationalist response to British participation in the War was three-fold:

▪ the Moderates supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty;

▪ the extremists, including Tilak (who was released in June 1914), supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government;

▪ the revolutionaries decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war and liberate the country.

Mock Test 16

The Indian supporters of British war efforts failed to see that the imperialist powers were fighting precisely to safeguard their own colonies and markets.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

58 Who among the following can be associated with a militant approach to political work towards Indian Independence?

1. Aurobindo Ghosh
2. Raj Narain Bose
3. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar
4. Surendranath Banerjee

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - C. 1 and 4 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 only 

-
- Correct Answer : D

◦ Answer Justification :

Justification: By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work. These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Tilak. in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.

The basic tenets of this school of thought were: hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation;

- swaraj to be the goal of national movement; direct political action required; • belief in capacity Of the masses to challenge the authority;
- personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Statement 4: Anti-Partition Campaign Under Moderates (1903-05): The leadership was provided by men like Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray. The methods adopted were petitions to the Government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi, Sanjibani and Bengalee.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

59 With reference to the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), consider the following statements.

Mock Test 16

1. Its purpose is to provide refinance facilities and short term lending to industries, and serves as the principal financial institution in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India is the largest individual shareholder of SIDBI followed by the State Bank of India.

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

-

- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: SIDBI is one of the four All India Financial Institutions regulated and supervised by the Reserve Bank; other three are EXIM Bank, NABARD and NHB. They play a salutary role in the financial markets through credit extension and refinancing operation activities and cater to the long-term financing needs of the industrial sector.

SIDBI is active in the development of Micro Finance Institutions through SIDBI Foundation for Micro Credit, and assists in extending microfinance through the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) route. Its promotion & development program focuses on rural enterprises promotion and entrepreneurship development.

In order to increase and support money supply to the MSE sector, it operates a refinance program known as Institutional Finance program.

State Bank of India is the largest individual shareholder of SIDBI with holding of 16.73% shares, followed by Government of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Q Source: Additional Research:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/04/insights-daily-current-affairs-04-october-2018/>

- 60** Which of the following trade pacts is a revision of the well known North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?

- A. Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
- B. Trans-Pacific Partnership
- C. United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
- D. Canada: Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement

-

- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Mock Test 16

Learning: United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA):

It's basically NAFTA 2.0, with major changes on cars and new policies on labor and environmental standards, intellectual property protections, and some digital trade provisions. The changes include:

- Country of origin rules: Automobiles must have 75% of their components manufactured in Mexico, the US, or Canada to qualify for zero tariffs (up from 62.5 percent under NAFTA).
- Labor provisions: 40 to 45 percent of automobile parts have to be made by workers who earn at least \$16 an hour by 2023. Mexico has also agreed to pass laws giving workers the right to union representation, extend labor protections to migrant workers, and protect women from discrimination. The countries can also sanction one another for labor violations.
- US farmers get more access to the Canadian dairy market: The US got Canada to open up its dairy market to US farmers, which was a big issue for Trump.
- Intellectual property and digital trade: The deal extends the terms of copyright to 70 years beyond the life of the author (up from 50). It also extends the period that a pharmaceutical drug can be protected from generic competition.
- It also includes new provisions to deal with the digital economy, including prohibiting duties on things like music and e-books, and protections for internet companies so they're not liable for content their users produce.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/05/insights-daily-current-affairs-05-october-2018/>

61 The Deccan Riots Commission was appointed to

1. Remodel the police machinery to tackle increasing riots in the Deccan region
2. Initiate proceedings against oppressive Zamindars inciting these riots

◦ Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The Deccan peasants uprising 1875 was directed mainly against the excesses of the

Mock Test 16

Marwari and Gujarati money lenders.

- Social boycott of moneylenders by the peasants was later transformed into armed peasant revolt in the Poona and Alimadnagar districts of Maharashtra.
- By June 1875 nearly a thousand peasants were arrested and the uprising completely suppressed.
- The Government appointed the Deccan Riots Commission to investigate into the causes of the uprising.
- The ameliorative measure passed was the Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879 which put restrictions on the operations of the peasants land and prohibited imprisonment of the peasants of the Deccan for failure to repay debts to the moneylenders.

Q Source: Page 285: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

62 How is the Human Capital Index (HCI) [World Bank] different from the Human Development Index (HDI) [UNDP]?

1. The HCI uses survival rates and stunting rate instead of life expectancy as measure of health (HDI).
 2. The HCI uses quality-adjusted learning instead of merely years of schooling as measure of education (HDI).
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : C
 - **Answer Justification :**

Background: The World Bank has launched a Human Capital Project (HCP).

The HCP programme is claimed to be a program of advocacy, measurement, and analytical work to raise awareness and increase demand for interventions to build human capital.

There are three components of HCP- a cross-country human capital measurement metric called the Human Capital Index (HCI), a programme of measurement and research to inform policy action, and a programme of support for country strategies to accelerate investment in human capital.

Mock Test 16

Justification and Learning: The HCI has been constructed for 157 countries. It claims to seek to measure the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. The HCI index values are contended to convey the productivity of the next generation of workers, compared to a benchmark of complete standard education and full health.

The HCI has three components:

- Survival, as measured by under-5 mortality rates.
- Expected years of Quality-Adjusted School which combines information on the quantity and quality of education.
- Health environment using two proxies of (a) adult survival rates and (b) the rate of stunting for children under age 5.

HCI Vs. HDI:

UNDP constructs Human Development Index (HDI) for several years. The HCI uses survival rates and stunting rate instead of life expectancy as measure of health, and quality-adjusted learning instead of merely years of schooling as measure of education.

HCI also excludes per capita income whereas the HDI uses it. Two significant changes from HDI are exclusion of income component and introduction of quality adjustment in learning.

