

## IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 15 History

**Q.1) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Leader</b>
1. Madras Mahajan Sabha	P Ananda Charlu
2. Bombay Presidency Association	K T Telang
3. All India National Conference	Anand Mohan Bose

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

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

**Q.1) Solution (d)**

<b>Pair 1</b>	<b>Pair 2</b>	<b>Pair 3</b>
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>Madras Mahajan Sabha</b> was formed in 1884 by a group of younger nationalists of Madras such as M Viraraghavachariar, G Subramaniya Iyer and <b>P Ananda Charlu</b> .	<b>Bombay Presidency Association</b> was formed in 1885 by popularly called brothers-in-law – Pherozeshah Mehta, <b>K T Telang</b> and Badruddin Tyabji.	The <b>Indian National Association</b> also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and <b>Ananda Mohan Bose</b> in 1876.

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was organized by W. C. Banarjee in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College of Bombay.
2. A resolution was passed in the first meeting of Congress demanding expansion of Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India to include Indians.

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

- a) 1 only

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

### Q.2) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was organized by <b>A. O. Hume</b> . It was held in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College of Bombay in 1885. It was presided by W. C. Banarjee. 72 delegates had participated and most of them belonged to a background of lawyers, and there weren't any women in this session.	Total 9 resolutions were passed. One of them <b>demanded abolition of Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India</b> . Other important resolutions passed were - Appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of the Indian Administration; The creation of legislative councils for the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh and Awadh; Reduction of Military Expenditure and Civil Services Reform.

### Q.3) Which among the following was NOT the demand of the Congress under the moderates?

- a) Removal of poverty by the rapid development of agriculture and modern industries
- b) Complete Independence from British.
- c) Spread of primary education among the masses.
- d) Freedom of speech and press for the defence of their civil rights.

### Q.3) Solution (b)

#### Political demands of the Moderates

- Expansion of Legislative councils with more powers and more representation of Indians in them
- Separation of judiciary from the executive work to protect people from arbitrary acts of bureaucracy and police
- Formation of provincial councils and abolition of Indian Council
- Holding the ICS exam in India along with England to allow more Indians the opportunity to take part in the administration
- End of aggressive foreign policy against India's neighbours

### **Economic demands of the Moderates**

- End of economic drain
- **Removal of poverty by the rapid development of agriculture and modern industries**
- Reduction of land revenue and abolition of salt tax
- Development of agriculture banks to end the atrocities of moneylenders
- Introduction of Permanent Settlement in other parts of the country

### **Military Demands of the Moderates**

- Repeal of Arms Act
- Reduction in military expenditure
- Appointment of Indians to commissioned ranks in the army

### **Social Demands of the Moderates**

- More expenditure on welfare activities – education, health, sanitation
- **Freedom of speech and press for the defence of their civil rights**
- **Education of the masses and organising public opinion, make people aware of their rights.**
- Freedom to form associations
- Basic human rights for Indian workers in South Africa and elsewhere in the Empire
- Improvement in the condition of plantation labourers

### **Q.4) With reference to United Patriotic Association, consider the following statements:**

1. Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras was one of the co-founders of the United Patriotic Association.
2. It was organised to counter Indian National Congress propaganda.
3. It aimed at developing close ties between the Muslim community and Hindu nationalists.

### **Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

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### Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The United Patriotic Association was a political organisation founded in 1888 by sir Syed Ahmed Khan the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University and <b>Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras.</b>	The United Patriotic Association was <b>organized to counter Indian National Congress propaganda.</b>	Opposed to the Indian National Congress, the <b>group aimed to develop close ties between the Muslim community and the British Raj.</b>

### Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. All the sections within the Congress, 'moderates' and 'extremists', were united against the partition of Bengal.
2. Following the annulation of partition of Bengal, the 'extremists' started functioning separately outside the Congress.

