

1. Consider the following statements:

- 1) East India Company acquired a charter from the Queen of England, to make sure there will be no competition to them, in their mercantile activities, in other countries.
- 2) Only after this development, other European powers were inspired to follow the British to India.
- 3) Spices, silk and cotton were the commodities most in demand in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East. This meant that no other trading group in England could compete with the East India Company. The Company did not have to fear competition from other English trading companies. The Charter, hence, was made to discourage other European trading companies from entering India. **Mercantile** trading companies in those days made profit primarily by excluding competition, so that they could buy cheap and sell dear. **Statement 1 is hence correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.**

The royal charter, however, could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets. **By the time the first English ships crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of India,** and had their base in Goa. By the early seventeenth century, the Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean. Soon the French traders arrived on the scene. The problem was that all the companies were interested in buying the same things. The fine qualities of **cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon** too were in great demand. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Page – 10.

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2. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Aurangzeb issued a Royal farman to the British to trade duty free, which helped in solidifying their trade in the subcontinent.
- 2) The Bengal Nawabs were against the Company's right to trade, right to mint coins and building fortifications.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation-

By 1698, the Company bribed Mughal officials for giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages. One of these was Kalikata, which later grew into the city of Calcutta or Kolkata as it is known today. It also persuaded the Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty free. Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

Through the early eighteenth century the conflict between the Company and the nawabs of Bengal intensified. Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Siraj-ud-daulah as the Nawab of Bengal. Each one of them was a strong ruler. They **refused to grant the Company concessions, demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade, denied it any right to mint coins, and stopped it from extending its fortifications.** Accusing the Company of deceit, they claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the nawab. **Hence Statement 2 is also correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Page – 11 and 12.

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-daulah, Nawab of Bengal and Warren Hastings.
- 2) After the defeat of Siraj-ud-daulah, East India Company promptly took over the administrative rule of Bengal, with a puppet ruler in place.

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Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

In 1757, **Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey**. After the defeat at Plassey, Siraj Ud Daulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the nawab. The **Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration**. Its prime objective was the expansion of trade. If this could be done without conquest, through the help of local rulers who were willing to grant privileges, then territories need not be taken over directly. **Both the Statements are incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Page –12, 13 and 14.

4. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- 1) Defeat of Mir Qasim – Battle of Buxar
- 2) Acquiring revenue duties of villages like Kalikata etc
- 3) Battle of Plassey
- 4) Diwani of Bengal

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 2-3-4-1
- b) 3-2-1-4
- c) 2-3-1-4
- d) 3-1-2-4

Answer – (c)

Explanation-

By 1696 it began building a fort around the settlement. Two years later it bribed Mughal officials into **giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages**. One of these was Kalikata, which later grew

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into the city of Calcutta or Kolkata as it is known today. It also persuaded the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty free.

In 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's **army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey**. When **Mir Qasim complained, he in turn was defeated in a battle fought at Buxar (1764)**, driven out of Bengal, and Mir Jafar was reinstated. Finally, in **1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal**. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 11-14

5. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Company started appointing Residents in the courts of the Rulers, following the Battle of Buxar.
- 2) According to the Subsidiary Alliance, the Rulers could maintain their own standing army, however, all their interactions with other states should be on the terms of the Company and should also have a British resident at their court.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation-

The Company rarely launched a direct military attack on an unknown territory. Instead it used a variety of political, economic and diplomatic methods to extend its influence before annexing an Indian kingdom. **After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Company appointed Residents in Indian states. Statement 1 is correct.** Sometimes the Company forced the states into a “subsidiary alliance”. According to the terms of this alliance, **Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.** They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the “subsidiary forces” that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty. Hence **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages–15 and 16.

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6. Consider the following statements –

1. Mysore was under the rule of Wodeyars, before Haider Ali seized the power and built a powerful state.
2. The Battle of Seringapatam, was the battle in which Tipu Sultan defeated the English forces.
3. Tipu Sultan was against all the foreign companies trading in the country.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

Mysore had grown in strength under the leadership of powerful rulers like Haidar Ali (ruled from 1761 to 1782) and his famous son Tipu Sultan (ruled from 1782 to 1799). Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. **He also established a close relationship with the French in India, and modernised his army with their help.** Therefore, Tipu was not against all the European countries trading in the region. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Four wars were fought with Mysore (1767-69, 1780-84, 1790-92 and 1799). Only in the last – the **Battle of Seringapatam** – the **Company ultimately win a victory. Tipu Sultan was defeated in the Battle of Seringapatam. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

Mysore was placed under the former ruling dynasty of the Wodeyars and a subsidiary alliance was imposed on the state. Hence, **Statement 1 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages– 16 and 17.

7. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Marathas were in constant wars with the British, the third Anglo-Maratha war finally ending the tussle, with the treaty of Salbai, and the removal of the Peshwa.

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2) Nana Phadnis and Mahaji Sindhia were two prominent Peshwas known from the late eighteenth century.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

They were divided into many states under different chiefs (sardars) belonging to dynasties such as Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle. These chiefs were held together in a confederacy under a Peshwa (Principal Minister) who became its effective military and administrative head based in Pune. **Mahadji Sindhia and Nana Phadnis were two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late eighteenth century. They were not Peshwas but powerful statesmen. Statement 2 is incorrect.**

The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars. **In the first war that ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai, there was no clear victor.** The Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-05) was fought on different fronts, Finally, the **Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. The Treaty signed was Treaty of Pune.** The Peshwa was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension. **Statement 1 is also, incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 18.

8. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Policy of Paramountcy, was initiated by Lord Hastings (1813-1823), to ensure complete power over the remaining rulers.
- 2) This was challenged by Rani Channama from Kitor, in an anti-British resistance.
- 3) The Anglo-Afghan Wars were due to the British being wary of Russia entering the Subcontinent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only

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- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

From the early nineteenth century the Company pursued an aggressive policy of territorial expansion. **Under Lord Hastings (Governor- General from 1813 to 1823) a new policy of “paramountcy” was initiated.** Now the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme. This process, however, did not go unchallenged. For example, when the British tried to annex the small state of **Kitoor (in Karnataka today), Rani Channamma took to arms and led an anti-British resistance movement. Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

In the late 1830s the East India Company became worried about Russia. It imagined that Russia might expand across Asia and enter India from the north-west. **Driven by this fear, the British now wanted to secure their control over the north-west.** They fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842 and established indirect Company rule there. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 18 and 19.

9. Consider the following pairs

- 1) Faujdari Adalat – Civil Court
- 2) Qazi – A Religious head
- 3) Mufti - Police
- 4) Sawars – Horses

Which of the following is/ are correctly matched?

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was to have two courts – a **criminal court (faujdari adalat)** and a **civil court (diwani adalat)**.

Qazi – A judge

Sawars: trained soldiers on horseback

Mufti – A jurist of the Muslim community responsible for expounding the law that the qazi would administer.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 21 and 22.

10. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Cornwallis, during his term, introduced a lot of administrative reforms like separation of Criminal and civil courts for the first time and compilation of Hindu and Muslim laws.
- 2) The Regulating Act of 1773 set up a new Supreme Court in Calcutta.
- 3) The Criminal Courts were generally under the Collector, with a Qazi and Mufti heading it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation-

There were three Presidencies: Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Each was ruled by a Governor. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor-General.

Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General, introduced several administrative reforms, notably in the sphere of justice. From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was to have two courts – a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat). Warren Hastings introduced this separation, and not Cornwallis. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.

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Maulvis and Hindu pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. **The criminal courts were still under a qazi and a mufti but under the supervision of the collectors. Statement 3 is correct.**

Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal – the Sadar Nizamat Adalat – was also set up at Calcutta. To bring about uniformity, in 1775 eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws. N.B. Halhed translated this digest into English. By 1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled for the benefit of European judges. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 21 and 22.

11. Arrange the following in chronological order-

- 1) Akali Agitation
- 2) Ahmedabad Millworkers Strike
- 3) Rowlatt Act
- 4) Khilafat Movement

Select the answer from the code given below

- a) 2-3-4-1
- b) 2-3-1-4
- c) 3-2-1-4
- d) 3-2-4-1

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Mahatma Gandhi's earliest interventions were in local movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad where he came into contact with Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. In Ahmedabad he led a successful millworkers' strike in 1918.

In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.

In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. This caused an agitation to raise in revolt. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

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In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants – supported by the British – from their gurdwaras. This movement got closely identified with the Non-Cooperation Movement, i.e 1921-22.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 148, 149 and 150.

12. Consider the following statements regarding Mahalwari Settlement System,

- 1) In British revenue records, mahal is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
- 2) Holt Mackenzie was responsible for devising the Mahalwari Settlement System and it was implemented in some regions of Madras and Central India.
- 3) Under it, the estimated revenue on each plot of land is added up for each village or mahal and is permanently fixed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

In British revenue records mahal is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages. Statement 1 is correct.

In the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in Uttar Pradesh), an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie devised the new system which came into effect in 1822. He felt that the village was an important social institution in north Indian society. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed. The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman, rather than the zamindar. This system came to be known as the mahalwari settlement. Hence, Statement 2 and 3 are not correct.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 29.

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13. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Nij and Ryoti were two main forms of cultivation of Indigo, followed in India.
- 2) Nij cultivation of Indigo is easier as it does not require a lot of people. The cultivation is on one's own land and using directly hired labour.
- 3) The Ryoti systems involved signing contracts with the planters and farmers, with an advance and input like seeds etc.
- 4) Rice is usually sown as an alternative with Indigo, as the farmers preferred it that way.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Nij and Ryoti were two main forms of cultivation of Indigo, in India. **Statement 1 is correct.** Within the system of nij cultivation, the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers. **The planters found it difficult to expand the area under nij cultivation. Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands,** and these were all already densely populated. And labour was not easy to mobilise. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate. **Nij cultivation on a large scale also required many ploughs and bullocks.** Till the late nineteenth century, planters were therefore reluctant to expand the area under nij cultivation. Less than 25 per cent of the land producing indigo was under this system. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Under the **ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots to sign a contract, an agreement (satta).** Those who signed the contract got cash advances from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo. **The planter provided the seed and the drill,** while the cultivators prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop. **Statement 3 is correct.** **The planters usually insisted that indigo be cultivated on the best soils in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice.** Indigo, moreover, had deep roots and it exhausted the

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soil rapidly. After an indigo harvest the land could not be sown with rice. Hence, Cultivators were not keen on alternating between Indigo and Rice, generally preferring to sow Rice. **Statement 4 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 32, 33 and 35.

14. Consider the following pairs-

- 1) Bigha – Indigo produce per acre
- 2) Satta - Fertiliser
- 3) Thomas Munroe - Ryotwari Settlement
- 4) Blue Rebellion - 1859

Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Bigha – **A unit of measurement of land.** Before British rule, the size of this area varied. In Bengal the British standardised it to about one-third of an acre.