Exclusion of income element and introduction of quality adjustment makes HCI far less representative of Human Capital Development than the Index claims it to be.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/12/insights-daily-current-affairs-12-october-2018/>

63 Consider the following statements.

1. Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India on Gokhale's advice.
2. Gandhiji first forged the techniques of non-violent satyagraha in South Africa.

○ Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

Mock Test 16

Justification: Statement 1: He wanted to know the land of India and its peoples, and hence decided to travel across India on the advice of Gokhale.

Such statements are often asked by UPSC (e.g. see Q on Home Rule Movement CSP 2015 or Q on Champaran Satyagraha in CAPF 2016) despite their inherent subjectivity.

His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916. We have covered the speech in the previous test.

Statement 2: In 1915, Gandhi returned to his homeland after two decades of residence abroad. These years had been spent for the most part in South Africa, where he went as a lawyer, and in time became a leader of the Indian community in that territory.

As the historian Chandran Devanesan has remarked, South Africa was “the making of the Mahatma”. It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as satyagraha, first promoted harmony between religions, and first alerted upper-caste Indians to their discriminatory treatment of low castes and women.

Q Source: Page 348: Themes in Indian History – III: 12th NCERT

64 2018 Global Hunger Index report was released by

- A. Oxfam International
- B. Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide
- C. Calacea Farm, Not For Sale (NFS)
- D. Chicago Council on Global Affairs Global Agricultural Development Initiative (United States/International)

o

o Correct Answer : B

o **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The report is a peer-reviewed publication released annually by Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide.

The GHI scores are based on a formula that captures three dimensions of hunger—insufficient caloric intake, child undernutrition, and child mortality—using four component indicators:

- UNDERNOURISHMENT: the share of the population that is under-nourished, reflecting insufficient caloric intake
- CHILD WASTING: the share of children under the age of five who are wasted (low weight-for-height), reflecting acute undernutrition.
- CHILD STUNTING: the share of children under the age of five who are stunted (low height-

Mock Test 16

for-age), reflecting chronic undernutrition.

- CHILD MORTALITY: the mortality rate of children under the age of five.

Performance of India:

- India has been ranked at 103 out of 119 countries in the Global Hunger Index 2018, with hunger levels in the country categorized as “serious”.
- At least one in five Indian children under the age of five is wasted. The only country with a higher prevalence of child wasting is the war-torn nation of South Sudan.
- India’s ranking has dropped three places from last year, although the Index says its results are not accurately comparable from year to year and instead provides a few reference years for comparable data.
- India has shown improvement in three of the indicators over the comparable reference years. The percentage of undernourished people in the population has dropped from 18.2% in 2000 to 14.8% in 2018. The child mortality rate has halved from 9.2% to 4.3%, while child stunting has dropped from 54.2% to 38.4% over the same period.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/12/insights-daily-current-affairs-12-october-2018/>

65 Hill stations were a distinctive feature of colonial urban development in India. Consider the following about it (*assuming the timelines of the given events to be correct*).

1. Simla (present-day Shimla) was founded during the course of the Gurkha War (1815-16).
2. The Anglo-Maratha War of 1818 led to British interest in Mount Abu as a Hill station.
3. Darjeeling was wrested by the British from the rulers of Sikkim in 1835.

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 

- Correct Answer : D

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The founding and settling of hill stations was initially connected with the needs of the

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British army. Simla (present-day Shimla) was founded during the course of the Gurkha War (1815-16); the Anglo-Maratha War of 1818 led to British interest in Mount Abu; and Darjeeling was wrested from the rulers of Sikkim in 1835. Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns against enemy rulers.

The temperate and cool climate of the Indian hills was seen as an advantage, particularly since the British associated hot weather with epidemics.

Cholera and malaria were particularly feared and attempts were made to protect the army from these diseases. The overwhelming presence of the army made these stations a new kind of cantonment in the hills. These hill stations were also developed as sanitariums, i.e., places where soldiers could be sent for rest and recovery from illnesses.

Because the hill stations approximated the cold climates of Europe, they became an attractive destination for the new rulers.

Q Source: Page 327: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

66 The Lucknow Pact, 1916, between Congress and Muslim League brought them together. happened at a time when the Muslim League was gradually turning anti-imperialist. What could have been the possible factors behind such an attitude of the Muslim League?

1. Britain's refusal to help Turkey in its wars in the Balkans (1912-13) and with Italy (during 1911) had infuriated the Muslims
 2. Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911 was not well received by all sections of the Muslims leaders
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 - orrect Answer : C
 -

○ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: A significant development to take place at Lucknow was the coming together of the Muslim League and the Congress and the presentation of common demands by them to the Government. This happened at a time when the Muslim League, now dominated by the younger militant nationalists, was coming closer to the Congress objectives and turning increasingly anti-imperialist. There were many reasons for this shift in the League's position:

- (i) Britain's refusal to help Turkey (ruled by the Khalifa who claimed religio-political leadership of all Muslims) in its wars in the Balkans (1912-13) and with Italy (during 1911) had infuriated the Muslims.
- (ii) Announcement of cancelation partition of Bengal in 1911 had annoyed those sections of Muslims

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who had supported the partition.

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

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

Thus, the goal of self-government similar to that of the Congress brought both sides closer.

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

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

67 Kol Uprisings by the Kols of 'X' region led by Buddho Bhagat (1831) against expansion of British rule on their lands and transfer of their lands to outsiders was eventually suppressed by the government. The region 'X' is

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Telangana
- C. Dang region
- D. Andaman

-
- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The term "Kol people" or Kolarian is used in India to refer to some of the indigenous Austroasiatic tribal groups of India.

In eastern and northeastern India, Kol is a generic umbrella term which includes certain closely related to indigenous tribal groups such as the Munda and Ho as well as the Khasi, Jaintia in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, North Bengal, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

At one time, the name "Kol" was used to identify a group of primitive aboriginal tribes thought to be descended from Negrito and Australoid peoples who had entered India in prehistoric times. These tribes are concentrated in central India and the northeastern regions of the Deccan plateau.