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

### Q.5) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The agitation against the partition and the spread of Swadeshi and Boycott movements influenced the policies of the Congress. <b>All the sections within the Congress, 'moderates' and 'extremists', were united against the partition of Bengal.</b> However the differences like extending the scope of	The 'moderates' and 'extremists' could not remain united. At the Congress session of 1907, held at Surat, the two groups came to clash. The Congress came completely under the domination of moderate leaders and the <b>the 'extremists' started functioning separately outside the Congress (following Surat Split).</b> It was nine years later in 1916, that the two groups were re united. In 1911, an imperial Darbar

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boycott etc were persisted between the two groups.

was held at Delhi annulation of partition of Bengal was announced.

**Q.6) Which of the following resolutions was/were passed by Calcutta Session of Indian National Congress in 1906?**

1. Swadeshi
2. Swaraj
3. Boycott
4. National Education

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

- The **Calcutta Session of INC** was held in the background of Anti Partition Movement and Swadeshi Movement.
- In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by **Dada Bhai Naoroji**. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress.
- The congress was compelled by the extremists to adopt following resolutions which were accepted by the moderates with half heart. These were
  1. Resolution on **Swadeshi**
  2. Resolution on Self Government (**Swaraj**)
  3. Resolution on **Boycott**
  4. Resolution on **National Education Council**
- Dada Bhai Naoroji in his presidential address, declared 'Swaraj' as the goal of the Indian National Congress.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements with regard to Indian Universities Act of 1904:**

1. It was based on the recommendations made by the Hunter Commission on Education.

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2. It increased Government's control over the universities.
3. It introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate of the Universities along with fixing the minimum and maximum number of seats in Senate.

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

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

**Q.7) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
To bring the Universities under control, Lord Curzon appointed <b>Raleigh Commission</b> under Sir Thomas Raleigh. This commission submitted its report in 1902 and this followed introduction of a Bill called Raleigh Bill. The Raleigh Bill when became an act, it was called Indian Universities Act 1904.	The <b>Act increased Government's control over the universities</b> . It could veto the regulations passed by the Senate of the University. It allowed the Government to appoint a majority of the fellows in a university. The Governor General was now empowered to decide a University's territorial limits.	Prior to this Act, the <b>number of the seats in the Senate of the Universities</b> was not fixed and the Government used to make life-long nominations. Under this Act, the <b>number was fixed</b> . The minimum number was 50 and the maximum number was 100. Their term was determined for five years. The <b>Act introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate</b> . According to this Act, 20 fellows are to be elected in the Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and 15 in other Universities.

Other provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904

- Universities were given the right of teaching along with the right of conducting examination.

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- Universities had the right to make provision for promotion of study and research, to appoint university professors and lecturers, set up university laboratories and libraries and undertake direct instruction of students.
- Act laid down that the number of Fellows of a university shall not be less than fifty or more than a hundred and a Fellow should normally hold office for a period of six years instead of for life.
- The Indian Universities Act, 1904 gave statutory recognition to Syndicates and made provision for the adequate representation of university teachers in the university Senate.
- The rules in regard to granting recognition were made stricter. In order to raise the standards of education, the Syndicate could call for the inspection of colleges imparting higher education. The private colleges were required to keep a proper standard of efficiency. The Government approval was necessary for grant of affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges.

### Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Bal Gangadhar Tilak declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and has survived only because of their cooperation.
2. According to the book, if Indian refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.

### 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

### Q.8) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
In his famous book <b>Hind Swaraj</b> , <b>Gandhi</b> declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and has survived only	According the book, if Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would



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because of their cooperation.

come.

**Q.9) Consider the following statements about the Lucknow Pact of 1916:**

1. Lucknow session of Indian National Congress was presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh.
2. Indian National Congress accepted the separate electorate for Muslims.
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant played crucial role in this agreement.

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

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

**Q.9) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The Congress-League Pact also known as the Lucknow Pact, was a pact signed between Congress and Muslim League. The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by a Moderate, <b>Ambika Charan Majumdar</b> .	The <b>acceptance of the principle of separate electorates by the Congress</b> implied that the Congress and the League came together as separate political entities.	Lucknow Pact was made possible with the <b>joint efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant</b> , much against the wishes of important leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya.

