

Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to the All India Kisan Sabha.

1. It was formed in 1936 at Lucknow.
2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was its first President and N.G. Ranga was the General-Secretary.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

The All-India Kisan Sabha was formed in April 1936 at Lucknow with Swami Shajanand as President and N.G. Ranga as General-Secretary.

The first session of the All-India Kisan Sabha was addressed by Jawaharlal Nehru. Others participants included Ram Manohar Lohia, Sohan Singh Josh, Indulal Yagnik, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Deva, Kamal Sarkar.

A Kisan Sabha manifesto was finalized and this was adopted by the Congress at Faizabad session. The Kisan Sabha held its 2nd session along with the Faizpur Congress Session in 1936.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about the Lahore Session of 1916.

1. The extremists and the moderates reunited into the congress.
2. Muslim League and Indian National Congress reached an agreement known as the Lahore Pact.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

The 31st Session of the Congress was held at Lucknow in 1916. It was presided over by the Ambica charan Majumdar who was a prominent lawyer and was actively associated with the Congress since its birth. After a lapse of about 10 years both the Moderates and Extremists

were united again which was a good sign for the national movement. In his address the President declared 'If the United Congress was buried at Sutra it is reborn at Lucknow in the garden of Wajid Ali Shah. After nearly 10 years of painful separation and wanderings through the wilderness of misunderstandings the brother had at first met brothers'. In this session the Congress and the Muslim League came closer to each other and they signed the historic Lucknow Pact. The Muslim league and the INC held their annual sessions jointly in 1915 and 1916. The Lucknow Pact was significant as they jointly pressurized the Government for self-rule, Dominion status etc.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to State People's Conferences or Praja Mandals.

1. These were formed by the people belonging to the Princely States.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected the President of All India State people's Conference in 1927.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

The launching of the non-cooperation and Khilafat movements stirred the entire Indian population cutting across the borders of British India. A large number of people's organizations in the Princely States were established in Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda, Kathiawad, Jamnagar, Indore, Nawanagar, etc. Praja Mandals or States' People's Conferences were established. In December 1927, an All India States' People's Conference was held and attended by about 700 delegates from different States. Balwantraji Mehta, Maniklal Kothari and G.R. Abhayankar assumed the leadership of the movement.

The Congress, for the first time at its Nagpur Session in 1920, enunciated its policy towards the peoples' movement in the Princely States. It called upon the Princes to grant full responsible government in their States. However, it was pointed out that though the people belonging to the States could enroll themselves as members of the Congress, they could not initiate political activity in the State in the name of the Congress. They could carry on political activity in their individual capacity as members of the local Praja Mandals. This position continued till 1935 though the cooperation between the leaders of the States' People's Conferences and the Congress leaders gradually increased. Finally, it was decided that Congress Committees could be formed in the Indian States but they were not to engage

in any unparliamentary activity or direct action. This compromise formula helped to bring about harmony between the Congress and the freedom movement in the States.

From the mid-20s, the Congress started taking keen interest in the states' people's movements. In 1929, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his presidential address observed, "The Indian States cannot live apart from the rest of India.... The only people who have a right to determine the future of the States must be the people of those States."

Jawaharlal Nehru was elected president of the All India States' People's Conference in 1939 at its session held in Ludhiana. He exhorted the Praja Mandals to step up the agitations in the States to uphold the rights and dignities of the people. Important leaders like Ramanand Tirtha and Ravi Narayan Reddy of Hyderabad, U.N. Debar and Balwantraji Mehta in Saurashtra and Kathiawad region and Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir spearheaded the movement in these States.

During the Quit India movement, Congress formally extended the call for launching a struggle to the people of the States as well. The constitutional changes, likely to take place in the near future also underlined the necessity of having an organic relationship between the Princely States and the Government of India.

Q.4) Which of the following statements about the Indian Councils Act of 1861 is/are correct?

1. The act restored the legislative powers of the Madras and Bombay Provinces.
2. The act empowered the Viceroy to Issue ordinances.
3. The act created the Bicameral legislatures in the Provinces.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

The Indian Councils Act 1861 was introduced because the British Government wanted to involve the Indian people with the process of law making. This Act was passed on 1st August 1861. Its main provisions were as under:

1. The Executive Council of the Governor General was extended. It was decided the members of his council should not be less than 6 and no more than 12 in number. These

members were called the Additional Members of the Executive Council, and were not given any significant power with regards to legislation.

2. Governor General was empowered to nominate the Additional Members for a period of 2 years and half of the members must be non-official.

3. It was decided that from now Commander-in-chief would be appointed as an extraordinary member of the Executive Council.

4. Any bill and regulation passed by the Provincial Council could not become law until and unless Governors and the Governor General gave their assent for the bill and regulation.