They speak related languages described as "Kolarian," which are known today as the Munda languages. The tribes include the Santal, Munda, and Ho. But in modern usage, the term "Kol" is used in a more restricted sense to identify a specific tribe among these Munda-speaking peoples.

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Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

68 Consider the following statements about certain events pertaining to the 17th CE, colonial India.

1. The East India Company had purchased the right of settlement in Madraspatam from the local Telugu lords, the Nayaks of Kalahasti despite their vehement opposition.
2. Rivalry (1746-63) with the French East India Company led the British to flee Madras and appoint residents in the princely courts of Madras.

◦ Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: The local rulers were eager to support trading activity in the region by the British.

Statement 2: The French were defeated in Madras, not the British.

Learning: The Company had first set up its trading activities in the well-established port of Surat on the west coast.

Subsequently the search for textiles brought British merchants to the east coast. In 1639 they constructed a trading post in Madraspatam. This settlement was locally known as Chenapattanam. The Company had purchased the right of settlement from the local Telugu lords, the Nayaks of Kalahasti, who were eager to support trading activity in the region.

Rivalry (1746-63) with the French East India Company led the British to fortify Madras and give their representatives increased political and administrative functions. With the defeat of the French in 1761, Madras became more secure and began to grow into an important commercial town.

It was here that the superiority of the British and the subordinate position of the Indian merchants was most apparent.

Q Source: Page 331: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

69 Dadabhai Naoroji's declared at the "X" session of Indian National Congress that self-government or swaraj was to be the goal of the Congress. X is

- A. Calcutta session (1906) 
- B. Lucknow Session (1916)
- C. Lahore Session (1929)

Mock Test 16

D. Benaras (1912)

-
- Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The Extremist Programme Emboldened by Dadabhai Naoroji's declaration at the Calcutta session (1906) that self-government or swaraj was to be the goal of the Congress, the Extremists gave a call for passive resistance in addition to swadeshi and boycott.

This would include a boycott of government schools and colleges, government service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles, etc. so as to, as Aurobindo put it, "make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything-which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of India.

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in December 1906, the Moderate enthusiasm had cooled a bit because of the popularity of the Extremists and the revolutionary terrorists and because of communal riots. Here, the Extremists wanted either Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president, while the Moderates proposed the name of Dadabhai Naoroji, who was widely respected by all the nationalists. Finally, Dadabhai Naoroji was elected as the president and as a concession to the militants, the goal of the Indian National Congress was defined as swarajya or self-government like the United Kingdom or the colonies'.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

70 Which of the following hill stations served as the official residence of the commander-in-chief of the Indian army in colonial India?

- A. Mussorie
- B. Dehradun
- C. Simla (Shimla)
- D. Lansdowne

-
- Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: During the colonial rule, the Commander-in-Chief, India (often "Commander-in-Chief in or of India") was the supreme commander of the British Indian Army. The Commander-in-Chief and most of his staff were based at General Headquarters, India, and liaised with the civilian Governor-General of India.

Following the Partition of India in 1947 and the creation of the independent dominions of India and Pakistan, the post was abolished. It was briefly replaced by the position of Supreme Commander of India and Pakistan before the role was abolished in November 1948.

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Subsequently, the role of Commander-in-Chief was merged into the offices of the Governors-General of India and Pakistan, respectively, before becoming part of the office of President of India from 1950, of the President of Pakistan from 1956.

Apart from Simla, prior to independence, the official residence was the Flagstaff House, which later became the residence of the first Prime Minister of India; as Teen Murti House, it is now a museum.

Q Source: Page 328: Themes in Indian History - III: 12th NCERT

71 Who among the following was sometimes referred to as "Gandhi's conscience keeper"?

- A. Motilal Nehru
- B. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- C. C. Rajagopalachari 
- D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- o
- o Correct Answer : C

o **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Richard Casey, Governor of Bengal from 1944 to 1946, regarded Rajagopalachari as the wisest man in India. The best possible tribute to Rajagopalachari was from Mahatma Gandhi who referred to him as the "keeper of my conscience".

Regarded as a pioneer of social reform, Rajagopalachari issued temple entry proclamations in the Madras Presidency and worked towards the upliftment of Dalits. He played a pivotal role in the conclusion of the Poona Pact between B. R. Ambedkar and the Indian National Congress and spearheaded the Mahabal Temple Entry program in 1938.

Rajagopalachari was considered one of the most able statesmen in the national arena. Critics opine that he completely failed to gauge the thoughts and feelings of the masses - his introduction of Hindi and the Madras Scheme of Elementary Education have both been extensively criticised while his pacifist stance during the Quit India Movement and his "C. R. formula" angered the majority of his colleagues in the Indian National Congress.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

72 The fluvial riverine island is formed by the Brahmaputra river system and is the nerve centre of Assamese neo-Vaishnavite culture. It has been recently declared as a district of India some time ago. The island is?

- A. Narcondam Island
- B. River Island of Majuli 
- C. Mattoa Islands
- D. Forest Islands of Thembang

Mock Test 16

-
- Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Importance: The Guinness World Records has recently given official designation Assam's Majuli as the largest river island in the world.

- In June 2016, Assam Government had officially declared the island as the district making it India's first island district.
- The island has been nominated for the World Heritage Site status. It has been included in the tentative list by UNESCO.

Learning: It is surrounded by Subanisri River in the North, main Brahmaputra River on the South and kherkatia Suli, split channel of Brahmaputra River in northeast.