**Q.10) Which of the following was/were the components of 'Home Charges' during British Rule?**

1. Pensions of civil and military British officials
2. Interest on foreign capital investments
3. Expenses on India Office establishment in London

**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

### Q.10) Solution (b)

- **Home Charges** refer to the expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India. The main constituents were:
  - Dividend to the shareholders of the East India Company
  - Interest on Public Debt raised abroad.
  - **Expenses on India Office establishment in London**
  - Payments to the British war office
  - Store purchases in England
  - **Pensions and furloughs payments of British officers** in the Civil and Military departments in India
- The term 'economic drain' refers to a portion of national product of India which was not available for consumption of its peoples, but was being drained away to Britain for political reasons and India was not getting adequate economic or material returns for it.
- The drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India.
- Whereas, **Economic drain** mainly consists of
  1. All the Home Charges
  2. **Interests and profits on Foreign Capital Investments**
  3. Payments with regard to banking, insurance and shipping services in India

### Q.11) With reference to Indian modern history, consider the following events:

1. Komagata Maru incident
2. Pacific Coast Hindustan Association founded
3. Gandhi returned to India from South Africa

**What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?**

- a) 2 – 1 – 3
- b) 1 – 2 – 3

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- c) 2 – 3 – 1
- d) 1 – 3 – 2

### Q.11) Solution (a)

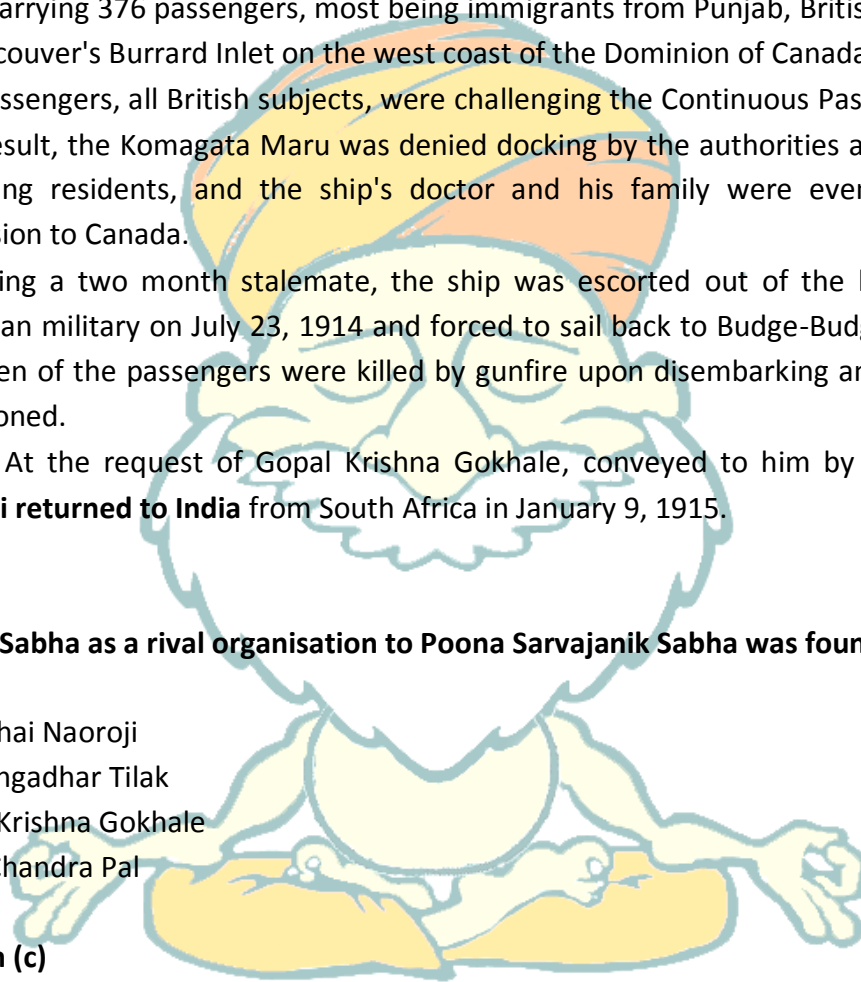
- **1913:** In November 1913, **Pacific Coast Hindustan Association** was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called **Ghadar Party**.
- **1914:** On May 23, 1914, a crowded Japanese steamship (**Komagata Maru**) from Hong Kong carrying 376 passengers, most being immigrants from Punjab, British India, arrived in Vancouver's Burrard Inlet on the west coast of the Dominion of Canada.
- The passengers, all British subjects, were challenging the Continuous Passage regulation. As a result, the Komagata Maru was denied docking by the authorities and only twenty returning residents, and the ship's doctor and his family were eventually granted admission to Canada.
- Following a two month stalemate, the ship was escorted out of the harbour by the Canadian military on July 23, 1914 and forced to sail back to Budge-Budge, India where nineteen of the passengers were killed by gunfire upon disembarking and many others imprisoned.
- **1915:** At the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, conveyed to him by C. F. Andrews, **Gandhi returned to India** from South Africa in January 9, 1915.