Under the ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots to sign **a contract, an agreement (satta).**

The new system that was devised came to be known as the **ryotwar (or ryotwari) developed by Thomas Munro.**

In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo, which came to be known as the Blue Rebellion. As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 30, 33 and 35.

15. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Blue Rebellion saw the indigo ryots rise up in revolt against the zamindars, village headmen and the planters.

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2) The Government in response set up an Indigo Commission which held the planters guilty.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

In 1859, the indigo ryots felt that they had the support of the local zamindars and village headmen in their rebellion against the planters. In many villages, headmen who had been forced to sign indigo contracts, mobilised the indigo peasants. These zamindars were unhappy with the increasing power of the planters and angry at being forced by the planters to give them land on long leases. **Statement 1 is incorrect, as they were not against the zamindars and village headmen.**

Worried by the rebellion, the government brought in the military to protect the planters from assault, and set up the Indigo Commission to enquire into the system of indigo production. The Commission held the planters guilty. It declared that indigo production was not profitable for ryots. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 35 and 36.

16. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Tribes of Central India and North eastern India, practised Jhum cultivation.
- 2) The Khonds of Orissa, made their survival by hunting animals and gathering forest produce.
- 3) The Baigas were a tribe from Eastern India, who made a living by working in the villages.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer- (b)

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Explanation –

Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India. The lives of these tribal people depended on free movement within forests and on being able to use the land and forests for growing their crops. In many regions **tribal groups lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce. They saw forests as essential for survival. The Khonds were such a community living in the forests of Orissa.** They regularly went out on collective hunts and then divided the meat amongst themselves. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

When supplies of forest produce shrank, tribal people had to increasingly wander around in search of work as labourers. But many of them – like the **Baigas of central India – were reluctant to do work for others.** The Baigas saw themselves as people of the forest, who could only live on the produce of the forest. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 1 – Pages – 40 and 41.

17. Consider the following pairs

- 1) Bhils - Rajasthan
- 2) Koyas - Andhra Pradesh
- 3) Paraja - Central India
- 4) Van Gujjars - North- Eastern India

Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

Map on Page 41.

Parajas – Orissa

Van Gujjars – Punjab Hills.

Bhils - Rajasthan

Koyas -Andhra Pradesh.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 41.

18. Consider the following pairs

- 1) Bhotias - Central India
- 2) Santhals - Southern India
- 3) Meiti - North Eastern India
- 4) Kandhas - Orissa

Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Bhotias - Himachal Pradesh

Santhals - Bengal and Chhattisgarh

Kandhas - Orissa

Meitis - North-Eastern India.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 41.

19. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Britishers tried to stop the shifting cultivation of the tribals and make them settle, so that a steady revenue source is available for them.
- 2) They declared a few regions to be reserved forests and also, forests to be a state property.
- 3) Bewar is the word used for shifting cultivation in Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 2 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The British were uncomfortable with groups who moved about and did not have a fixed home. They **wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators. The British also wanted a regular revenue source for the state.** The British effort to settle jhum cultivators was not very successful. Settled plough cultivation is not easy in areas where water is scarce and the soil is dry. In fact, jhum cultivators who took to plough cultivation often suffered, since their fields did not produce good yields. The **British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Some forests were classified as Reserved Forests for they produced timber which the British wanted.**

Bewar – A term used in Madhya Pradesh for shifting cultivation. **All the Statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 43,44 and 45.

20. Match the following -

- 1) Santhals - A. Shepherds
- 2) Khonds - B. Silk rearers
- 3) Gaddis - C. Hunters and Gatherers

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
- b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A
- c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

Many Tribal groups lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce. They saw forests as essential for survival. The Khonds were such a community living in the forests of Orissa. The Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills and the Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, the Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds, and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats. Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where the

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Santhals reared cocoons. The traders dealing in silk sent in their agents who gave loans to the tribal people and collected the cocoons.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 40, 41 and 46.

21. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Birsa Munda, wanted to reform his tribal society and also eliminate outside forces like the dikus and the Europeans, who tried to control the tribe.
- 2) He was against Christian Missionaries, but supported Hindu landlords and Vaishnavites.
- 3) Many Tribals were incorporated in Plantations and mining of Assam and Jharkhand.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Birsa was deeply influenced by many of the ideas he came in touch with in his growing-up years. His **movement was aimed at reforming tribal society**. He urged the Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery. But we must remember that **Birsa also turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords**. He saw them as outside forces that were ruining the Munda way of life. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**

From the late nineteenth century, tea plantations started coming up and mining became an important industry. **Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work the tea plantations of Assam and the coal mines of Jharkhand**. They were recruited through contractors who paid them miserably low wages, and prevented them from returning home. **Statement 1 and 3 are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 47 and 48.

22. Which of the following can be considered factors for the 1857 revolt?

- 1) The Doctrine of Lapse policy of Lord Dalhousie.

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- 2) Annexation of Awadh.
- 3) The Laws like Abolition of Sati and encouraging widow remarriage
- 4) The Higher Taxes on the peasants and zamindars.

Select the answer using the code given below

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, **Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed, which resulted in the rebellion from the Rulers of the annexed territories.**

In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The careless way in which awadh was taken, made many resent the British.

Sepoys also reacted to what was happening in the countryside. Many of them were peasants and had families living in the villages. So the anger of the peasants quickly spread among the sepoys.

Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows. English-language education was actively promoted. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life. **Hence, All the Factors listed above, resulted in the 1857 Revolt.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 1 – Pages – 51, 52 and 53.

23. Match the following-

- 1) Nana Sahib - A. Lucknow
- 2) Begum Hazrat Mahal - B. Kanpur

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- 3) Bakht Khan - C. Bihar
4) Kunwar Singh - D. Delhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D
d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao who lived **near Kanpur**, gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa. He declared that he was a governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. **In Lucknow, Birjis Qadr**, the son of the deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was proclaimed the new Nawab. His mother **Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organising the uprising against the British**. **Bakht Khan**, a soldier from Bareilly, took charge of a large force of fighters who came to **Delhi**. He became a key military leader of the rebellion. In Bihar, an old zamindar, Kunwar Singh, joined the rebel sepoys and battled with the British for many months.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 57 and 58.

24. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the consequences of the 1857 revolt?

- 1) The Revolt was followed by several changed laws, which include increasing the number of Indian troops in the army compared to the Europeans.
2) The Muslims were discriminated, as a consequence, as they were blamed for the revolt by the British.
3) Landlords and Zamindars were protected and their right over their lands was given importance.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Answer- (d)

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Explanation –

All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount. It was **decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased.** It was also decided that more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The land and **property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with suspicion and hostility.** The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way. **Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands. Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 61.

25. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Government of India Act 1858 transferred the power from the East India company to the British Crown.
- 2) The post of Secretary of State was created, and a council was to advise him, called the Indian council.
- 3) The Governor General was given the title viceroy and was a personal representative of the Secretary of State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and **transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown** in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs. A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related

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to the governance of India. He was given a council to advise him, called the India Council. Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the Crown. Statement 3 is correct. Through these measures the British government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 60.

26. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The 18th and 19th century, saw the Urbanisation of cities like Machilipatnam, Surat and Delhi etc.
- 2) The Presidencies of the colonial India developed from the trading posts of East India company.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Presidency – For administrative purposes, colonial India was divided into three “Presidencies” (Bombay, Madras and Bengal), which developed from the East India Company’s “factories” (trading posts) at Surat, Madras and Calcutta. Statement 2 is correct.

In the late eighteenth century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose in importance as Presidency cities. At the same time, a host of smaller cities declined. Many towns manufacturing specialised goods declined due to a drop in the demand for what they produced. Similarly, earlier centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. This process is often described as de-urbanisation. Cities such as Machlipatnam, Surat and Seringapatam were deurbanised during the nineteenth century. Statement 1 is incorrect. The historic imperial city of Delhi became a dusty provincial town in the nineteenth century before it was rebuilt as the capital of British India after 1912.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 64 and 65.

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27. Consider the following pairs–

- 1) Dargah - tomb of sufi saint.
- 2) Idgah - Open place for Id prayers
- 3) Khanqah - A Qazi's prayer hall

Which of the following is/are incorrectly matched?–

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 3 only

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Dargah – The tomb of a Sufi saint

Khanqah – A sufi lodge, often used as a rest house for travellers and a place where people come to discuss spiritual matters, get the blessings of saints, and hear sufi music

Idgah – An open prayer place of Muslims primarily meant for id prayers.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 66.

28. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Period from 1830 to 1857, is considered the Delhi Renaissance, as there was a rebirth of art, intellectual discourse and creativity.
- 2) Delhi, before 1857, did not have sharply separated living spaces, between and Indians and English.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

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Explanation –

Before 1857, developments in Delhi were somewhat different from those in other colonial cities. In Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, the living spaces of Indians and the British were sharply separated. Indians lived in the “black” areas, while the British lived in well-laid-out “white” areas. **In Delhi, especially in the first half of the nineteenth century, the British lived along with the wealthier Indians in the Walled City.** The British learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and participated in local festivals. The establishment of the Delhi College in 1792 led to a great intellectual flowering in the sciences as well as the humanities, largely in the Urdu language. Many refer to the period from 1830 to 1857 as a period of the Delhi renaissance. **Hence, Both the Statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 67 and 68.

29. Consider the following-

- 1) In 1877, Delhi Durbar was organised by Viceroy Rippon, to recognise Queen Victoria, as the Empress of India.
- 2) Delhi was rebuilt after 1857, since the British wanted the people to forget about the Mughals and their Suzerainty.
- 3) The Old Delhi is the one that Shah Jahan built, Shahjahanabad fell into decay and damage.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

The British were fully aware of the symbolic importance of Delhi. After the Revolt of 1857, many spectacular events were held there. **In 1877, Viceroy Lytton organised a Durbar to acknowledge Queen Victoria as the Empress of India. Statement 1 is incorrect. During the Revolt, the British had realised that the Mughal emperor was still important to the people and they saw him as their leader. Hence, Statements 2 is correct.** Delhi was, hence to be rebuilt to represent the change in Authority, the old delhi

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which represented the Mughals and their dominance, to be forgotten by the people. The most splendid capital of all was built by Shah Jahan. Shahjahanabad was begun in 1639 and consisted of a fort-palace complex and the city adjoining it. The idea was to build a city that was a stark contrast to Shahjahanabad. There were to be no crowded mohallas, no mazes of narrow bylanes. **By the end of Nineteenth century, due to the growing population, lack of financial resources, Shahjahanabad's prominent features like the water storage and drainage systems, boalis fell into decay. Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 1 – Pages – 70, 71 and 73.

30. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Calico is the fine cotton which the traders purchased from, India in the 17th and 18th centuries from Calicut and surrounding regions.
- 2) Chintz and Bandana were local names for cotton cloth printed in bright colours and designs.
- 3) Jamdani cloths also had printed motifs and important centres of production were Dacca and Lucknow.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above.