- The island had some 65 satras (monasteries adhering) to Vaishnavism.
- Majuli island is mostly inhabited by Mishing tribal people. Apart from them, there are inhabitants from the Deori and Sonowal Kacharis tribes. On the island languages spoken are Mising, Assamese, and Deori
- It is the nerve centre of Assamese neo-Vaishnavite culture initiated by saint-reformer Srimanta Sankardeva in 15th century.
- The island had some 65 satras (monasteries adhering) to Vaishnavism. But large numbers of them were relocated to the mainland after being washed away.
- It is home of many rare and endangered avifauna species including migratory birds.

Q Source: Frequently in news

73 As per RBI circulars, a bank can fulfil its Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) obligations in which of these forms?

#00000

1. Vault Cash
2. Gold holdings
3. Government security holdings

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

Mock Test 16

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

- o
 - o Correct Answer : D

- o **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The RBI Act instructs that all commercial banks (and some other specified institutions) in the country have to keep a given proportion of their demand and time deposits (NDTL or net demand and time liabilities) as liquid assets in their own vault. This is called statutory liquidity ratio.

- The word statutory here means that it is a legal requirement and liquid asset means assets in the form of cash, gold and approved securities (government securities).
- Theoretically, SLR is a monetary policy instrument (a direct instrument). But at the practical level, SLR has helped the government to sell its securities or debt instruments to banks.

Learning: Difference with CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio is the percentage of the deposit (NDTL) that a bank has to keep with the RBI. CRR is kept in the form of cash and that also with the RBI. No interest is paid on such reserves.

On the other hand, SLR is the percentage of deposit that the banks have to keep as liquid assets in their own vault.

Q Source: Revision: Page 41: 12th Macroeconomics NCERT

74 Consider the following statements. Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904)

- 1. Led to a temporary invasion by British Indian forces under the auspices of the Tibet Frontier Commission
- 2. Intended to establish diplomatic relations and resolve the dispute over the border between Tibet and Bhutan

- o Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only 
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

- o rrect Answer : A
- o

Mock Test 16

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The British expedition to Tibet, also known as the British invasion of Tibet or the Younghusband expedition to Tibet began in December 1903 and lasted until September 1904.

The expedition was effectively a temporary invasion by British Indian forces under the auspices of the Tibet Frontier Commission, whose purported mission was to establish diplomatic relations and resolve the dispute over the border between Tibet and Sikkim.

In the nineteenth century, the British conquered Burma and Sikkim, occupying the whole southern flank of Tibet. The Tibetan Ganden Phodrang regime, which was then under administrative rule of the Qing dynasty, remained the only Himalayan state free of British influence.

The expedition was intended to counter Russia's perceived ambitions in the East and was initiated largely by Lord Curzon, the head of the British India government. Curzon had long obsessed over Russia's advance into Central Asia and now feared a Russian invasion of British India.

In April 1903, the British received clear assurances from the Russian government that it had no interest in Tibet. "In spite, however, of the Russian assurances, Lord Curzon continued to press for the dispatch of a mission to Tibet", a high level British political officer noted.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

75 Which of these are included in the "Current account" transactions of India with the world?

1. Trade balance for goods
2. Flow of remittances
3. Trade in invisibles
4. Grants given by foreign governments

◦ Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The current account records exports and imports in goods and services and transfer payments.

- Trade in services denoted as invisible trade (because they are not seen to cross national borders) includes both factor income (payment for inputs-investment income, that is, the interest, profits and dividends on our assets abroad minus the income foreigners earn on assets they own in India) and non-factor income (shipping, banking, insurance, tourism, software services, etc.).

Mock Test 16

- Transfer payments are receipts which the residents of a country receive 'for free', without having to make any present or future payments in return.
- They consist of remittances, gifts and grants. They could be official or private.

Q Source: Page 77: 12th Macroeconomics NCERT

76 The 'Alipore Bomb Case' is a notable event in the Modern Indian History because

1. It was the first state trial of such a high magnitude in India
 2. It was the first attempt of any extremist at overthrowing the state.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 - Correct Answer : A
- Answer Justification :**

Justification: It became a high profile case.

The British Government arrested Sri Aurobindo, a prominent Nationalist Leader at the time, Barindra Ghose, and many young revolutionaries.

They were charged with "Conspiracy" or "waging war against the King" - the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging.

The case dragged on with preliminary hearings in the Magistrate's court, involving 1000 artefacts as evidence and 222 witnesses followed by a trial in Sessions Court, involving 1438 exhibits and 206 witnesses. During this period, the under-trial prisoners were illegally held in Presidency Jail under torturous conditions (including solitary confinement).

The judgment was finally delivered by Judge Beachcroft on 6 May 1909 after a protracted trial of one year.

Sri Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges with the Judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him. Of the thirty-seven prisoners on trial, Barindra Ghose, as the head of the Secret society of revolutionaries and Ullaskar Dutt, as the maker of bombs, were given the death penalty (later commuted to transportation for life), seventeen others were given varying terms of imprisonment or transportation and the rest were acquitted.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

Mock Test 16

77 The real exchange rate (RER) is often taken as a measure of a country's international competitiveness because

1. It is not subject to depreciation by destabilizing speculation.
2. It takes into account purchasing power of nations involved.
3. It is fixed by an agreement between the Central banks involved.

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 1 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 2 only 

-
- Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 2: The real exchange rate is often taken as a measure of a country's international competitiveness as it takes into account purchasing power at both nations.

The real exchange rates are nothing but the nominal exchange rates multiplied by the price indices of the two countries.

This means the market price level of goods and services, given by indices of inflation. So if the price level in the US is higher than the price level in India, then the real exchange rate of the rupee versus the dollar will be greater than the nominal exchange rate.

Suppose the nominal exchange rate is Rs 50 and US prices are greater than Indian prices, a dollar will buy more in India than what Rs 50 will buy in the US.

Statement 1: Just like NER, RER too is subject to devaluations and depreciation. RER is only a mathematical adjustment of NER. If NER is volatile, RER too will be volatile. So, 1 is incorrect.

Statement 3: Since NER is not fixed by an agreement between Central banks, RER too is not. 3 will be incorrect.