### Q.12) Deccan Sabha as a rival organisation to Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

### Q.12) Solution (c)

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale's one major difference with B G Tilak centred around one of his pet issues, the Age of Consent Bill introduced by the British Imperial Government, in 1891–92.
- The bill however became law in the Bombay Presidency. The two leaders also vied for the control of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Tilak captured the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1895.



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- **Gokhale** with the guidance of his mentor, M G Ranade **started the Deccan Sabha in 1896 as a rival organisation to Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.**
- **In 1905**, when Gokhale was elected president of the Indian National Congress and was at the height of his political power, he founded the **Servants of India Society** to specifically further one of the causes dearest to his heart: the expansion of Indian education.

**Q.13) Which among the following events can be associated with Lord Ripon's tenure?**

1. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted
2. The Ilbert Bill was introduced
3. A resolution on Local Self Government
4. Second Afghan war started

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.13) Solution (b)**

**Lord Ripon (1880-1884)**

- **Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882)**
- The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralisation
- **Government resolution on local self-government (1882)** hence Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local self-government in India
- Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882)
- **The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84)**
- Rendition of Mysore in 1881.

**Lord Lytton (1876-1880)**

- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab
- Appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878)

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- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India
- **The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in 1878**
- The Arms Act (1878)
- **The Second Afghan War (1878-80)**

**Q.14) With reference to Indian Councils Act of 1909, consider the following statements:**

1. Act provided for the first time the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy.
2. Act introduced separate electorates for the Muslims.
3. Act provided for the members to discuss the budget and matter of public interest without asking any supplementary questions.

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

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

**Q.14) Solution (a)**

- The **Indian Councils Act of 1909** is also known as **Morley-Minto Reforms** (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India)
- Major provisions were as follow:
  - It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
  - It **retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council** but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
  - It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.

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- The elected members were elected indirectly. The local bodies elected an electoral college who would elect members of the provincial legislative councils. These members would, in turn, elect the members of the Central legislative council.
- The elected members were from the local bodies, the chambers of commerce, landlords, universities, traders' communities and Muslims.
- It **provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy** and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
- It **introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'**. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- The **members could discuss the budget and move resolutions**. They could also discuss matters of public interest and **also ask supplementary questions**.
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

**Q.15) Consider the following pairs:**

<b><i>Newspaper/Journal</i></b>	<b><i>Associated Personality</i></b>
1. Amrita Bazar Patrika	Moti Lal Ghosh
2. Darpan	Gopal Hari Deshmukh
3. Swadeshi Mitran	S. Subramanian Iyer

**Which of the pairs given above is/are *incorrectly* matched?**

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

**Q.15) Solution (c)**

- **Amrita Bazar Patrika**, a Bengali newspaper started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh in 1868.

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- **Bal Shastri Jambekar** is also known as Father of Marathi journalism for his efforts in starting journalism in Marathi language with the first newspaper in the language named '**Darpan**' in 1832.
- **Swadesamitran** (1882) was one of the earliest Tamil newspapers founded by Indian nationalist **G. Subramania Iyer** four years after he had started The Hindu (1878).