Answer-(d)

Explanation –

When the Portuguese first came to India in search of spices they landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast in south-west India. **The cotton textiles which they took back to Europe, along with the spices, came to be called “calico” (derived from Calicut), and subsequently calico became the general name for all cotton textiles** Amongst the pieces ordered in bulk were printed cotton cloths called chintz, cossaes (or khassa) and bandanna. Chintz is derived from the Hindi word chhint, a cloth with small and colourful flowery designs. Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was used, as in the cloth in this picture. **The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces. Hence, All the Statements are correct.**

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Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past 3-Part 2 – Pages – 80 and 81.

31. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Calico Act of 1720, by British government, banned the sale of printed cotton textiles or chintz from India.
- 2) This was done to protect the English producers from the Competition from Indian Textile market.
- 3) Initially, the European trading companies bought Indian Textiles and silk, by importing Silver.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

By the early eighteenth century, worried by the popularity of Indian textiles, wool and silk makers in England began protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles. In **1720, the British government enacted legislation banning the use of printed cotton textiles – chintz – in England. Interestingly, this Act was known as the Calico Act.** However, Indian textiles continued to dominate world trade till the end of the eighteenth century. European trading companies – the Dutch, the French and the English – made enormous profits out of this flourishing trade. These **companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing silver. All the Statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past 3-Part 2 – Pages – 83.

32. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Tantis of Bengal, Julahas of north India are examples of communities of weavers and dyers.
- 2) In most of the weaving communities, the spinning & weaving were done by women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Weavers often belonged to communities that specialised in weaving. Their skills were passed on from one generation to the next. **The tanti weavers of Bengal, the julahas or momin weavers of north India, sale and kaikollar and devangs of south India are some of the communities famous for weaving. Statement 1 is correct.**

The first stage of production was spinning – a work done mostly by women. The charkha and the takli were household spinning instruments. The thread was spun on the charkha and rolled on the takli. When the spinning was over the thread was woven into cloth by the weaver. **In most communities weaving was a task done by men. Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 85.

33. Arrange the following in chronological order –

- 1) Simon Commission
- 2) Congress Poorna Swaraj Resolution
- 3) Communist Party of India Formation
- 4) Dandi March

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1-2-3-4
- b) 2-1-3-4
- c) 3-1-2-4
- d) 1-3-2-4

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Two important developments of the mid-1920s were the formation of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a Hindu organisation, and the Communist Party of India.

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In 1927 the British government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord Simon to decide India's political future. The Commission had no Indian representative. The decision created an outrage in India. All political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived it was met with demonstrations with banners saying "Simon Go Back".

The decade closed with the Congress resolving to fight for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) in 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Consequently, "Independence Day" was observed on 26 January 1930 all over the country.

In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 151, 152 and 153.

34. Consider the following statements regarding cotton textile industry during the British Era

- 1) The first cotton mill was set up in Bombay, as it was close to the fertile black soil of western India where cotton was grown.
- 2) In the first few decades of its existence, the textile factory industry in India faced many problems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in 1854. From the early nineteenth century, Bombay had grown as an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China. It was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown. When the cotton textile mills came up they could get supplies of raw material with ease. In the first few decades of its existence, the textile factory industry in India faced many problems. It found it difficult to compete with the cheap textiles imported from Britain. Both the Statements are correct. In most countries, governments supported industrialisation by imposing heavy duties on imports. This eliminated

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competition and protected infant industries. The colonial government in India usually refused such protection to local industries.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 87 and 88.

35. Consider the following –

- 1) Indian Wootz Steel technology was famous for its razor sharp edges of swords with a flowing pattern.
- 2) Wootz is a high carbon steel, which was made from iron mixed with charcoal, smelted under controlled temperatures.
- 3) The wootz making is specific to only India and not known to be in practice anywhere else.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

The quality of the swords came from a special type of high carbon steel called Wootz which was produced all over south India. **Wootz steel when made into swords produced a very sharp edge with a flowing water pattern. Statement 1 is correct.** This pattern came from very small carbon crystals embedded in the iron.

Wootz steel was produced in many hundreds of smelting furnaces in Mysore. In these furnaces, iron was mixed with charcoal and put inside small clay pots. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Through an intricate **control of temperatures the smelters produced steel ingots that were used for sword making not just in India but in West and Central Asia too. Statement 3 is incorrect.** However, the Wootz steel making process, which was so widely known in south India, was completely lost by the mid-nineteenth century.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 88 and 89.

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36. Consider the following –

- 1) The Production of wootz steel fell was abandoned because of the forest laws imposed by the British, where they prohibited people from entering the reserved forests.
- 2) The Women, often helped directly in the smelting process, by smelting the Iron and steel along with the male members.
- 3) Agarias of central India are some of the communities which specialised in the art of smelting.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

In Bihar and Central India, in particular, every district had smelters that used local deposits of ore to produce iron which was widely used for the manufacture of implements and tools of daily use. The furnaces were most often built of clay and sun-dried bricks. **The smelting was done by men while women worked the bellows, pumping air that kept the charcoal burning. Statement 2 is incorrect.**

By the late nineteenth century, however, the craft of iron smelting was in decline. In most villages, furnaces fell into disuse. **When the colonial government prevented people from entering the reserved forests, the iron smelters could not find wood for charcoal. Some communities like the Agarias specialised in the craft of iron smelting. Hence, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.** In the late nineteenth century a series of famines devastated the dry tracts of India. In Central India, many of the Agaria iron smelters stopped work deserted their villages and migrated, looking for some other work to survive the hard times.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 2 – Pages – 89 and 90.

37. Consider the following terms

- 1) Bellows - Device to pump air
- 2) Aurang - Equipment for setting the Iron at correct temperature
- 3) Devang - Warehouse or a workshop

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4) Slag heaps - The waste left after smelting

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 4 only

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

Sale and kaikollar and devangs of south India are some of the communities famous for weaving.

Aurang – A Persian term for a warehouse – a place where goods are collected before being sold; also refers to a workshop.

Bellows – A device or equipment that can pump air

Slag heaps – The waste left when smelting metal.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past 3 – Part 2 – Pages – 85, 89 and 90.

38. Arrange the following in Chronological Order-

- 1) The Lucknow Pact between INC & Muslim League
- 2) Bengal Partition
- 3) The Surat Split of INC
- 4) Formation of Muslim League

Select the correct answer using the code given below–

- a) 2-4-1-3
- b) 2-4-3-1
- c) 4-2-3-1
- d) 4-2-1-3

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal. At that time Bengal was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa. A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in 1906. The League supported the partition of Bengal.

Meanwhile, the Congress split in 1907. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. The two groups reunited in December 1915. Next year the Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact and decided to work together for representative government in the country.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 145 and 146.

39. Consider the following –

- 1) Madrasa - A school or College
- 2) Orientalist - Person who believes the Asian and eastern culture is superior.
- 3) Munshi - A Religious Scholar and guru

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Madrasa – An Arabic word for a place of learning; any type of school or college

Orientalists – Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia

Munshi – A person who can read, write and teach Persian.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 96 and 97.

40. Consider the following statements:

- 1) James Mill and Thomas Macaulay were sharp critics of the orientalist approach and regarded Eastern literature unscientific.

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- 2) The English education Act and Woods Despatch were introduced based on Macaulay's Minute.
- 3) The Act introduced English as medium of instruction and seek to promote vernacular languages.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All of the above

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

James Mill was one of those who attacked the Orientalists. The British effort, he declared, should not be to teach what the natives wanted, but the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical. One of the most outspoken and influential of such critics of the time was Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Following Macaulay's minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced. Statement 1 is correct. The decision was to make English the medium of instruction for higher education, and to stop the promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Benaras Sanskrit College. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it has come to be known as Wood's Despatch. Outlining the educational policy that was to be followed in India, it **emphasised once again the practical benefits of a system of European learning, as opposed to Oriental knowledge. Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 97 and 98.

41. Consider the following statements:-

- 1) The Woods Despatch is an educational despatch issued by Charles wood, head of the education commission to the Governor General.
- 2) It emphasized the practical uses of European learning, which could result in an increase in demand for British goods and honest Indian civil servants.
- 3) As a Consequence, Universities were being set up by 1857, in Madras, Calcutta etc.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

In 1854, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India. **Issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it has come to be known as Wood's Despatch. It emphasised once again the practical benefits of a system of European learning, as opposed to Oriental knowledge. Statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct.** Introducing them to European ways of life, would change their tastes and desires, and create a demand for British goods, for Indians would begin to appreciate and buy things that were produced in Europe. Wood's Despatch also argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians. It would make them truthful and honest, and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon.

Following the 1854 Despatch, several measures were introduced by the British. Steps were taken to establish a system of university education. **In 1857, while the sepoys rose in revolt in Meerut and Delhi, universities were being established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 98 and 99.

42. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Approach of Practical education taken up by the government, was opposed by the Christian Missionaries.
- 2) The first Christian Missionary was established in Serampore, by William Carey.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

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Answer – (c)

Explanation –

The argument for practical education was strongly criticised by the Christian missionaries in India in the nineteenth century. The missionaries felt that education should attempt to improve the moral character of the people, and morality could be improved only through Christian education. Until 1813, the East India Company was opposed to missionary activities in India. Unable to establish an institution within British-controlled territories, the missionaries set up a mission at Serampore in an area under the control of the Danish East India Company. William Carey was a Scottish missionary who helped establish the Serampore Mission. Both the Statements are correct.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 100.

43. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Local Schools or Pathshalas were large in number and scattered. The System of classes and teaching were very flexible, unlike the English education.
- 2) The Company after 1854, started promoting Vernacular languages, by appointing government pandits and giving grants.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

They were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar. These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each. These institutions were set up by wealthy people, or the local community. At times they were started by a teacher (guru). The system of education was flexible. Few things that you associate with schools today were present in the pathshalas at the time. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building. This flexible system was suited to local needs. For instance, classes were not held during

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harvest time when rural children often worked in the fields. This meant that even children of peasant families could study. Statement 1 is correct.

Up to the mid-nineteenth century, the Company was concerned primarily with higher education. So it allowed the local pathshalas to function without much interference. After 1854 the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education. It appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools. The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. Pathshalas which accepted the new rules were supported through government grants. Statement 2 is correct.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 2 – Pages – 101 and 102.

44. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi, was opposed to the colonial Education and called for the vernacular languages to be the medium of teaching.
- 2) Rabindranath Tagore, was opposed to the rigid and restrictive education system and emphasized on a more creative learning.
- 3) Both Gandhi and Tagore, coincided in their views, particularly with respect to despising the western education.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. It made them see Western civilisation as superior. Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education that could help Indians recover their sense of dignity and self-respect. During the national movement he urged students to leave educational institutions in order to show to the British that Indians were no longer willing to be enslaved. Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching.