Q Source: Page 79: 12th Macroeconomics NCERT

78 The Durand Commission (1893) was set up to

- A. Recommend changes in the proposed Universities Act
- B. Bring reforms in Police administration in India on the lines suggested by Lord Curzon
- C. Define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan) 
- D. Increase the intake of British army in India from contingents stationed abroad

-
- Correct Answer : C

Mock Test 16

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: The Durand Line is the 2,430-kilometre international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was established in 1896 between Sir Mortimer Durand, a British diplomat and civil servant of the British Raj, and Abdur Rahman Khan, the Afghan Amir, to fix the limit of their respective spheres of influence and improve diplomatic relations and trade. Afghanistan was considered by the British as an independent state at the time, although the British controlled its foreign affairs and diplomatic relations.

The Durand Line cuts through the Pashtun tribal areas and further south through the Balochistan region, politically dividing ethnic Pashtuns, as well as the Baloch and other ethnic groups, who live on both sides of the border.

It demarcates Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan of northern and western Pakistan from the northeastern and southern provinces of Afghanistan. From a geopolitical and geostrategic perspective, it has been described as one of the most dangerous borders in the world.

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

79 The Appropriation Bill is introduced as a “Secret Bill” every year in Lok Sabha because

1. The Members of Parliament take an oath of secrecy.
 2. To prevent the pre-disclosure of sensitive financial information which can be exploited by outsiders to gain unfair advantage
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only ✓
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
-
- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: It is the Ministers who take an oath of secrecy, not the MPs.

Statement 2: Lok Sabha rules of business say:

No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced:

- *Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills and such Secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members:*
- *Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be*

Mock Test 16

introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance, and if the Speaker gives permission, the Bill shall be included in the list of business for the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced

This means that such bills (even other than Finance and appropriation bills) can be kept as "Secret" if the Minister so desires.

The purpose behind this is to prevent the pre-disclosure of sensitive financial information, which can be exploited by outsiders to gain unfair advantage. For e.g. if government has proposed a major tax change on tobacco products, and the information is known before hand by some traders, they can speculatively trade in stocks of tobacco companies and gain unfair advantage.

Q Source: Revision: Chapter on Parliament: M Laxmikanth

80 Wood's despatch, Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and opening of Anglovernacular schools and government colleges is associated with the tenure of

- A. Dalhousie 
- B. Dufferin
- C. Cornwallis
- D. Hastings

- o
- o Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Learning: The following occurred during his reign:

- (i) Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849).
- (ii) Annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu (1852).
- (iii) Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), lidaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856).
- (iv) "Wood's (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglovernacular schools and government colleges.
- (v) Railway Minute of 1853; and laying down of first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.

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- (vi) Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph 'fines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms.
- (vii) Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of separate public works department in every province.
- (viii) Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

81 Why did the Swadeshi movement fizzle out? Pick out possible reasons from the choices given below:

1. There was severe government repression.
 2. It rejected the techniques that later came to be associated with successful Gandhian politics such as noncooperation and passive resistance.
 3. Peasantry did not take part in large numbers and the movement was largely restricted to the upper social and economic classes.
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 1 and 3 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 3 only
 - Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: By 1908, the open phase (as different from the underground revolutionary phase) of the movement was almost over. This was due to many reasons-

- 1. There was severe government repression.
- 2. The movement failed to create an effective organisation or a party structure. It threw up an entire gamut of techniques that came to be associated with Gandhian politics—noncooperation, passive resistance, filling of British jails, social reform and constructive work—but failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus.
- 3. The 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.

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- 4. Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement.
- 5. 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.
- 6. The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars, and failed to reach the masses—especially the peasantry.
- 7. Non-cooperation and passive resistance remained mere ideas.
- 8. It is difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

82 Consider the following statements about Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds (FCEB).

1. It is a bond expressed in foreign currency, but the principal and the interest of which is payable in foreign currency.
2. Prior approval of the RBI is required for the issue of FCEB.
3. The bonds cannot be subscribed by a person resident outside India.

◦ Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Issue of foreign currency exchangeable bonds (FCEB) are regulated by Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bond Scheme 2008 issued by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.

What is FCEB?

- A bond expressed in foreign currency.
- The principal and the interest of which is payable in foreign currency.

Mock Test 16

- The issuer of the bond is an Indian company.
- The bonds are subscribed by a person resident outside India.
- The bonds are exchangeable into equity shares of another company which is also called the offered company.

It may be noted that issuing company is to be the part of promoter group of offered company and the offered company is to be listed and be eligible to receive foreign investment.

FCEB scheme affords a unique opportunity for Indian promoters to unlock value in group companies. FCEBs are another arrow in the quiver of Indian promoters to raise money overseas to fund their new projects and acquisitions, both Indian and global, by leveraging a part their shareholding in listed group entities.

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 10: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

83 Montagu's statement made in August 1917 promised

1. Increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration
 2. Gradual development of institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: His statement was that "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government of India".

Importance of Montagu's Statement

From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self-government or Home Rule could not be termed as seditious since attainment of self government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley's statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.

Indian Objections

Mock Test 16

The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu's statement were twofold:

- i) No specific time frame was given.
- (ii) The Government alone was to decide the nature and the timing of advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

Q Source: Chapter 4: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

84 The Red Shirts movement was launched by

- A. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- B. P. Krishna Pillai
- C. Sawai Tendulkar
- D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

-
- Correct Answer : A

◦ Answer Justification :

Learning: In 1929, the Khudai Khidmatgars or the Red Shirts movement ("Servants of God") movement, led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, nonviolently mobilized to oppose the British in India's Northwest Frontier Province.