**Q.16) Which of the following statements about revolutionaries is NOT correct?**

- a) Shyamji Krishnavarma founded India Home Rule Society in London.
- b) Provisional Government of free India in Kabul was proclaimed with M. Barkatulla as its President.
- c) Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the Indian National flag at the International Socialist Conference in Germany.
- d) All the above statements are correct.

**Q.16) Solution (b)**

- **Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS)** was founded in February 1905 by **Shyamji Krishna Varma** along with other notable expatriate Indians such as Bhikaji Cama, S.R. Rana and Lala Lajpat Rai to serve as a rival organisation to the British Committee of Congress.
- A group of revolutionaries in **Kabul**, Afghanistan on December 1, 1915 proclaimed a **Provisional Government of free India** with **Raja Mahendra Pratap as President** and M. Barkatulla as Prime Minister.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the first version of the Indian national flag**—a tricolour of green, saffron, and red stripes at International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany on August 21, 1907.

**Q.17) With reference to Home Rule Movement in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Outbreak of World War I was one of the factors leading to the rise of Home Rule Movement in India.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant separately launched Home Rule Leagues in India.
3. Both these leagues had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

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

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

### Q.17) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The Home Rule Movement <b>began in the background of the First World War</b> , when a section of nationalists believed that “Britain’s difficulty is India’s opportunity”. Hence WW I was a factor leading to rise of the Home Rule Movement in India.	There were two home rule leagues <b>launched separately by Tilak and Annie Besant</b> . Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.	They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.

- Tilak’s league worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces. Besant’s league worked in the rest of the country.
- Other objectives of Home Rule Movement were:
  - To promote political education and discussion to set up agitation for self-government;
  - To build confidence among Indians to speak against the government’s suppression;
  - To demand a larger political representation for Indians from the British government;
  - To revive political activity in India while maintaining the principles of the Congress Party

### Q.18) Which of the following pairs about associations and the personalities involved in its formation are correctly matched?

1. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company - Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
2. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti – Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd - Prafulla Chandra Ray



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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.18) Solution (b)**

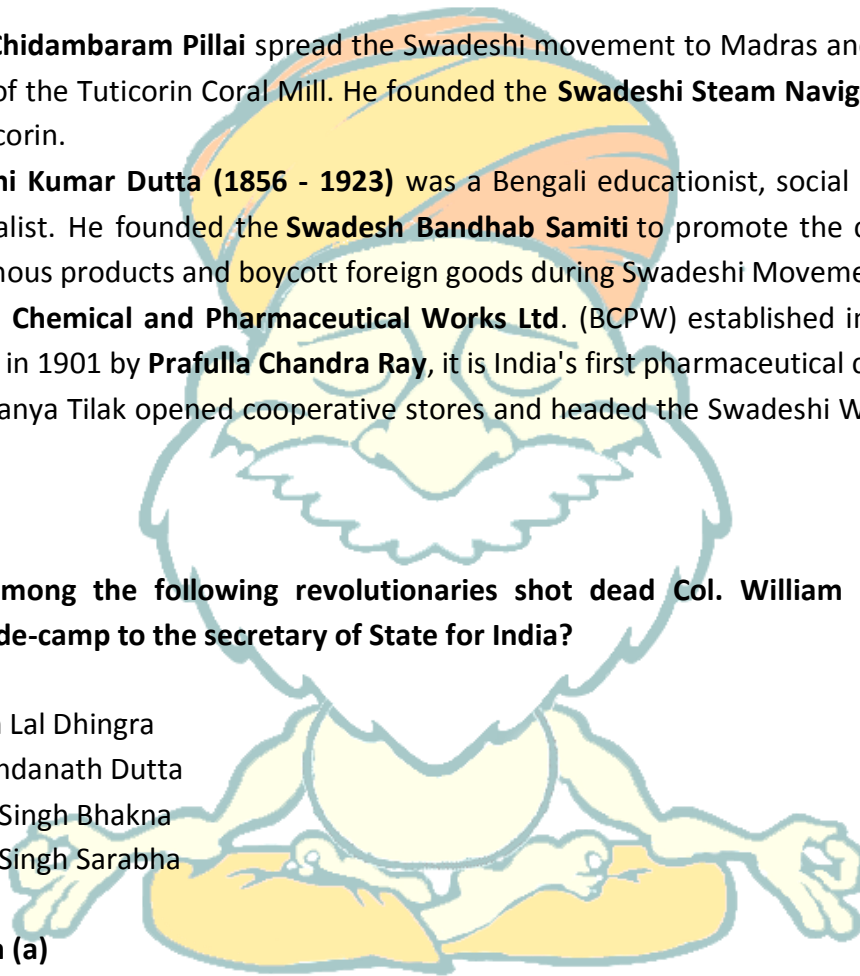
- **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** spread the Swadeshi movement to Madras and organised the strike of the Tuticorin Coral Mill. He founded the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** in Tuticorin.
- **Ashwini Kumar Dutta (1856 - 1923)** was a Bengali educationist, social reformer and a nationalist. He founded the **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods during Swadeshi Movement.
- **Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.** (BCPW) established in Kolkata, West Bengal in 1901 by **Prafulla Chandra Ray**, it is India's first pharmaceutical company.
- Lokamanya Tilak opened cooperative stores and headed the Swadeshi Wastu Pracharini Sabha.