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Education in Western education, **Mahatma Gandhi said, focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge; it valued textbooks rather than lived experience and practical knowledge.** He argued that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul.

According to Tagore, the existing schools killed the natural desire of the child to be creative, her sense of wonder. Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment. In many senses Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too. **Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology. Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw as the best within Indian tradition. Hence, Statements 1 and 2 are correct and 3 is incorrect.** He emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 104 and 105.

45. Which of the following Statements are not true?

- 1) Raja Rammohan Roy established the Brahmo Samaj, in 1830, to spread education and fight against social evils.
- 2) He was well versed in various languages like Sanskrit, Persian and French.
- 3) He supported the spread of Western Education and published pamphlets to spread his ideas against practices like sati.

Which of the statements given above is / are incorrect?

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

Raja Rammohun Roy (1772-1833). He founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha (later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta. Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women. Rammohun Roy was

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particularly moved by the problems widows faced in their lives. He began a campaign against the practice of sati. Rammohun Roy was well versed in Sanskrit, Persian and several other Indian and European languages including French. He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts. All the Statements are correct.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 109 and 110.

46. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Ishwar Chandravidya Sagar used the ancient texts to support widow remarriage, which resulted in a law in 1856.
- 2) Veerasalingam panthulu, from the madras presidency, is best known for his work to promote women's education.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

one of the most famous reformers, **Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar**, used the ancient texts to suggest that **widows could remarry**. His suggestion was adopted by British officials, and a law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage. Those who were against the remarriage of widows opposed Vidyasagar, and even boycotted him. In the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency, **Veerasalingam Pantulu** formed an association for widow remarriage. **Statement 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 111.

47. Consider the following statements:

- 1) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875. The Organisation attempted to change the Hinduism which was existing, by emphasizing the importance of Vedas and reforming it.

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2) The Association took up initiatives like Shuddhi movement and was against the changes like widow remarriage.

Which of the statements given above is / are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, an organisation that attempted to reform Hinduism. The Organisation placed importance on the values and texts of Vedas, seeking to reform the then existing, caste ridden, rigid structure. **Statement 1 is correct. They took up initiatives like Shuddhi movement**, which aimed at converting people who were forcefully converted into other religions, back into hinduism. In the north, **Swami Dayanand Saraswati, and Arya Samaj, also supported widow remarriage. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 111.

48. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Schools for girls and Women came up, in the late 19th century, with Associations like Arya Samaj helping in establishing schools in Punjab.
- 2) Pandita Ramabai, was a scholar in Sanskrit, known for her book which is an account of the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women.
- 3) Jyotirao Phule is best known for his work on educating women and girls in Maharashtra.

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

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All of the above

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

In the latter part of the century, schools for girls were established by the **Arya Samaj in Punjab, and Jyotirao Phule in Maharashtra**. In aristocratic Muslim households in North India, women learnt to read the Koran in Arabic. They were taught by women who came home to teach. Some reformers such as Mumtaz Ali reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education. **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Many women began to write and publish their critical views on the place of women in society. Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, Stripurushtulna, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women. **Pandita Ramabai, a great scholar of Sanskrit, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women, and wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women. Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 2 – Pages – 112 and 113.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the caste hierarchy in 19th century?

- 1) The people of lower castes often found themselves, working in the developing cities, or working in plantations in Mauritius, Trinidad and Assam.
- 2) Certain professions of communities, like the leather workers etc were considered untouchables, because of their work.

Which of the statements given above is / are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Christian missionaries began setting up schools for tribal groups and “lower”-caste children. These children were thus equipped with some resources to make their way into a changing world. At the same time, the poor began leaving their villages to look for jobs that were opening up in the cities. There was work in the factories that were coming up, and jobs in municipalities. The **poor from the villages and small towns,**

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many of them from low castes, began moving to the cities where there was a new demand for labour. Some also went to work in plantations in Assam, Mauritius, Trinidad and Indonesia. Leatherworkers have been traditionally held in contempt since they work with dead animals which are seen as dirty and polluting. Both the Statements are correct. During the First World War, however, there was a huge demand for shoes for the armies. Caste prejudice against leather work meant that only the traditional leather workers and shoemakers were ready to supply army shoes.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 114 and 115.

50. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Subhash Chandra Bose, was leading the Indian National Army, to attack the North-eastern part of British India, during the Second World War.
- 2) Sarojini Naidu was the First Woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress.
- 3) The Congress and other Political Leaders, were ready to support the British in the Second World war unconditionally.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

A radical nationalist, with socialist leanings, Bose did not share Gandhiji's ideal of ahimsa, though he respected him as the "Father of the Nation". In January 1941, he secretly left his Calcutta home, went to Singapore, via Germany, and raised the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army (INA), to free India from British control. In 1944 the INA tried to invade India through Imphal and Kohima but the campaign failed. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Active in the national movement since the early 1920s, Naidu was a significant leader of the Dandi March. She was the **first Indian woman** to become President of the Indian National Congress (1925). Annie Beasant was the First Woman President of the INC. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

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In September 1939, after two years of Congress rule in the provinces, the Second World War broke out. Critical of Hitler, **Congress leaders were ready to support the British war effort. But in return they wanted that India be granted independence after the war. The Congress was hence, eager to support the British. Statement 3 is incorrect.** The British refused to concede the demand. The Congress ministries resigned in protest.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 2 – Pages – 154 and 155.

51. Consider the Following –

- 1) Maulana Azad, was an exponent of Wahadat-i-deen, that is the oneness of all religions and a staunch supporter of Gandhi.
- 2) C Rajagopalachari led the Non-cooperation Movement in South-India.
- 3) Mohammed Ali Jinnah, played an important role in the success of the Lucknow Pact of 1916.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) All of the above

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Well-versed in many languages, Maulana Azad was a scholar of Islam and an exponent of the notion of wahadat-i-deen, the essential oneness of all religions. An active participant in Gandhian movements and a staunch advocate of Hindu- Muslim unity, he was opposed to Jinnah's two-nation theory. **Statement 1 is correct.**

A veteran nationalist and **leader of the Salt Satyagraha in the south**, C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, served as a member of the Interim Government of 1946 and as free India's first Indian Governor-General. Rajagopalachari led the Salt Satyagraha in the South. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

An ambassador of Hindu- Muslim unity until 1920, Jinnah played an important role in the making of the Lucknow Pact. He reorganised the Muslim League after 1934, and became the major spokesperson for the demand for Pakistan. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 156.

52. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) B.R Ambedkar considered the Aryans as foreigners, hence having no rights. He proposed for the lower caste to unite and rebel against the caste structure.
- 2) Satyasodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule and he wanted to spread Caste equality.
- 3) Jyotiba Phule compared the Lower castes of India to the Black slaves of America, establishing a link between the similar conditions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1,2 and 3

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

One of the most vocal amongst the “low-caste” leaders was Jyotirao Phule. **Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country. Hence, it was Phule and not Ambedkar, who held these ideas. Statement 1 is incorrect.** According to Phule, the “upper” castes had no right to their land and power: in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes. He proposed that Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras (untouchables) should unite to challenge caste discrimination. **The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association Phule founded, propagated caste equality. Phule wrote a book named Gulamgiri, meaning slavery. Phule dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the “lower” castes in India and the black slaves in America. Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 117 and 118.

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53. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Ramaswamy Naicker was the founder of Self Respect Movement, which was against the Brahmins and Upper castes.
- 2) He was a critic of Codes of Manu, Bhagavad Gita etc, as these texts established the authority of men over women and caste structure.
- 3) Several Temple Entry Movements, were undertaken by Ambedkar by leading the Mahars to rebel against social and caste Hierarchies.

Select the answer using the code given below

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

In 1927, **Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated.** Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935. His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Ramaswamy Naicker founded the Self Respect Movement. He argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil and Dravidian culture which had been subjugated by Brahmins. He felt that all religious authorities saw social divisions and inequality as God-given. Untouchables had to free themselves, therefore, from all religions in order to achieve social equality. Periyar was an **outspoken critic of Hindu scriptures, especially the Codes of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, and the Bhagavad Gita and the Ramayana. He said that these texts had been used to establish the authority of Brahmins over lower castes and the domination of men over women. Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 119.

54. Arrange in Chronological Order –

- 1) Arya Samaj
- 2) Abolition of Sati

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- 3) Child Marriage Restraint Act
- 4) Widow Remarriage Act

Select the correct order-

- a) 1-2-4-3
- b) 2-4-1-3
- c) 2-1-4-3
- d) 1-2-3-4

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Abolition of Sati – 1829

Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry. His suggestion was adopted by British officials, and a law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage.

Dayanand founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, an organisation that attempted to reform Hinduism.

There were a number of Indian legislators in the Central Legislative Assembly who fought to make a law preventing child marriage. In 1929 the Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 109, 111 and 114.

55. Consider the following –

- 1) Brahma Samaj - Promoted Idolatry
- 2) Ramakrishna Mission - Drew upon Upanishads and Christian texts
- 3) Young Bengal Movement - Freedom of thought, and equality among people
- 4) Paramhans Mandali - Abolition of Caste

Which among the above pairs is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 1 and 4

Answer – (c)

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Explanation –

The Brahma Samaj- formed in 1830, **prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads**, and forbade its members from criticising other religious practices. It critically **drew upon the ideals of religions – especially of Hinduism and Christianity** – looking at their negative and positive dimensions.

Derozio and Young Bengal - Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, a teacher at Hindu College, Calcutta, in the 1820s, promoted radical ideas and encouraged his pupils to question all authority. Referred to as the Young Bengal Movement, his students attacked tradition and custom, demanded education for women and **campaigned for the freedom of thought and expression.**

The Ramakrishna Mission and Vivekananda - **stressed the ideal of salvation through social service and selfless action.**

Rammohun Roy translated an old Buddhist text that was critical of caste. The Prarthana Samaj adhered to the tradition of Bhakti that believed in the spiritual equality of all castes. In Bombay, the **Paramhans Mandali was founded in 1840 to work for the abolition of caste.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 114 and 120.

56. Consider the following statements

- 1) Brahma samaj prohibited idolatry and sacrifice.
- 2) It mostly, drew upon ideals of Upanishads and avoided talking about Christianity.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation -

Brahma Samaj, formed in 1830, prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads, and **forbade its members from criticising other religious practices. Statement 1 is correct.**

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It critically drew upon the ideals of religions – especially of Hinduism and Christianity – looking at their negative and positive dimensions. Keshub Chandra Sen is one of its prominent leaders. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 120.

57. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Vivekananda promoted the idea of salvation through acquiring Knowledge.
- 2) The Young Bengal Movement, questioned tradition, culture and promoted radical ideas.
- 3) Prarthana Samaj drew upon Hindu, Bhuddhist and Christian Texts.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 and 3

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Derozio and Young Bengal -Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, a teacher at Hindu College, Calcutta, in the 1820s, promoted radical ideas and encouraged his pupils to question all authority. Referred to as the Young Bengal Movement, his students attacked tradition and custom, demanded education for women and campaigned for the freedom of thought and expression. **Statement 2 is correct.**

The Ramakrishna Mission and Vivekananda - Named after Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekananda's guru, the Ramakrishna Mission **stressed the ideal of salvation through social service and selfless action, not through the path of Knowledge. Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Prarthana Samaj - Established in 1867 at Bombay, the Prarthana Samaj sought to remove caste restrictions, abolish child marriage, encourage the education of women, and end the ban on widow remarriage. Its religious meetings **drew upon Hindu, Buddhist and Christian texts. Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 120.

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58. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Veda Samaj, was established in Madras, and inspired from Brahma Samaj.
- 2) The Association propagated one god and sought to abolish caste differences, promote women's rights.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The Veda Samaj - Established in Madras (Chennai) in 1864, the Veda Samaj was inspired by the Brahma Samaj. It worked to abolish caste distinctions and promote widow remarriage and women's education. Its members believed in one God. They condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism. **Both the Statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 120.

59. Which of the following Statements is/are correct?

- 1) Sayyid Ahmed Khan was responsible for the Aligarh Movement, which promoted Western Education and Islamic Values.
- 2) The Singh Sabha Movement sought to reform Sikhism and protect it from Outside forces and the corrupting western education.
- 3) Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was established in 1875, by Sayyid Ahmed Khan.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

The Aligarh Movement - The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, **founded by Sayyid Ahmed Khan in 1875 at Aligarh**, later became the Aligarh Muslim University. The institution offered modern education, including Western science, to Muslims. The Aligarh Movement, as it was known, had an enormous impact. **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

The Singh Sabha Movement- Reform organisations of the Sikhs, the first Singh Sabhas were formed at Amritsar in 1873 and at Lahore in 1879. The **Sabhas sought to rid Sikhism of superstitions, caste distinctions and practices seen by them as non-Sikh. They promoted education among the Sikhs, often combining modern instruction with Sikh teachings.** **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 120.

60. Consider the following statements –

- 1) New Traditions of Art started getting prominent in the 18th and 19th Century, like the Picturesque and Portrait Paintings.
- 2) These new developments had an image of british rule bringing prosperity and civilisation to India.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

One popular imperial tradition was that of picturesque landscape painting. This style of painting depicted India as a quaint land, to be explored by travelling British artists. Thomas Daniell and his nephew William Daniell were the most famous of the artists who painted within this tradition. **This image of British rule bringing modern civilisation to India is powerfully emphasised in the numerous pictures of late-eighteenth-century.** Unlike the existing Indian tradition of painting portraits in miniature, colonial portraits were life-size images that looked lifelike and real. **Both the statements are correct.**

Portrait – A picture of a person in which the face and its expression is prominent

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Portraiture – The art of making portraits.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 124 and 125.

61. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Company Paintings are pictures and paintings commissioned/collected by the company officials, that depict the Indian Subcontinent and included images of local animals, festivals and monuments.
- 2) One Differentiating Factor of Indian and European Artists is that the use of Perspective is done only by the Indian Artists and not the European artists.
- 3) The European Artists use lights and shadows to make life-like images.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 and 3

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

British officials, wanted images through which they could understand India, remember their life in India, and depict India to the Western world. So we find local painters producing a vast number of images of local plants and animals, historical buildings and monuments, festivals and processions, trades and crafts, castes and communities. These **pictures, eagerly collected by the East India Company officials, came to be known as Company paintings. Statement 1 is correct.**

Local miniature artists at Murshidabad began **adopting elements of European realism. That is, they use perspective, which creates a sense of distance between objects that are near and those at a distance. They use light and shade to make the figures look life like and real. Hence, Usage of Perspective and life-like images are features of european paintings and not Indian. Statement 2 is incorrect and 3 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 131.

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62. Consider the following statements–

- 1) Kalighat Painting was developed by Patuas and Kumors, near the pilgrimage centre of Kalighat and hence the name to the paintings.
- 2) Kalighat Paintings, initially involved secular themes, scenic images and historical events which are depicted.
- 3) The Images were 3-Dimensional, realistic and life-like, where the images are large, with minimum lines.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer – (a)

Explanation-

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. **Statement 1 is correct.** Before the nineteenth century, the village patuas and kumors had worked on mythological themes and produced images of gods and goddesses. On shifting to Kalighat, they continued to paint these religious images. Kalighat painters began to use shading to give them a rounded form, to make the images look three-dimensional. **Yet the images were not realistic and lifelike.** In fact, what is especially to be noted in these early Kalighat paintings is the use of a bold, deliberately non-realistic style, where the figures emerge large and powerful, with a minimum of lines, detail and colours. **Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 132.

63. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Patuas and Kumors were scroll painters and potters respectively, coming from poor villages, who painted paintings of Mythological Gods and goddesses.

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- 2) By the mid-19th Century, Kalighat paintings have evolved to involve worldly themes, with Social and Political Scenarios.
- 3) They are often Satirical in nature and often expressed the emotions of the people.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the Above

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

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. Statement 1 is correct.** After the 1840s, we see a new trend within the Kalighat artists. Kalighat artists responded to the world around, and produced paintings on social and political themes. Many of the late-nineteenth-century Kalighat paintings depict social life under British rule. **Often the artists mocked at the changes they saw around. Statement 2 is correct.** They often expressed the anger of common people against the rich, and the fear many people had about dramatic changes of social norms. **Many of these Kalighat pictures were printed in large numbers and sold in the market. Statement 3 is correct.** Initially, the images were engraved in wooden blocks. The carved block was inked, pressed against paper, and then the woodcut prints that were produced were coloured by hand. In this way, many copies could be produced from the same block.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 133.

64. Which of the Following is/are incorrect?

- 1) The British fused multiple architectural styles in the building they constructed, to convey their power and glory.
- 2) The Architecture of Bombay, mostly followed the Classical Greece and Rome structure, while building in Calcutta represented a Gothic Style.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below-

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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

With British rule, architectural styles also changed. New styles were introduced as new cities were built, new buildings came up. The **pointed arches in the buildings and the elongated structures are typical of a style known as Gothic. The new buildings that came up in the mid-nineteenth century in Bombay, were mostly in this style. The rounded arches and the pillars that we see were typical of another style that the British used in Calcutta. It was borrowed from the Classical style of Greece and Rome. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.** The British wanted their buildings to express their power and glory, and their cultural achievements. Statement 1 is correct.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 136.

65. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Two Different Styles of Painting developed in the late 19th Century, one which is influenced by the Western painting techniques and other by Mural Paintings of Medieval India.
- 2) Abanindranath Tagore, was from the western school of painting and Raja Ravi Varma was from the Indian school of painting.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

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Explanation –

Raja Ravi Varma was one of the first artists who tried to create a style that was both modern and national. **He mastered the Western art of oil painting and realistic life study, but painted themes from Indian mythology.**

In Bengal, a new group of nationalist artists gathered around **Abanindranath Tagore** (1871-1951), the nephew of Rabindranath Tagore. They rejected the art of Ravi Varma as imitative and westernised, and **declared that such a style was unsuitable for depicting the nation's ancient myths and legends. They felt that a genuine Indian style of painting had to draw inspiration from non-Western art traditions, and try to capture the spiritual essence of the East.** So they broke away from the convention of oil painting and the realistic style, and turned for inspiration to medieval Indian traditions of miniature painting and the ancient art of mural painting in the Ajanta caves. They were also influenced by the art of Japanese artists who visited India at that time to develop an Asian art movement. Hence, **Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 137, 138 and 139.

66. Which of the following Statements is/are correct?

- 1) Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan, is a Pashtun Leader, from Northwest Frontier Province of India.
- 2) He is the founder of Khudai Khidmatgars, a non-violent movement among Pathans.
- 3) Also Known as Badshah Khan, he supported the Partition of India in 1947.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the above

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is the Pashtun leader from the North West Frontier Province. Also known as Badshah Khan, he was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgars, a powerful non-violent movement among the Pathans of his province. Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct. **Badshah Khan was strongly opposed**

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to the Partition of India. He criticised his Congress colleagues for agreeing to the 1947 division.
Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 157.

67. Which of the following factors were responsible for the formation of INC?

- 1) Laws like the Arms Act and Vernacular press Act.
- 2) Illbert Bill Controversy
- 3) Partition of Bengal
- 4) Formation of Organisations like Madras Mahajan Sabha and Bombay Presidency Association.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 2,3 and 4
- d) 1, 2 and 4

Answer-(d)

Explanation-

There was increasing awareness that the British were exercising control over the resources of India and the lives of its people, and until this control was ended India could not be for Indians. This consciousness began to be clearly stated by the political associations formed after 1850. Most of these were led by English-educated professionals such as lawyers. The more important ones were the **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association.**

The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. The **Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms. In the same year the Vernacular Press Act was also enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government.**

In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the **Ilbert Bill**. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

The **Bengal Partition happened in 1905.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 142.

68. Which of the following is/are correct?

- 1) The Ilbert Bill provided for the equality between the British and Indian Judges, so that both can preside over similar cases, that is, both can involve in cases regarding Europeans.
- 2) Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and Dadadhai Naoroji were the first leaders and founders of Indian National Congress.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The bill **provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. The Equality was, hence, in terms of Indian Judges presiding over trials of Europeans. Statement 1 is correct.** But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

The Indian National Congress was established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Bombay in December 1885. The early leadership – Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bonnerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramania Iyer, among others – was largely from Bombay and Calcutta. A retired British official, A.O. Hume, also played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 142 and 143.

69. Consider the following statements–

- 1) The Congress, in the initial decades took a moderate approach of demanding better representation in the legislature, separation of Executive and Judiciary etc.

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- 2) Most of the Demands of the congress were focused on the problems faced by the Educated elite, Zamindars and Industrialists.
- 3) They also demanded repeal of arms act, reduction in military expenditure and reduction in land revenue.

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

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The Congress in the first twenty years was “moderate” in its objectives and methods. During this period it demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration. It **wanted the Legislative Councils to be made more Representative. Other demands included the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression. Hence, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Early Congress declared that British rule had led to poverty and famines: increase in the land revenue had impoverished peasants and zamindars. The Congress demanded reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure, and more funds for irrigation. It passed many resolutions on the salt tax, treatment of Indian labourers abroad, and the sufferings of forest dwellers. **All this shows that despite being a body of the educated elite, the Congress did not talk only on behalf of professional groups, zamindars or industrialists. They had demands which incorporated the issues of the masses as well. Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 143 and 144.

70. Which of the following statements is true regarding the early extremists of the INC ?

- 1) The Radicals, emphasized on Self-reliance and constructive work which should be practised.
- 2) They were also promoting radical ideas like swaraj, which meant Independence for the people of India.
- 3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and C R Das were some of the important Extremists.