- Ghaffar Khan and the Khudai Khidmatgar movement inspired thousands of Pashtuns (also called Pathans), who were known as fierce warriors, and others to lay down their arms and use civil resistance to challenge British rule.
- Although Ghaffar Khan's initial reform efforts predated his involvement with Gandhi and the Indian National Congress (INC), he later formed a formal alliance with them and became a formidable force during and following the INC's civil disobedience campaign of 1930-1931, helping the INC win provincial elections in 1937.
- Members of the movement were known as "Red Shirts" because of the red uniforms they wore. Initially they set to work organizing village projects and opening schools, but soon they became part of the broader Indian Independence movement, accepting without retaliation some of the most fierce British repression—mass firings on unarmed crowds, torture, personal humiliation, setting homes and fields on fire, and even the destruction of entire villages.
- Inspired by the dissidence of the INC and the charismatic spiritual-political leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Red Shirts blossomed in 1930 during the civil disobedience movement.

Mock Test 16

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

85 Purchasing power parity (PPP) method is used to compare

1. Standard of Living across different countries
 2. Potential of economic growth and natural resource base stock
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None

- Correct Answer : A
-

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: It is a method of calculating the correct/real value of a currency which may be different from the market exchange rate of the currency.

- Using this method, economies may be studied comparatively in a common currency.
- This is a very popular method handy for the IMF and WB in studying the living standards of people in different economies.
- The PPP gives a different exchange rate for a currency which may be made the basis for measuring the national income of the economies.
- It is on this basis that the value of gross national product (GNP) of India becomes the fourth largest in the world (after the US, Japan, and China) though on the basis of market exchange rate of rupee it stands at around the thirteenth rank.

Q Source: Chapter 10: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

86 With reference to tribal movement in colonial India, consider the following statements.

1. The Santhals under Sido and Kanhu rose up against the British oppressors declaring the end of the Company's rule and asserted themselves independent in 1854.
 2. The Ahom revolt was organized against the British attempt to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in Assam in the Company's dominion.
 3. The Khasi uprising was against the British recruiting Khasis in the imperial armed forces against the wish of the locals.
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

Mock Test 16

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

- o
- o Correct Answer : A

- o **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The Santhals of Rajmahal Hills resented the oppression by revenue officials, police, money-lenders, landlords—in general, by the "outsiders" (whom they called diku). The Santhals under Sido and Kanhu rose up against their oppressors, declared the end of the Company's rule and asserted themselves independent in 1854. It was only in 1856 after extensive military operations that the situation was brought under control. Sido died in 1855, while Kanhu was arrested in 1866.

A separate district of Santhal Pargana!, was created by the Government to pacify the Santhals.

Ahom Revolt The British had pledged to withdraw after the First Burma War (1824-26) from Assam. But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion. This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar. Finally, the Company decided to follow a conciliatory policy and handed over Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese king.

Khasi Uprising After having occupied the hilly region between Garo and Jaintia Hills, the East India Company wanted to build a road linking the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet. For this, a large number of outsiders including Englishmen, Bengalis and the labourers from the plains were brought to these regions. The Khasis, Garos, Khamptis and the Singhpos organised themselves under to drive away the strangers from the plains.

The uprising developed into a popular revolt against British rule in the area. By 1833, the superior English military force had suppressed the revolt.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

87 The International Court of Arbitration is a branch of the

- A. United Nations
- B. International Criminal Court
- C. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- D. International Court of Justice

- o
- o Correct Answer : C

- o **Answer Justification :**

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Learning: ICC is one of the world's leading institutions for providing international arbitration services. The International Court of Arbitration is known for resolving international commercial and business disputes, administering more than half of all arbitration disputes worldwide. The ICC seat is located in Paris.

The International Chamber of Commerce is an international business organization with hundreds of thousands of member companies in over 130 countries spanning virtually every sector of private enterprise.

The Lok Sabha has passed the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018. It will amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The Act contains provisions to deal with domestic and international arbitration, and defines the law for conducting conciliation proceedings.

Q Source:

<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2018/10/11/insights-daily-current-affairs-11-october-2018/>

88 What are the effects of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency in India?

1. The Consolidated Fund of the States are suspended and Parliament assumes full powers of managing the financial affairs of the state.
 2. The schemes and programmes of States that require significant financial outlays are automatically dissolved.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 - orrect Answer : D
 -

○ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The consequences of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency are as follows:

- The executive authority of the Centre extends (a) to directing any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as are specified by it; and (b) to directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.
- Any such direction may include a provision requiring (a) the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in the state; and (b) the reservation of all money bills or other financial bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the legislature of the state.
- The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of (a) all or any class of persons serving the Union; and (b) the judges of the Supreme Court and the high

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court.

- Thus, during the operation of a financial emergency, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters. No financial emergency has been declared so far.

Q Source: Revision: Indian Constitution at Work: 11th NCERT

89 Consider the following statements.

1. C. Rajagopalachari led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast in Tamil Nadu, in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 2. K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader, launched the Vaikom Satyagraha and marched from Calicut to Payanneer in defiance of salt laws.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : C
- **Answer Justification :**

Learning: Both statements are correct. C. Rajagopalachari was arrested on April 30, 1930.

Jawaharlal Nehru was also actively involved in the movement and was arrested on April 17, 1930 for defiance of the salt law. He formulated a radical agrarian programme and suggested formation of the Constituent Assembly as the prime political slogan.

P. Krishna Pillai defended the national flag and resisted lathicharge on the Calicut beach on November 11, 1930. He later founded the Kerala Communist Movement.

Q Source: Chapter 16: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

90 Which of these provisions/judgments endorsed the Judicial review of the decisions to proclaim national emergency?

1. 44th Constitutional amendment, 1978
2. Minerva Mills case, 1980

- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None

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-
- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: In 1975, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi advised the president to proclaim emergency without consulting her cabinet.

- The cabinet was informed of the proclamation after it was made, as a fait accompli. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced this safeguard to eliminate any possibility of the prime minister alone taking a decision in this regard.