**Q.19) Who among the following revolutionaries shot dead Col. William Curzon Wylie, political aide-de-camp to the secretary of State for India?**

- a) Madan Lal Dhingra
- b) Bhupendranath Dutta
- c) Sohan Singh Bhakna
- d) Kartar Singh Sarabha

**Q.19) Solution (a)**

- **Madan Lal Dhingra** (1883-1909) was a revolutionary independence activist. Dhingra left for England in 1905 for studies and came in contact with independence activists like Shyamaji Krishna Verma and V D Savarkar.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> July **1909**, London, **Madan Lal Dhingra shot dead Col. William Curzon Wylie**, political aide-de-camp to the secretary of State for India. Following the assassination, Madan Lal Dhingra was caught and hanged.



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**Q.20) Consider the following statements about August declaration of 1917:**

1. It was declared by the Edwin Samuel Montagu, Viceroy of India.
2. The declaration promised a policy of gradual development of responsible government in India.
3. It was well accepted by the leaders of the Home Rule Movement without any objections.

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

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

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The <b>Secretary of State</b> for India, <b>Edwin Samuel Montagu</b> , made a statement on August 20, 1917 in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the <b>August Declaration of 1917</b> .	The statement said: “The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the <b>progressive realization of responsible government in India</b> as an integral part of the British Empire.”	The <b>nationalists criticized it</b> , as it lacked their legitimate expectations. The declaration was criticized in the December 1917 Calcutta session, in which Annie Besant as president, pleaded for establishment of Self Government in India. Tilak characterized the Montague reforms as “unworthy and disappointing- a sunless dawn”.

- From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self government or home rule could not be termed as seditious since attainment of self-government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley’s statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.
- The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu’s statement were two-fold—
  - No specific time frame was given.

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- The government alone was to decide the nature and the timing of advance towards a responsible government, and the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good and what was bad for Indians.

**Q.21) India is planning to replicate the Girinka programme of which of the following African countries?**

- a) Nigeria
- b) Gambia
- c) Rwanda
- d) Tanzania

**Q.21) Solution (c)**

- India is planning to replicate the **Girinka programme of Rwanda**.
- It is a unique programme in Rwanda, where the government gives cows to villages with the condition that the first female calf born to the cow will be taken back and given to those who do not have a cow.
- It is Rwanda's home-grown solutions designed to combat socio-economic challenges.

**Q.22) Hope Island seem in news is a part of which of the following sanctuaries?**

- a) Pulicat Wildlife Sanctuary
- b) Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary
- c) Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary
- d) Malvan Wildlife Sanctuary

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

- **Hope Island**, a part of the **Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary** located in coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- Recently a Mangrove Genetic Resources Conservation Centre has been developed in the core area of the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary in the Godavari estuary.