5. Under this Act the Governor General was empowered to issue ordinances.

6. Limited powers of legislation were given to the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras and the Governor General was empowered to create similar councils for the provinces of Frontier and the Punjab.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with reference to the Cripps Mission of 1942.

1. It suggested the creation of Constituent Assembly after the World War 2.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were the official Congress negotiators to deal with Cripps Mission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were the official negotiators of Congress.

The main proposals of the mission were as follows:

1. An Indian Union with a dominion status; would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.

2. After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.

3. The British Government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions.

(i) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and (ii) the new constitution-making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.

Q.6) Consider the following statements with reference to Swaraj party.

1. It advocated Council entry through taking part in elections.
2. Vallabhai Patel was the President of Swaraj party and Rajendra Prasad was the general secretary.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

The Swaraj Party, Swarajaya Party or Swarajya Party or Swarajist Party, established as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress, which sought greater self-government and political freedom for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. In Hindi and many other languages of India, swaraj means "independence" or "self-rule." The two most important leaders were Chittaranjan Das, who was its president and Motilal Nehru, who was its secretary.

Das and Nehru thought of contesting elections to enter the legislative council with a view to obstructing a foreign government. Many candidates of the Swaraj Party got elected to the central legislative assembly and provincial legislative council in the 1923 elections. In these legislatures they strongly opposed the unjust government policies.

Vallabhai patel and rajendra Prasad belonged to the "No Changers" camp, they were against the plan of Council entry.

Q.7) Consider the following statements with respect to the Mahalwari system.

1. It was devised by Holt Mackenzie.
2. It was introduced in Agra, Awadh and parts of central India.
3. Under this system land revenue settlements were made with individual farmers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

The Mahalwari system of land revenue was introduced by Holt MacKenzie and Robert Merttins Bird. It played a large part in making the system more flexible. The process of preparing estimates of produce and rents was simplified too. It also introduced the fixation of the average rents for different classes of soil. Mahalwari system was introduced in Agra, Awadh (Oudh), Central parts of India, Punjab, parts of Gangetic valley etc during regime of Lord Hastings. Mahal refers to an estate with many cultivators. The term Mahal referred to the fiscal unit / revenue division into which the whole land was divided by Akbar.

Q.8) Consider the Following statement with reference to the Poona Pact

1. It was an agreement reached between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.
2. As per the pact the Depressed Classes were to get separate electorates.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

The Communal Award of the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald provided separate electorates for the Sikhs, Muslims, Anglo Indians and the Depressed Classes. Gandhi strongly opposed the Communal Award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. Ambedkar vehemently criticised the way of handling the problems of the Harijans by Gandhiji. Gandhi took up a fast unto death in his prison cell in Poona, protesting that separate electorates were a device which would separate the untouchables from the Hindu

society forever. He began an indefinite hunger strike at Yerwada Central Jail from 20 September 1932 to protest against this Award. A compromise was reached on 24 September 1932. This was called as Poona pact, as per this pact the Depressed Classes were to be provided reservation in the general category seats itself.

Q.9) Consider the following statements with reference to the Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854.

1. It suggested a 12 year school course.
2. It proposed Universities based on the Model of London University to be opened at Calcutta and Bombay.
3. It recommended setting up of Department of Public Instruction.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Recommendations in the Wood's Despatch:

The main recommendations of Wood's Despatch are as follows:

- i. Acceptance of Responsibility: It was accepted in the Despatch that the responsibility of educating Indians was that of British Government.
- ii. Establishment of D.P.I. office: The Despatch recommended that the existing Board of Control for Education be abolished and the office of the Director of Public Instructions should be established in the states.
- iii. Establishment of universities: The despatch recommended for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns, viz. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The London University, which was then a purely examining goody, was to be taken as their models.
- iv. Medium of instruction: The medium of instruction of education in India would be English. The Despatch accepted the views of Lord Macaulay.
- v. Grant-in-aid system: The despatch proposed the system of grant- in-aid for the Indian educational institutions in order to encourage the private enterprise for expansion of education among Indians.

In order to be eligible for grant-in-aid, a school was to fulfill certain conditions such as:

- (a) The school must impart a good secular education.
- (b) It must agree to inspection by government officers.
- (c) It must realize a tuition fee, however, small, from the pupils.
- vi. Training of teachers: In order to secure properly qualified teachers for schools, the Despatch suggested the training of teachers in normal schools. To induce men of better caliber to come to school-service the Despatch recommended 'sufficient salary' for school teachers.
- vii. Women and muslim education: As Indians were two orthodox, the British Government did not show any interest in education of females. It insisted on a policy of strict neutrality in religion.
- viii. Vocational education: The Despatch put importance on vocational instruction, and to that end suggested the need of establishing vocational colleges and schools of industry.
- ix. Mass education: The Despatch admitted that mass education had totally been neglected and so far the Government devoted its attention exclusively towards providing means of education for the higher classes.