The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the declaration of a National Emergency immune from the judicial review. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

Further, in the Minerva Mills case, (1980), the Supreme Court held that the proclamation of a national emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide or that the declaration was based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is absurd or perverse.

Q Source: Revision: Indian Constitution at Work: 11th NCERT

91 Wind energy forms a crucial component of the National Renewable Energy Mission of India. Which of these states in India has the largest capacity of installed wind energy?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Himachal Pradesh

-
- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Learning: As of 2016, the installed capacity of wind power in India is nearly 27.6 GW, mainly spread across the South, West and North regions.

Although a relative newcomer to the wind industry, compared with countries such as Denmark or the United States, by year end 2015 India had the fourth largest installed wind power capacity in the world (behind 1. China, 2. USA and 3. Germany, having overtaken 5. Spain in 2015 and ahead of 6. UK)

Among states, maximum wind power installed capacity is of Tamil Nadu with nearly 7.5 GW installed capacity, followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Tamil Nadu shares 35% of India's total wind power installed capacity.

Q Source: India ranks within top 5 in the Global Wind Power Installed Capacity index

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92 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures are related to

- A. Trade rules in WTO
- B. Protection of indigenous biodiversity
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

- o
- o Correct Answer : C

- o **Answer Justification :**

Justification & Learning: Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are measures to protect humans, animals, and plants from diseases, pests, or contaminants. So, B is correct.

The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures is one of the final documents approved at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. So, A is correct.

It applies to all sanitary (relating to animals) and phytosanitary (relating to plants) (SPS) measures that may have a direct or indirect impact on international trade.

Q Source: Revision: Chapter on WTO and trade: Shankar Ganesh: Indian Economy: Key Concepts

93 Which of these are/were extra-constitutional advisory bodies to the Central government?

- 1. Finance Commission
- 2. National Development Council
- 3. Law Commission
- 4. Zonal councils

- o Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - C. 3 and 4 only
 - D. 2 and 4 only

- o
- o Correct Answer : B

- o **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: It is a constitutional body. It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the President of India. It was formed to define the financial relations between the centre and the state.

Statement 2: It was an advisory arm of the Planning Commission. It has been now disbanded and replaced with Team India.

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Statement 3: Law Commission of India is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India. Its major function is to work for legal reform. Its membership primarily comprises legal experts, who are entrusted a mandate by the Government. The Commission is established for a fixed tenure and works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Statement 4: Zonal Councils have been established via the States Reorganization Act of 1956, they are statutory bodies.

Q Source: Revision: Chapter 15: Indian Polity: M Laxmikanth

94 With reference to the Kisan Sabha Movement, consider the following statements.

1. They were organized mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists in Uttar Pradesh.
 2. The movement pre-dates First World War.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None
 -
 - Correct Answer : A
- **Answer Justification :**

Background and Justification: After the 1857 revolt, the Awadh taluqdars had got back their lands.

This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province. The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana. The First World War had hiked the prices of food and other necessities. This worsened the conditions of the UP peasants.

- Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP. The UP Kisan Sabha was Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported their efforts. By June 1919, the UP Kisan Sabha had 450 branches.
- Other prominent leaders included Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh and Baba Ramchandra. In June 1920, Baba Ramchandra urged Nehru to visit these villages. During these visits, Nehru with the villagers.
- In October 1920, the Awadh Kisan Sabha came into existence because of differences in nationalist ranks. The Awadh Kisan Sabha asked the kisans to refuse to till bedakhali land, not to offer hari and begar (forms of unpaid labour), to boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to solve their disputes through panchayats.

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- From the earlier forms of mass meetings and mobilisation, the patterns of activity changed rapidly in January 1921 to the looting of bazaars, houses, granaries and clashes with the police. The centres of activity were primarily the districts of Rai Bareilly, Faizabad and Sultanpur. The movement declined soon., partly due to government repression and partly because of the passing of the Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

95 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) ranks nations on the basis of 'national income' according to

- A. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- B. Gross National Product (GNP)
- C. Gross Domestic Product adjusted for Purchasing power Parity
- D. Gross National Product adjusted for Purchasing power Parity

-
- Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Learning: India lags behind 132 countries in per capita income, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

PPP adjusts the national income for standard of living in every nation so that an accurate estimate of national wealth may be arrived at.

India is ranked as the 4th largest economy in terms of GDP (Nominal) PPP by IMF after USA, China and Japan).

Q Source: Additional Research: Chapter 6: 12th NCERT: Macroeconomics

96 Consider the following about "Core Industries" in India.

1. The Eight Core Industries comprise majority of the weight in the items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
2. Among all core industries, electricity has the highest weightage.
3. The IIP of core industries has consistently fallen since the 2008 recession.

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. None of the above

-
- Correct Answer : B

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◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: They comprise nearly 38 % of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). So, 1 is wrong.

Statement 2: Electricity has the highest weightage. Coal production (weight: 4.38 %); Crude Oil production (weight: 5.22 %); Natural Gas production (weight: 1.71 %); Fertilizer production (weight: 1.25%); Steel production (weight: 6.68%); Cement production (weight: 2.41%); Electricity generation (weight: 10.32%); Petroleum Refinery production (weight: 5.94%).

Statement 3: The combined Index of Eight Core Industries stands at 188.0 in March, 2016, which was 6.4 % higher compared to the index of March, 2015. Its cumulative growth during April to March, 2015-16 was 2.7 %. So, clearly 3 is wrong.

Q Source: Frequently in news due to IIP data

97 Which of these peasant movements happened after the 1857 Sepoy mutiny?

1. Eka movement
2. Deccan riots
3. Indigo revolt

- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 
-
- Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Indigo Revolt (1859-60), In Bengal, the indigo planters, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.

The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.

Deccan Riots have been covered in another question.