**Q.23) Consider the following pairs:**

<i>Military Exercises</i>	<i>Countries involved</i>
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1. TSENTR	China
2. MAITREE	Bangladesh
3. KAZIND	Kazakhstan
4. MALABAR	Japan

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

**Q.23) Solution (d)**

- **MAITREE-2019** will be the third consecutive army engagement between India and **Thailand's** forces.
- The 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Trilateral Maritime Exercise **MALABAR**, is scheduled between the navies of **India, Japan and USA** from 26 September to 04 October 2019 off the coast of Japan.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> edition of annual military exercise **KAZIND 2019** between India and **Kazakhstan** army held at Pithoragarh.
- Exercise **TSENTR (CENTRE) 2019** will be conducted by Central Military Commission of Russia. Apart from host Russia, military contingents from **China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan** will also take part in this mega event.

**Q.24) With reference to 'Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB)', consider the following statements:**

1. A-WEB is largest association of Election Management Bodies (EMBs) worldwide.
2. It undertakes election Observation Programmes in various countries.
3. Permanent secretariat of A-WEB is located at Seoul.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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d) 1, 2 and 3

### Q.24) Solution (d)

- A-WEB's vision is to foster efficiency and effectiveness in conducting free, fair, transparent and participative elections worldwide.
- Election Commission of India (ECI) hosted the 4th General Assembly of Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB) at Bengaluru on 3rd September 2019.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<b>A-WEB is largest association of Election Management Bodies (EMBs) worldwide.</b> At present A-WEB have 115 EMBs as Members and 20 Regional Associations /Organisations as Associate Members.	<b>A-WEB undertakes election ICT Programmes, Election Visitor and Observation Programmes in various countries</b> to study various election management practices and share knowledge with other Member of EMBs.	A-WEB was established on October 14, 2013 in Song-do, South Korea. <b>Permanent secretariat of A-WEB is located at Seoul.</b>

### Q.25) Consider the following statements about 'International Migrant Stock 2019' report:

1. It is released by International Organization for Migration (IOM).
2. As per the report India is the leading country of origin of international migrants in 2019 followed by Mexico.

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

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

### Q.25) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
International Migrant Stock 2019 is a dataset	India is the leading country of origin of

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**released by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).** It provides the latest estimates of the number of international migrants by age, sex and origin for all countries and areas of the world. “Global Migration Report 2020” has been released by International Organisation for Migration's (IOM).

**international migrants in 2019 with a 17.5 million strong diaspora, followed by Mexico** (11.8 million), China (10.7 million), Russia (10.5 million) and Syria (8.2 million). USA hosts largest number international migrants (51 million) followed by Germany and Saudi Arabia hosting 13 million each.

**Q.26) ‘Gandan Tegchenling Monastery’ was in news recently. Where is it located?**

- a) India
- b) Bhutan
- c) Tibet
- d) Mongolia

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

Gandan Tegchenling Monastery is a prominent centre of Mongolian Buddhists and a treasure house of valuable Buddhist heritage. Prime Minister Narendra Modi and visiting Mongolian President Khaltmaagiin Battulga today jointly unveiled a statue of Lord Buddha at Gandan Monastery in Ulaanbaatar.

**Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)’**

1. The PDNA tool is developed by the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).
2. It is supported by the World Bank, and the European Union.

**Select the correct statements**

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

### Q.27) Solution (b)

The PDNA tool was developed by the UN Development Group, the World Bank and the European Union as one of the key commitments of their 2008 agreement to develop and use common assessment and recovery planning approaches in post-crisis settings. The main goal is to assess the full extent of a disaster's impact, define the needs for recovery, and, in so doing, serve as the basis for designing a recovery strategy and guide donors' funding. A PDNA looks ahead to restoring damaged infrastructure, houses, livelihoods, services, governance and social systems, and includes an emphasis on reducing future disaster risks and building resilience.

The PDNA is an exercise led by the government and supported by UN agencies, the World Bank, and the European Union.