Select the answer using the code given below

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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

By the 1890s many Indians began to raise questions about the political style of the Congress. In Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab, leaders such as Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were beginning to explore more radical objectives and methods. **They criticised the Moderates for their “politics of prayers”, and emphasised the importance of self-reliance and constructive work. Statement 1 is correct.** They argued that people must rely on their own strength, not on the “good” intentions of the government; people must fight for swaraj. Tilak raised the slogan, “Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!”. **However, Swaraj meant Self-Government for the early Extremists and not complete independence.** C. R Das is one of the Moderates. **Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 144.

71. Consider the Following statements –

- 1) The Results of Provincial Elections 1937, strengthened the Muslim League’s stand on Two-nation Theory, as it felt, Muslims might end up being the minority always, without any considerable autonomy.
- 2) The Congress, had to finally give into the league’s claim of it being the only representative Party of Muslims in India during the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- 3) Direct Action Day was called, as a last resort after the Cabinet Mission talks broke down.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Answer- (b)

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Explanation –

From the late 1930s, the League began viewing the Muslims as a separate “nation” from the Hindus. In developing this notion it may have been influenced by the history of tension between some Hindu and Muslim groups in the 1920s and 1930s. More importantly, the provincial elections of 1937 seemed to have convinced the League that Muslims were a minority, and they would always have to play second fiddle in any democratic structure. It feared that Muslims may even go unrepresented.

By the end of 1945, British opened the talks between Congress, League and themselves for the independence of India. **The talks failed because the League saw itself as the sole spokesperson of India’s Muslims. The Congress could not accept this claim since a large number of Muslims still supported it. The Congress, hence, never accepted the claim of the League for sole Muslim representation. Statement 2 is incorrect.** After the failure of the Cabinet Mission, the Muslim League decided on mass agitation for winning its Pakistan demand. It announced 16 August 1946 as “Direct Action Day”. **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 157 and 158.

72. Consider the following statements–

- 1) The All India Muslim League was formed by a group of Muslim landlords and Nawabs in 1906.
- 2) Muslim League supported the Partition of Bengal unlike the congress.
- 3) One of the league's demands, is separate electorate for muslims which was finally accepted by the British in 1919 Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) 1 and 3

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in 1906. The League supported the partition of Bengal. **It desired separate electorates for Muslims, a demand**

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conceded by the government in 1909. Hence, the 1909 Government of India Act introduced the Separate Electorates and not the 1919 Act. Statement 2 is correct and 3 is incorrect. Some seats in the councils were now reserved for Muslims who would be elected by Muslim voters. This tempted politicians to gather a following by distributing favours to their own religious groups.

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 146.

73. Consider the following statements–

- 1) The First World War led to increased prices and rise in taxes for the people of India.
- 2) The Local Industries and Businesses, however prospered because of the increased demand in the Industrial goods, during the war.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer –(c)

Explanation –

The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people. On the other hand, business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war. The war created a demand for industrial goods (jute bags, cloth, rails) and caused a decline of imports from other countries into India. So Indian industries expanded during the war, and Indian business groups began to demand greater opportunities for development. **Both the Statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 146 and 147.

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74. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India, was a critic on the economic impact of the British Rule in India, written by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- 2) Lala Lajpat Rai, was closely associated with Brahma Samaj.
- 3) Kesari was a Marathi daily, criticising the Government, edited by Bipan Chandra Pal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 2 and 3

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

Dadabhai Naoroji's book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India** offered a scathing criticism of the economic impact of British rule. **Statement 1 is correct.** **Kesari**, a Marathi newspaper edited by Tilak, became one of the strongest critics of British rule. **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Lala Lajpat Rai, was a nationalist from Punjab, he was one of the leading members of the Radical group which was critical of the politics of petitions. He was also an **active member of the Arya Samaj.** **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Pasts III-Part 2 – Pages – 143, 145 and 146.

75. Which of the following is/are correct?

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi was part of the Natal Congress formed in 1895, in South Africa, to fight against the Racial Discrimination.
- 2) In India, Gandhiji headlined important local Agitations like, Champaran and Kheda, where his Satyagraha and Non-violence methods were practised.

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

In 1895, along with other Indians, Mahatma Gandhi established the Natal Congress to fight against racial discrimination. Having led Indians in that country in non-violent marches against racist restrictions, he was already a respected leader, known internationally. In India, his earliest interventions were in local movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad where he came into contact with Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. In Ahmedabad he led a successful millworkers' strike in 1918. **Both the Statements are correct.**

Source – Social (History) 8th NCERT Our Past III-Part 2 – Pages – 146 and 147.

76. Consider the following statements regarding Operation Greens

1. The objective is to ensure the availability of Tomato Onion Potato (TOP) crops throughout the country round the year without price volatility.
2. NAFED will be the nodal agency to implement the price stabilization measures.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both the statements are correct.

- **Operation Greens** seeks to stabilize the supply of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops and to ensure availability of TOP crops throughout the country round the year without price volatility. Hence **statement 1 is correct.**
- The **Ministry of Food Processing Industries** has launched the scheme.
- **National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.(NAFED)** will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilization measures. Hence **statement 2 is correct.**

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- It was announced to promote farmer producers organisations, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.
- The main aim of this project is to enhance sales realization of farmers growing these crops by strengthening production clusters and their FPOs, and linking/connecting them with the market.

77. Which of the following islands are located in the Indian Ocean?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Reunion Islands
3. Chagos Islands
4. Cocos Island
5. Kuril Island

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

All islands mentioned above except Kuril island are located in the Indian ocean.

Kuril island is a part of the North Pacific Ocean.



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78. Exercise Yudh Abhyas is a military exercise between

- a) India and US
- b) India and Thailand
- c) India and France
- d) India and Myanmar

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Exercise Yudh Abhyas is one of the **largest joint running military training** and defence corporation endeavors between **India and USA**.

Why this question?

- Exercise Yudh Abhyas -2019 was conducted at Joint Base Lewis Mc Chord, Washington, USA during first week of september.
- This is the **15th edition of the joint exercise** hosted alternately between the two countries.

About Exercise Yudh Abhyas:

- Exercise Yudh Abhyas will provide an opportunity to the armed forces of both countries to **train in an integrated manner** at Battalion level with joint planning at Brigade level.
- Multiple scenarios will be rehearsed during the joint exercise with a view to understand each other's organisational structure and battle procedures which would result in a higher degree of jointmanship that would further facilitate interoperability between the armed forces of both countries to meet any unforeseen contingency across the globe.
- The exercise is also an ideal platform to learn from each other's expertise and experiences of planning and execution of operations.
- Both armies jointly train, plan and execute a series of well developed operations for neutralization of threats of varied nature.
- In the end, a joint exercise was undertaken by both countries in an operational setting under a UN mandate.
- Experts from both sides held expert academic and military discussions to share each other's experiences on varied topics for mutual benefit.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192978>

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

79. Consider the following statements about Bioterrorism

- 1) Bioterrorism is the intentional release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs that can sicken/kill people, livestock, or crops.
- 2) Bacillus anthracis, the virus that causes anthrax, is one of the most likely agents to be used in a biological attack.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A biological attack or bioterrorism is the intentional release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs that can sicken or kill people, livestock, or crops. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
- Bacillus anthracis, the **bacteria (not virus)** that causes anthrax, is one of the most likely agents to be used in a biological attack. Hence **statement 2 is incorrect**.
- Biological agents spread through the air, water, or in food. Some can also spread from person to person. They can be very hard to detect. They don't cause illness for several hours or days. Scientists worry that anthrax, botulism, Ebola and other hemorrhagic fever viruses, plague, or smallpox could be used as biological agents.
- Biodefense uses medical measures to protect people against bioterrorism. This includes medicines and vaccinations. It also includes medical research and preparations to defend against bioterrorist attacks.

Why this question?

Defence Minister said recently while addressing at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's (SCO's) first military medicine conference that "**Bioterrorism is a real threat** in today's time and the armed forces medical services should be at the forefront of combating the menace"

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/armed-forces-should-be-at-forefront-of-combating-bioterrorism-rajnath-singh/article29400353.ece>

<https://medlineplus.gov/biodefenseandbioterrorism.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov anthrax/bioterrorism/index.html>

80. Which of the following statements about NATGRID is/are correct?

- 1) It is an IT platform to assist the intelligence and law enforcement agencies in ensuring National and internal security, with the ultimate aim to counter terror.
- 2) The office of NATGRID is attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), a **robust intelligence gathering mechanism** being set up to track terror suspects and incidents.
- It has been created as an **IT platform to assist the intelligence and law enforcement agencies in ensuring national and internal security, with the ultimate aim to counter terror.** Hence **statement 1 is correct.**
- It is attached to the office of the **Ministry of Home Affairs.** Hence **statement 2 is incorrect.**
- It is an ambitious **counter terrorism programme**, which will utilise technologies like Big Data and analytics to study and analyse the huge amounts of data from various **intelligence and enforcement agencies to help track suspected terrorists and prevent terrorist attacks.**
- The agencies concerned include the Intelligence Bureau, local police and revenue and customs departments.
- The ambitious National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) project wants to link social media accounts to the huge database of records related to immigration entry and exit, banking and telephone details among others.
- It will connect, in different phases, data providing organisations and users besides developing a legal structure through which information can be accessed by the law enforcement agencies.

https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/all-you-need-to-know-about-natgrid-and-its-new-ceo-ashok-patnaik-116071400134_1.html

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/natgrid-wants-to-link-social-media-accounts-to-central-database/article29402252.ece>

<https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/EOI.pdf>

81. Consider the following statements

- 1) The National Animal Disease Control Programme was launched to eradicate the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis in livestock.
- 2) Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

About National Animal Disease Control Programme:

- The National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) aims for **eradicating the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis in the livestock.**

Hence statement 1 is correct.

- It is a **central sector scheme** (100% funding from the Central Government).
- The program aims at vaccinating over 500 Million Livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs against the FMD.
- It also aims at vaccinating 36 Million Female Bovine Calves annually in its fight against the Brucellosis disease.
- The Programme has **two components** – to **control the diseases by 2025 and eradication by 2030.**

About Brucellosis:

Brucellosis is a highly **contagious zoonosis** caused by ingestion of **unpasteurized milk or undercooked meat** from **infected animals**, or close contact with their secretions.

It is also known as undulant fever, Malta fever, and Mediterranean fever. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

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Why this question ?

Recently, Prime Minister has launched the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for eradicating the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis in the livestock from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh.