The 12 year school scheme was proposed by the Sadler University Commission of 1917-1919.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with reference to the Faizpur Congress session of 1937.

1. It was the first Congress session to be held in a rural area.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of Faizpur congress session.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

The Fiftieth (50th) Session of the Indian National Congress was held on 27 and 28 December 1936 at Faizpur, a village on the outskirts of Yawal Taluka of Jalgaon District of Bombay Presidency (Maharashtra). It was, here, for the first time that Congress held its Annual Session in a backward rural setting. A large number of peasants participated in the session. The Faizpur Session was important for the Congress which had been raising demands for the

welfare of the peasants and struggled for them. The Faizpur Session was also important because it was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru who was at his peak of influence in the Congress.

Q.11) Consider the following statements about the Congress Socialist Party.

1. It was started in the year 1934 by a break-away faction of Congress.
2. Acharya Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia and J.P. Narayan were the active members.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (b)

Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934.

The CSP was not separate from the Congress. Its constitution defined that the members were all required to be members of the Indian National Congress. Members of communal organizations or political organizations, whose goals were incompatible with the ones of CSP, were barred from CSP membership. Ram Manohar Lohia, Minoo Masani, Ashok Mehta were other prominent members.

Q.12) The Interim Government of 1946 was setup under which of the following plans.

- a) The Cripps Mission Plan
- b) The Wavell Plan
- c) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- d) The Mountbatten Plan

Q.12) Solution (c)

The cabinet Mission plan along with the elections to constituent assembly and provincial autonomy suggested the formation of Interim Government in which, all the portfolios including the War member were to be held by the Indian leaders having popular support.

Q.13) “A machine with strong brakes but no engine” Jawaharlal Nehru made this remark in respect to which of the following.

- a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- b) Government of India Act 1935
- c) Government of India Act 1919
- d) Cripps Mission Plan

Q.13) Solution (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru made the remark in response to the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935. The act was most elaborated and the lengthiest of all the British acts concerning India, But, It had lots of “ifs” and “Buts”, which rendered it non-functional.

M.A. Jinnah called the act “thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and completely unacceptable”.

Q.14) The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

- a) The separation of power between the legislature and judiciary
- b) The jurisdiction of Central and Provincial Governments
- c) The jurisdiction of Viceroy and the Secretary of States for India
- d) The jurisdiction of British parliament and the Viceroy

Q.14) Solution (b)

The GOI Act provided a dual form of government (a "diarchy") for the major provinces. In each such province, control of some areas of government, the "transferred list", were given to a Government of ministers answerable to the Provincial Council. The 'transferred list' included agriculture, supervision of local government, health, and education. The Provincial Councils were enlarged.

At the same time, all other areas of government (the 'reserved list') remained under the control of the Viceroy. The 'reserved list' included defence (the military), foreign affairs, and communications.

It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.

Q.15) Arrange the following in chronological order.

1. Adoption of Purna Swaraj Resolution.
2. Beginning of Salt March
3. Arrival of Simon Commission
4. Second round Table Conference

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.15) Solution (c)

Simon Commission arrived in India on 3 February 1928 (Declaration of appointment of Simon Commission was made in 1927)

The Salt March is also known as the Dandi March. The 24-day march began from 12 March 1930 and continued till 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. On Dec 31st Jawaharlal Nehru Unfurled the Tri-colour flag of Congress.

Second Round Table Conference September 7– December 1931, Gandhi attended the conference as the sole representative of Congress.

Q.16) Consider the following statements about International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

1. Article 7 of the Covenant recognises fair wages with equal pay for equal work, sufficient to provide a decent living for workers and their dependants; safe working conditions; equal opportunity in the workplace; and sufficient rest and leisure, including limited working hours and regular, paid holidays
2. India is a party to the covenant
3. The Covenant is monitored by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Select the correct statements

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966, and in force from 3 January 1976. It commits its parties to work toward the granting of economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR) to the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories and individuals, including labour rights and the right to health, the right to education, and the right to an adequate standard of living. As of 2015, the Covenant has 164 parties. A further six countries, including the United States, have signed but not ratified the Covenant.

The ICESCR is part of the International Bill of Human Rights, along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including the latter's first and second Optional Protocols.