### Q.28) 'Shondol dance' is associated with which of the following regions?

- a) Terai
- b) Ladakh
- c) Chhota Nagpur
- d) Khandesh

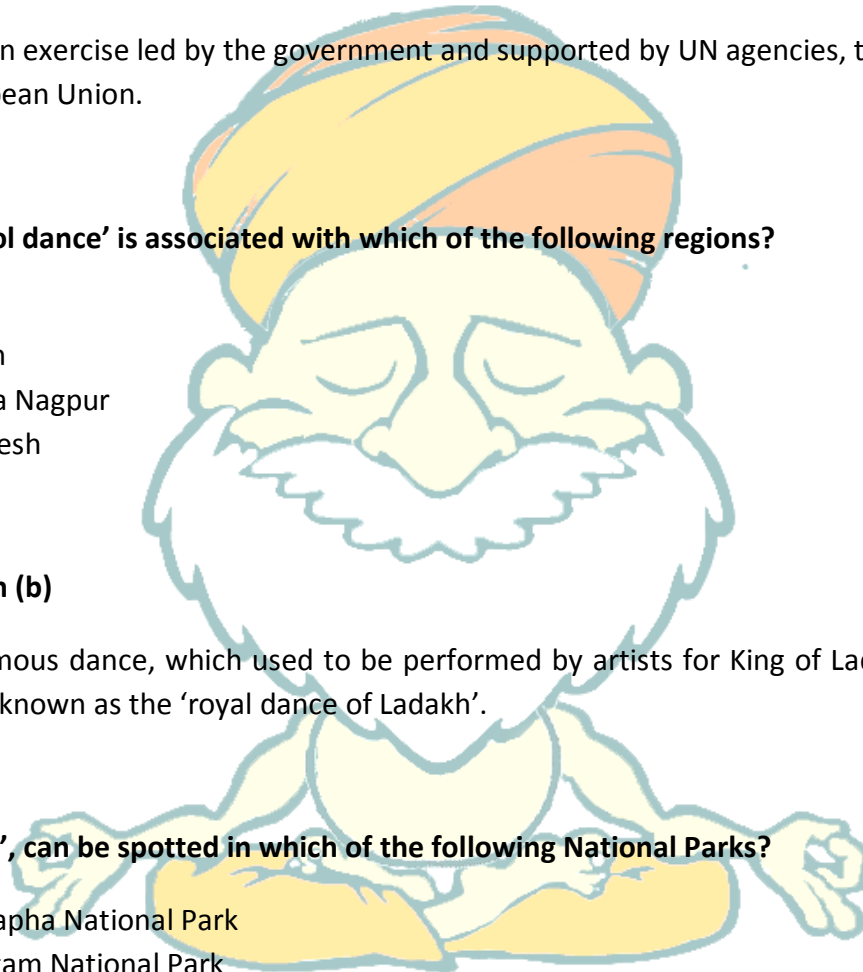
### Q.28) Solution (b)

Shondol is famous dance, which used to be performed by artists for King of Ladakh on special occasion. It is known as the 'royal dance of Ladakh'.

### Q.29) 'Hangul', can be spotted in which of the following National Parks?

- a) Namdapha National Park
- b) Dachigam National Park
- c) Galathea National Park
- d) Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park

### Q.29) Solution (b)





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The Kashmir stag, also called hangul, is a subspecies of elk native to India. It is found in dense riverine forests in the high valleys and mountains of the Kashmir Valley and northern Chamba district in Himachal Pradesh

In Kashmir, it's found in the Dachigam National Park (and its nearby areas at elevations of 3,035 meters), Rajparian Wildlife Sanctuary, Overa Aru, Sind Valley, and in the forests of Kishtwar & Bhaderwah.

**Q.30) 'Thalweg Principle' was in news recently. What is it associated with?**

- a) Border demarcation between nation states
- b) Extradition Treaties
- c) Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- d) Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes

**Q.30) Solution (a)**

The Thalweg Doctrine defines the border between two states separated by a watercourse or flowing body of water as lying along the thalweg, which is the line of greatest depth of the channel or watercourse.

### THINK!

- Sir Creek Issue
- Migingo Island Issue – Kenya and Uganda