<http://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/livestock/role-of-livestock-in-indian-economy>

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1584563>

82. Consider the following statements about Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana

- 1) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) is an old age pension scheme for all land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) in the country.
- 2) It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for people in the age group of 18 to 60 years.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) is an old age pension scheme for all land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) in the country (owning less than 2 hectares of land)Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- PM-Kisan MaanDhan Yojana Scheme aims to cover around 3 to 5 crore **Small and Marginal Farmers**.
- It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of **18 to 40 years**.(Not 18 to 60 years)
Hence statement 2 is incorrect.
- Under this Scheme, a minimum **fixed pension of Rs.3,000/-** is provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers on attaining the age of 60 years.
- The **LIC** shall be the pension fund manager and shall be responsible for pension pay out.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=194640>

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/agriculture/centre-starts-registration-for-pradhan-mantri-kisan-maan-dhan-yojana/articleshow/70602174.cms?from=mdr>

83. Consider the following statements

- 1) JALDOOT which is a travelling exhibition on Jal Shakthi Abhiyan, is an initiative which will take the message of water conservation to the masses
- 2) It was initiated by the Ministry of Jal Shakthi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Jaldoot is a unique initiative which will take the **message of water conservation to masses. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Regional Outreach Bureau,Pune under the **Ministry of Information & Broadcasting(not by Ministry of Jalshakti)** in association with MSRTC (Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation) has launched the Jaldoot campaign **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- **Jaldoot is a Travelling Exhibition on Jalshakti Abhiyan.**
- The exhibition highlights bold initiatives and decisive actions taken by the government.
- The exhibition consists of various information display panels and Audio-Visual components.
- The Song & Drama Division cultural troupes and artists travelling along the bus would create awareness about the Government's initiative.
- The central government is committed to provide water to every household by 2024. The new ministry of Jalshakti has been formed to ensure that there will not be a scarcity of water in the country.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan:-

- Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a time-bound,mission-mode water conservation campaign under the Ministry of Jalshakti.

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- During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India will work together with state and district officials in India's 1592 water stressed blocks in 256 districts, to ensure five important water conservation interventions for water conservation and water resource management.
- The JSA aims at making water conservation a Jan Andolan along the lines of the Swachh Bharat Mission through asset creation and extensive communication.
- The JALSHAKTI ABHIYAN focus on five key aspects:
 - Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting
 - Renovation of Traditional and other Water Bodies
 - Reuse of Water and Recharging of structures
 - Watershed Development
 - Intensive Afforestation

Why this question ?

Union Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Information & Broadcasting, flagged off Unique Travelling Exhibition 'JALDOOT' which will encourage people's participation for Water Conservation recently.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1585075>

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JSA/JSA/Home.aspx>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=191069>

84. Jan Soochna Portal recently launched by the State Government of Rajasthan, deals with

- a) Proactive disclosure of information about Public authorities
- b) Making land records available to people with unique identification numbers
- c) Processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries under DAY- NULM
- d) Enhancing the accessibility of information relating to schools by linking educational websites.

Answer: A

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Explanation:

About Jan Soochna Portal

- Recently, the Rajasthan government launched Jan Soochna (Public Information), a single window portal hosting **information and databases on 32 different schemes of 13 departments** containing 82 different information request options.
- It is an effort to offer wider and easier access to the State's increasingly digitised databases
- The single window portal aims to increase **transparency and accountability** in governance.
- **It not only explains the schemes but also provides real-time information on beneficiaries, authorities in charge, progress, etc.**
- This is inspired by the very spirit of Section 4 (2) of Right to Information Act, 2005, i.e. Proactive Disclosure of Information.
- **Section 4 (2) of the Right to Information Act , 2005:** "It shall be a constant endeavour of every public authority to take steps in accordance with the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section (1) to provide as much information suo motu to the public at regular intervals through various means of communications, including internet, so that the public have minimum resort to the use of this Act to obtain information".

Option B refers to 'Bhudaar' portal:

- A web portal which makes **land records available to people with unique identification numbers** just like Aadhar number.
- It is launched by Andhra Pradesh.
- The "Bhudaar" is an 11-digit unique identification code assigned to each agriculture land holding and rural and urban properties in the state.

Option C refers to 'Paisa Portal'

- Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access is a **centralized electronic platform** for processing **interest subvention** on bank loans to beneficiaries under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).
- **Direct Benefit Transfer** of subvention on monthly basis under DAY-NULM will give the necessary financial support to small entrepreneurs in a timely manner.

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Option D refers to 'Shagun Portal'

- Shagun portal aims to enhance the accessibility of information relating to schools and to ensure a holistic approach to transform the education sector.
- It is a school education portal to integrate over 2.3 lakh educational websites in the country.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/a-lifeline-called-jan-soochna/article29802195.ece>

<https://jansoochna.rajasthan.gov.in/index.php/about-us/>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/andhra-pradesh-launches-bhudaar-portal-to-make-land-records-easily-available-to-people-5455498/>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=185954>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=157488>

85. Consider the following statements about Anti Tank Guided Missile (ATGM)

- 1) Anti tank guided missiles are medium or long-range missiles whose primary purpose is to destroy tanks and other armoured vehicles.
- 2) ATGMs can be launched from land vehicles only.

Which of the above statements is/are *incorrect*?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

- An anti-tank missile, anti-tank guided missile (ATGM), anti-armour guided missile or anti-tank guided weapon (ATGW) is a missile that is created to destroy vehicles that are heavily armoured.
- **Antitank guided missile** are medium or long-range missile whose primary purpose is to destroy tanks and other armoured vehicles. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- ATGMs can be launched from **aircraft or land vehicles or by infantry.**

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

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- The anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM), can be directed to a target by several different guidance systems, including laser guiding, television camera, or wire guiding.
- The most compact systems are small enough to be carried and operated by a single soldier, and advanced models, such as the U.S. Javelin, are “**fire and forget**” missiles, which means that once the ATGM has been launched, it directs itself toward the target by using digital imaging.
- An ATGM can also be used against fortified positions or low-speed aircraft.

Why this question?

Recently, the indigenously-developed Man Portable Anti-Tank Guided Missile (MPATGM), a third generation low-weight fire-and-forget missile was successfully tested by the Defence Research Development Organisation.(DRDO).

About DRDO:

- DRDO is the R&D wing of Ministry of Defence, Govt of India, with a vision to empower India with cutting-edge defence technologies and a mission to achieve self-reliance in critical defence technologies and systems.
- It equips our armed forces with state-of-the-art weapon systems and equipment in accordance with the requirements laid down by the three Services.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/drdo-successfully-test-fires-indigenous-anti-tank-missile-for-army/articleshow/71086565.cms?from=mdr>

<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/anti-tank-guided-missiles-facts-html-1318999-2018-08-20>

<https://www.britannica.com/technology/antitank-guided-missile>

86. Consider the following statements about United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- 1) It is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.
 - 2) It has a special/particular focus on South Asia and North Africa regions, and its Secretariat facilitates the allocation of a major portion of financial resources to these regions.
 - 3) It is committed to bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating the desertification.

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

- UNCCD was established in 1994 and it is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found.
- The Convention's 197 parties work together to improve the living conditions for people in drylands, to maintain and restore land and soil productivity, and to mitigate the effects of drought.
- It has no special/particular focus on South Asia and North Africa regions, and its Secretariat does not facilitate the allocation of major portion of financial resources to these regions. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- The UNCCD is particularly committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation. Hence statement 3 is correct.
- The permanent secretariat of the Convention was established in Article 23 of the UNCCD. It has been located in Bonn, Germany since January 1999.
- The new UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework is the most comprehensive global commitment to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in order to restore the productivity of vast expanses of degraded land, improve the livelihoods of more than 1.3 billion people, and reduce the impacts of drought on vulnerable populations.

Why this question?

The 14th Conference of Parties, COP14, to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification was hosted by India recently.

<https://www.unccd.int/convention/about-convention>

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87. Arrange the following industries in the increasing order of their weightage in the Index of Eight core industries.

- 1) Cement
- 2) Electricity
- 3) Refinery products
- 4) Coal
- 5) Fertilizers

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 5-1-4-2-3
- b) 1-5-2-4-3
- c) 3-2-4-1-5
- d) 2-3-4-5-1

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The monthly **Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI)** is a production volume index.
- The objective of the ICI is to provide an **advance indication on production performance of industries of 'core' nature before the release of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) by Central Statistics Office.**
- The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 per cent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
- These industries are likely to impact on general economic activities as well as industrial activities.
- ICI measures collective and individual performance of production in selected eight core industries viz. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Petroleum Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. Components covered in these eight industries for the purpose of compilation of index are as follows:
- **Coal** – Coal Production excluding Coking coal. (weight: **10.33 per cent**)
- **Crude Oil** – Total Crude Oil Production. (weight: 8.98 per cent)
- **Natural Gas** – Total Natural Gas Production. (weight: 6.88 per cent)
- **Refinery Products** – Total Refinery Production (in terms of Crude Throughput). (weight: **28.04 per cent**)

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- **Fertilizer** – Urea, Ammonium Sulphate (A/S), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Ammonium chloride (A/C), Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), Complex Grade Fertilizer and Single superphosphate (SSP). (weight: 2.63 per cent)
- **Steel** – Production of Alloy and Non-Alloy Steel only. (weight: 17.92 per cent)
- **Cement** – Production of Large Plants and Mini Plants. (weight: 5.37 per cent)
- **Electricity** – Actual Electricity Generation of Thermal, Nuclear, Hydro, imports from Bhutan. (weight: 19.85 per cent)

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<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?reid=192413>

[http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php%3Ftitle%3DIndex of Eight Core Industries](http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php%3Ftitle%3DIndex%20of%20Eight%20Core%20Industries)

88. Consider the following statements with respect to Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS)

1. Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) is a permanent organ of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

2. It is headquartered in Beijing, China.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

- Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) is permanent organ of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Hence **statement 1 is correct.**
- It serves to promote cooperation of member states against three evils of terrorism, separatism and extremism.
- It is headquartered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Hence **statement 2 is incorrect.**

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- The Head of RATS is elected to three-year term. Each member state also sends permanent representative to RATS.

About SCO:

- The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation which deals with the political, economic and security alliance etc.
- SCO members comprises eight member states, namely the Republic of India, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan;

89. Consider the following statements with respect to Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

1. All the members share their borders with China.
2. India is a founding member of SCO

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Uzbekistan, a member of the SCO does not share its border with China.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

India is merely a member of the SCO (Since 9th June 2017) and not a founding member. China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are SCO's founding members.

90. Arrange the following cities of BRICS countries from south to north:

1. Rio-de Janeiro
2. Johannesburg
3. Hong Kong

4. New Delhi
5. Vladivostok
6. Thiruvananthapuram

Select the answer using the code given below

- a. 1,2,6,3,4,5
- b. 2,1,3,6,4,5
- c. 2,1,6,3,4,5
- d. 1,2,6,4,3,5

Answer: C

Refer Atlas:

1. Johannesburg latitude: 26.195246 S
2. Rio-de janeiro latitude: 22.752754 S
3. Thiruvananthapuram Latitude: 8.524139 N
4. Hong Kong: 22.286394 N
5. New Delhi latitude :28.644800 N
6. Vladivostok Latitude: 43.10562 N

91. Consider the following statements about a National Park in India:

1. It is a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
2. Lion tailed Macaques, an endangered species of primate is found here.
3. A perennial river named Kunthipuzha passes through this National Park

Which one of the following national parks is best described in the above statements?