Eka Movement: Towards the end of 1921, peasant discontent resurfaced in some northern districts of the United Provinces—Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

98 Consider the following with reference to the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

1. It was established as the private sector arm of the World Bank Group to advance economic development by investing in strictly not-for-profit activities.

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2. The IFC is owned and governed exclusively by the G-7 in view of the significant financial contributions made by the member countries.

- Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None 

- Correct Answer : D

-

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: Statement 1: Its aim is to advance economic development by investing in strictly for-profit and commercial projects that purport to reduce poverty and promote development. So, 1 is wrong.

It helps people achieve better living standards by mobilizing financial resources for private enterprise.

Statement 2: The IFC is owned and governed by its member countries, but has its own executive leadership and staff that conduct its normal business operations. It is a corporation whose shareholders are member governments that provide paid-in capital and which have the right to vote on its matters.

Q Source: Covered in UPSC papers: Based on World Bank

99 If men and women have equal population for all major age groups in a country, the population pyramid will tend to show

- A. Vertical symmetry 
- B. Skewed base with narrow top
- C. Horizontal symmetry
- D. Narrow base with thick top

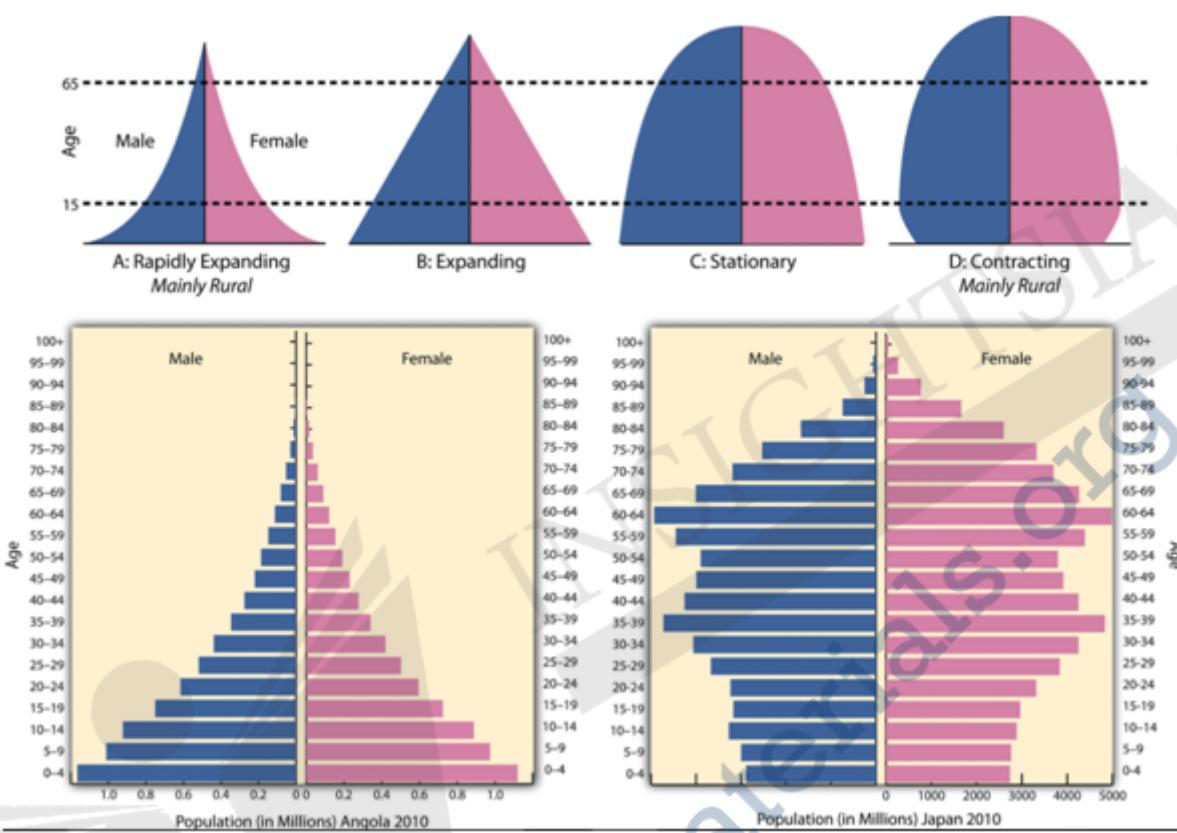
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- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Justification: The base of the pyramid represents the population of the children. If it is thick or wide, it represents that children constitute a significant part of national population. The opposite if it is narrow. So, B and D deal with the population proportions of the children and aged and therefore and incorrect in this context.

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Note that in the above picture, the top section has vertical symmetry. Left side shows male population and right side shows female population.

Even in the case of Japan (2010) in the picture, you can see near equality of male and female population. So, A is the correct answer.

Q Source: Page 18: NCERT XIIth: Fundamentals of Human Geography

100 Eka Movement was inspired from which of the following issues?

1. High land rent
 2. Oppression of thikadars in charge of revenue collection
 3. Arbitrary dissolution of local panchayat
- Select the correct answer using the codes below.
 - A. 2 only
 - B. 1 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 2 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
 - Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Justification: Towards the end of 1921, peasant discontent resurfaced in some northern districts of the United Provinces—Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur.

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The issues involved were:

- (i) high rents -50 per cent higher than the recorded rates;
- (ii) oppression of thikadars in charge of revenue collection; and
- (iii) practice of share-rents.

The meetings of the Eka or the Unity Movement involved a symbolic religious ritual in which the assembled peasants vowed that they would

- pay only the recorded rent but would pay it on time;
- not leave when evicted;
- refuse to do forced labour;
- give no help to criminals;
- abide by panchayat decisions.

The grassroot leadership of the Eka Movement came from Madari Pasi and other low-caste leaders, and many small zamindars.

By March 1922, severe repression by authorities brought the movement to an end.

Q Source: Chapter 13: Spectrum Modern India by Rajiv Ahir