The Covenant is monitored by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Article 7 of the Covenant - recognises the right of everyone to "just and favourable" working conditions. These are in turn defined as fair wages with equal pay for equal work, sufficient to provide a decent living for workers and their dependants; safe working conditions; equal opportunity in the workplace; and sufficient rest and leisure, including limited working hours and regular, paid holidays. **(Was cited by Supreme Court -**

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Lesser-wages-for-equal-work-is-violation-of-human-dignity-SC/article16086879.ece>)

India's reservations and interpretative declarations to its application of the Covenant

- India interprets the right of self-determination as applying "only to the peoples under foreign domination" and not to apply to peoples within sovereign nation-states. It also interprets the limitation of rights clause and the rights of equal opportunity in the workplace within the context of its constitution.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Lesser-wages-for-equal-work-is-violation-of-human-dignity-SC/article16086879.ece>

Q.17) Ease of living index is concerned with

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) United Nations Development Programme
- d) None of the above

Q.17) Solution (b)

World Bank is all set to rank cities globally on a “ease of living” index.

The index is being launched keeping in mind that as cities grow and expand, the ease of living becomes an important parameter.

The index could include categories on social inclusion, cost of living, public transport, housing, education, health, environment-friendliness, crime/safety, governance and corruption.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/World-Bank-to-rank-cities-on-%E2%80%98ease-of-living%E2%80%99/article16086210.ece>

Q.18) Consider the following statements about “superfluid”

1. It is a fluid with zero viscosity
2. All Bose-Einstein condensates can be regarded as superfluids

Select the correct statements

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

A Bose–Einstein condensate (BEC) is a state of matter of a dilute gas of bosons cooled to temperatures very close to absolute zero (that is, very near 0 K or $-273.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$). Under such conditions, a large fraction of bosons occupy the lowest quantum state, at which point macroscopic quantum phenomena become apparent. It is formed by cooling a gas of extremely low density, about one-hundred-thousandth the density of normal air, to ultra-low temperatures.

Due to the unique properties of the condensate, Lene Hau showed that light can either be stopped or slowed down significantly to the velocity of 17 meters per second, resulting in an extremely high refractive index.

This state was first predicted, generally, in 1924–25 by Satyendra Nath Bose and Albert Einstein.

Superfluidity is the characteristic property of a fluid with zero viscosity which therefore flows without loss of kinetic energy. When stirred a superfluid forms cellular vortices that continue to rotate indefinitely. Superfluidity occurs in two isotopes of helium (helium-3 and helium-4) when they are liquified by cooling to cryogenic temperatures. It is also a property of various other exotic states of matter theorized to exist in astrophysics, high-energy physics, and theories of quantum gravity. The phenomenon is related to Bose–Einstein condensation, but neither is a specific type of the other: not all Bose-Einstein condensates can be regarded as superfluids, and not all superfluids are Bose–Einstein condensates.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/Paving-the-way-to-backpack-sized-gravimetry/article16668344.ece>

Q.19) Consider the following statements about Operation 'School Chalo'

1. It was launched by the Indian Air Force and Indian Army in Jammu & Kashmir
2. It identifies areas and provides students with free coaching and make them participate in extra-curricular activities

Select the correct statements

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

Q.19) Solution (b)

Indian Army has launched “Operation school chalo” in South Kashmir under a local slogan ‘Chyem ne zaroorat Daulat-o-ubab, Faqat Gochum School te Kitab (I don’t need money and fame, I need books and school)’. In it, Indian Army will identify areas and provide students with free coaching and make them participate in extra-curricular activities. Beside this, Army officers and men will also encourage the parents to send their children to makeshift dwellings to study.

Source: <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/army-launches-school-chalo-operation-in-south-kashmir/articleshow/55275160.cms>

Q.20) Consider the following statements about World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN)
2. WMO originated from the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), which was founded in 1873 to facilitate the exchange of weather information across national border
3. The WMO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly created Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

WMO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) with 191 Member States and Territories. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the land and oceans, the weather and climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.

WMO originated from the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), which was founded in 1873 to facilitate the exchange of weather information across national borders. Established in 1950, the WMO became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1951. Its mandate is in the areas of meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences. Since its establishment, WMO has played a unique and powerful role in contributing to the safety and welfare of humanity. It has fostered collaboration between the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of its Members and furthered the application of meteorology in many areas.

WMO continues to facilitate free and unrestricted exchange of data and information, products and services in real- or near-real time on matters relating to safety and security of society, economic welfare and the protection of the environment. It contributes to policy formulation in these areas at national and international levels.

The Organization plays a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its Programmes. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, WMO supports the implementation of a number of environmental conventions and is instrumental in providing advice and assessments to governments on related matters. These activities contribute towards ensuring the sustainable development and well-being of nations.

The WMO and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) jointly created Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about anthropogenic (man-made) climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change.