- (a) Jaldapara
- (b) Indravati
- (c) Silent valley
- (d) Pin valley

Ans: (c)

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Explanation:

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve falls under the biogeographic region of the Malabar rain forest. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Bandipur National Park, Nagarhole National Park, Mukurthi National Park and **Silent Valley** are the protected areas present within this reserve.

One of the largest population of Lion tailed Macaques, an endangered species of primate is found in silent valley national park. A perennial river named Kunthipuzha is passing through the western side of the silent valley, from north to south direction finally merging in to Bharathapuzha.

Source:

<http://www.silentvalley.gov.in/AboutThePark/Geology>

<https://www.keralatourism.org/destination/silent-valley-national-park-palakkad/157>

92. Consider the following statements regarding Dudhwa National Park:

1. It is the only National Park located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
2. This National Park is located in the sub-Himalayan area called the Terai belt.
3. Earlier, the region was the abode of the Great One-Horned Rhinoceros, but now it is not found in this National Park.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: It is the only national park in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct: This region comes under the sub Himalayan area called Terai belt. This Terai region is acknowledged as the most endangered ecosystems throughout the world. The park is also lying nearby the Indo-Nepal boundary having together the two most enchanting sanctuaries of the region called, Katerniaghat and Kishanpur wildlife sanctuaries to embody the beautiful greenery and forest area across the Terai region.

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Statement 3 is incorrect: Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh, a mixed landscape of Terai and wet grasslands resemble the landscape of Kaziranga National Park. Hence, in 1984 it was decided to rehabilitate Rhinos in Dudhwa and have them teeming the landscape as before. In 1984, two male and three female rhinos were transported from Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam to Dudhwa National Park. Sadly, two of the rhinos couldn't survive the journey and died. In 1985, four more female rhinos were translocated from Nepal. An enclosure of roughly 27 square kilometres was created in Kakraha, Sonaripur range for the rhinos. The enclosure kept rhinos in the same space thus speeding the mating process and at the same time acted as a safety barrier. The program was a success and the enclosure has 30 rhinos as of 2018.

Source:

<http://dudhwa.co.in>

<http://www.dudhwatigerreserve.com>

<http://wcsindia.org/home/2018/09/22/dudhwa-national-park-bringing-rhinos-back-into-their-old-habitat/>

93. Consider the following pairs

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Bird | Best place to spot in its natural habitat |
| (A) Sarus crane | (I) Nal sarovar bird sanctuary |
| (B) Greater adjutant | (II) Dudhwa national park |
| (C) Great Flamingo | (III) Doyang reservoir |
| (D) Amur Falcon | (IV) Kaziranga |

Match the above correctly using the following codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) II | I | III | IV |
| (b) II | IV | I | III |
| (c) I | III | IV | II |
| (d) III | IV | II | I |

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Sarus crane: The Sarus Crane is the world's tallest flying bird, India's only resident breeding crane and the official State Bird of Uttar Pradesh (UP). Since 2013, the Sarus Crane Conservation Project, run across

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10 districts of eastern UP by the Wildlife Trust of India in collaboration with Tata Trusts and the UP Forest Department, has sought to involve local communities in monitoring and protecting this iconic bird and the wetlands that sustain it. 'Where the Sarus Sings' is a short film that outlines this community-driven approach to conservation. Dudhwa national park is one of the best places to spot this bird in its natural habitat.

<https://www.wti.org.in/tag/sarus-crane/>

Greater adjutant: This species was once a widespread winter visitor in the riverine plains of northern India, however in India their breeding areas were confined to Assam. Only 1,200 of the large storks survive in the world, according to estimates from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Assam has about two-thirds of them, largely in three villages just northwest of state capital Guwahati. In the given options these birds could be best spotted in Kaziranga.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2016/12/from-loathed-to-loved-villagers-rally-to-save-greater-adjutant-stork/>

Great Flamingo: Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, consisting primarily of a 120.82-square-kilometre (46.65 sq mi) lake and ambient marshes, is situated about 64 km to the west of Ahmedabad near Sanand Village, in the Gujarat state of India. Mainly inhabited by migratory birds in winter and spring, it is the largest wetland bird sanctuary in Gujarat, and one of the largest in India. It was declared a bird sanctuary in April 1969.

The lake attracts over 210 species of birds in the winter, and harbours a variety of plants and animals. Besides a few mammalian species including the endangered wild ass and the black buck, its migratory bird population includes rosy pelicans, **flamingos**, white storks, etc., Thousands of migratory waterfowl flock to this sanctuary just after the Indian monsoon season.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/flamingos-yet-to-arrive-at-nalsarovar/articleshow/62515333.cms>

Amur Falcon:

The Amur Falcon is a fascinating migratory raptor. Every year, the small, resilient birds make the daring voyage from breeding grounds in Russia and China to winter in southern Africa. It is supposed that the falcons cross the Arabian Sea during their migration, but much is still unknown about the patterns of their estimated 22,000 km migration.

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Because of the long journey, stopover sites are important for Amur Falcons to maintain stamina. One such site is Doyang reservoir in Nagaland. In 2012 an estimated 120,000 to 140,000 birds were trapped in nets and killed while passing through a remote part of the Indian Nagaland region. This prompted a swift response from the Indian Government and the Nagaland Forest Department, which used patrols and education initiatives for villagers as a means to halt trapping. In 2013, no falcons were trapped.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/destinations/amur-falcon-festival-to-be-hosted-in-nagaland-in-november/as66431696.cms>

94. Consider the following statements regarding Pin Valley National Park.

1. It boasts a viable population of the Bengal tiger.
2. It has tropical evergreen type of vegetation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: With its sub-zero temperatures and semi-frozen rivers, Pin Valley is the only **cold desert National Park** located in Himachal Pradesh. The park lies in the valley of the Pin river, from where it derives its name. It was set up to protect and preserve the rare and unique Himalayan flora and fauna. Vast and sparsely populated, Pin Valley is home to 'the grey ghost of the Himalayas', the **snow leopard**, and its prey, **the ibex**. Generally, tigers are not found in this region.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Because of the park's high altitude and extreme temperatures, the vegetation density is sparse, consisting mostly of **Alpine trees** and groves of Himalayan cedar. It does not support tropical evergreen type of vegetation.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pin_Valley_National_Park

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<https://www.sanctuaryasia.com/travel/wildlife-destinations/himachal-pradesh/pin-valley-national-park.html>

95. Consider the following statements regarding Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary:

1. It is located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. River Subansri a tributary of Brahmaputra runs through it.
3. Of the five cats of the felidae family (Lion, Indian Tiger, Indian Leopard, Snow Leopard and Clouded Leopard) in India, all species except the Asiatic lion is found in this sanctuary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Located in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary lies in between Lang River on the North side and famous Namdapha National Park on its south

Statement 2 is incorrect: The name comes from the River Kamlang, which flows through the Sanctuary and joins Brahmaputra.

Statement 3 is correct: This Wildlife Sanctuary contains all four big cats (Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard and Snow Leopard). Naturally, Asiatic lion is not found in this sanctuary. It also has a population of endangered species like Hollock gibbon, Slow loris, Leopard cat, Himalayan palm civets etc.

Source: http://arunachalforests.gov.in/kamlang_wildlife_sanctuary.html

96. Kuril islands, which separates the sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean is a disputed territory between,

- (a) Japan and Russia
- (b) Japan and China
- (c) China and Russia

(d) Vietnam and China

Ans: (a)

Explanation: The Kuril Islands dispute, also known in Japan as the Northern Territories dispute, is a disagreement between Japan and Russia and also some individuals of the Ainu people over sovereignty of the four southernmost Kuril Islands. The Kuril Islands are a chain of islands that stretch between the Japanese island of Hokkaido at the southern end and the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula at the northern end. The islands separate the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean. The four disputed islands, like other islands in the Kuril chain that are not in dispute, were annexed by the Soviet Union following the Kuril Islands landing operation at the end of World War II.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuril_Islands_dispute



97. North Korea shares its border with which of the following countries?

- (a) South Korea only
- (b) South Korea and China only
- (c) South Korea and Russia only
- (d) South Korea, China and Russia only

Ans: (d)

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Explanation: North Korea shares a border with three countries; China along the Amnok River, Russia along the Tumen River, and South Korea along the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The Yellow Sea and the Korea Bay are off the west coast and the Sea of Japan (East Sea of Korea) is off the east coast. (river names not needed)



98. Miyako Strait or Kerama gap is a waterway which connects:

- (a) Pacific Ocean and sea of Okhotsk
- (b) East China Sea and Pacific Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean and the South China Sea
- (d) Sea of Japan and East China Sea

Ans: (b)

Explanation: The Miyako Strait also known as the Kerama Gap, is a waterway which lies between Miyako Island and Okinawa Island consisting of an approx. 250km wide passageway with international waters and airspace. It is the widest strait in the Ryukyu Islands.

It is one of the few international waterways for China's Navy to access the Pacific Ocean from the East China Sea. Japan insists that China has to inform them in advance if their Navy sails through the strait. But this claim is not followed by China.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miyako_Strait

99. Choose the correct sequence of seas arranged from North to South in the East Asian /Western Pacific region:

- (a) Sea of Japan, East China Sea, Yellow Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, South China Sea
- (b) Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea
- (c) Sea of Japan, East China Sea, Yellow Sea, South China Sea, Sea of Okhotsk
- (d) Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan, East China Sea, South China Sea, Yellow Sea

Ans: (b)

Explanation:



100. Which of the following statements regarding the '9 dash' line is correct?

- (a) International Boundary line between North and South Korea.
- (b) Line of control between South Korea and Japan in the Korea Strait.
- (c) Demarcation line made by China for their claims of South China Sea including Parcel and Spratly islands.
- (d) Boundary line between Russia, China and Mongolia.

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

“Nine-dash line” is the heart of the South China Sea dispute. It is a line drawn by China to demarcate its maritime rights in the South China sea. Normally it should have been demarcated based on the United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea.

China extrapolated the line to occupy various groups of islands like Parcel and Spratly. These islands are said to be rich in oil and natural gas reserves. It runs as far as 2,000km from the Chinese mainland to within

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a few hundred kilometres of the Philippines, Malaysia and Vietnam. According to China, any land or features contained within the 9 dash line belongs to it. China points out that historically they held ownership of these places. But other countries like Vietnam and the Philippines do not agree to it.



Source: <https://harvardilj.org/2015/11/a-shifting-tide-in-the-south-china-sea-the-permanent-court-of-arbitration-declares-jurisdiction/>
<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy-defence/article/1988596/whats-chinas-nine-dash-line-and-why-has-it-created-so>