

IASbaba 60 Day plan 2020 – Day 16 History

Q.1) Consider the following statements about Jallianwala Bagh massacre:

1. Massacre took place when many villagers gathered in the park to peacefully protest the arrest of Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.
2. Rabindranath Tagore and S Subramenian Iyer renounced their knighthood in protest to massacre.
3. Government of India formed Buttler Committee to investigate the tragedy.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919, when Acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Indian civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, killing at least 400 people including men and women. Over 1,000 people were injured.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Massacre took place when many villagers gathered in the park for the celebration of Baisakhi day and also peacefully protest the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.	Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest. Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind. S Subramaniam Iyer had renounced Knighthood in 1917 on arrest of Annie Besant.	Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter. So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely known as the Hunter Committee/Commission.

Q.2) Montego Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 introduced which of the following changes into Provincial Governments?

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1. Authorisation to present separate budget
2. Bicameral legislature
3. Subjects were divided into Transferred and Reserve List

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Act separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets, with provincial legislatures being authorised to make their budgets.	Under the 1919 Act, the Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of a Council of State (Upper House) and a Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Government of India Act, 1935 introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.	1919 Act divided the provincial subjects into two parts - transferred and reserved . The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.

- Other important provisions of Government of India Act 1919 or Montego Chelmsford Reforms:
 - Under 1919 Act, **Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces** to meet two main aims. Firstly, to give responsibility to popular representatives, and secondly, to meet the condition of political backwardness and administrative inexperience of the Indian people.
 - The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims.
 - A High Commissioner for India was appointed with some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India were transferred to the high commissioner.

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- The Secretary of State for India who used to get his pay from the Indian revenue was now to be paid by the British Exchequer.
- It provided that a Royal Commission would be appointed ten years after the Act to report on its working.

Q.3) Match the following political agitations by Gandhi with the techniques:

1. Champaran Satyagraha	A. First Hunger strike
2. Ahmadabad Mill Strike	B. First Mass strike
3. Kheda Satyagraha	C. First Civil Disobedience
4. Rowlet Satyagraha	D. First Non Cooperation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

- Gandhi's first political agitations in India involved Champaran, Ahmadabad and Kheda struggles. All these were local level agitations and gave Gandhi the reputation of a man who works at the grass root level.
- These agitations also successfully tested his techniques in Indian soil.
 - Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 – 1st Civil Disobedience.
 - Ahmadabad Mill Strike of 1918 – 1st Hunger Strike.
 - Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 – 1st Non Cooperation.
 - Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919 – 1st Mass strike.

Q.4) In response to which of the following incidents did Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a) All India Khilafat Committee formation
- b) Moplah Rebellion
- c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

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d) Chauri Chaura outrage

Q.4) Solution (d)

- **Chauri Chaura outrage** in Gorakhpur district of U.P. on 5 **February 1922** was the **main reason for Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement**.
- Irritated by the behaviour of some policemen, a section of the crowd attacked the police. The police opened fire. At this, the entire procession attacked the police and when the latter hide inside the police station, set fire to the building. Policemen who tried to escape were hacked to pieces and thrown into the fire. In all 22 policemen were killed.
- On hearing of the incident, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement. He also persuaded the
- Congress Working Committee to ratify his decision. Thus on 12 February 1922, by passing Bardoli Resolution Congress Working Committee endorsed the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q.5) Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmadabad Session of 1921.

- a) Hakim Ajmal Khan
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Chittaranjan Das
- d) Hasrat Mohani

Q.5) Solution (d)

- **Hasrat Mohani** (1878 - 1951) was an Indian activist, Freedom Fighter in the Indian independence movement, leader of Communist Party of India and a noted poet of the Urdu language.
- He coined the notable slogan Inquilab Zindabad in 1921.
- He was a member of All India Khilafat Committee.
- Together with Swami Kumaranand, he was regarded as **the first person to demand complete independence for India in 1921** at the Ahmadabad Session of the Indian National Congress.
- Ahmadabad Congress Session was presided over by Chittaranjan Das. While CR Das still in Jail, Hakim Ajmal Khan was the acting President.

Q.6) Who among the following were the Swarajists?

1. Motilal Nehru
2. Vithalbahi Patel
3. M A Ansari
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Subhash Chandra Bose

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the ‘Swarajists’, while the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the ‘**No-changers**’.
- The ‘No-changers’ opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress in 1923 and announced the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or Swarajist Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.
- The ‘Pro Changers’ or ‘**Swarajists**’ included C R Das, **Motilal Nehru**, Ajmal Khan, NC Kelkar, **Subhas Chandra Bose**, **Vithalbahi Patel** and Hussain Shaheed Suhrawady.

Q.7) Consider the following statements about Nehru Report:

1. It was a response by Indian leaders to Birkenhead challenge.
2. The report demanded the Poorna Swaraj for India.
3. It recommended for universal adult suffrage and equal rights for women.

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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.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a report by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead , Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country (known as Birkenhead challenge).	The Nehru report demanded Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India . It rejected the principle of separate communal electorates on which previous constitutional reforms had been based. Seats would be reserved for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority.	The Report also recommended a federal form of government with residual powers with the centre. There would be a bicameral legislature at the centre. The ministry would be responsible to the legislature. Also recommended for a universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women , freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.

Q.8) Which of the following events was/were a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- 1. Dharsana Satyagraha
- 2. Servants of God Movement
- 3. Sholapur Upsurge

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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Q.8) Solution (d)

- Apart from Salt satyagraha many other events occurred in different parts of the country as a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. These includes Dharsana Satyagraha, Peshawar upsurge following the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Forest Satyagraha, Anti-Chowkidari Tax movement in Zamindari areas, Anti-cunningham circular agitation in Assam, Sholapur upsurge etc.
- **Dharsana Satyagraha:** On 21st May 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb and Gandhiji's son Manilal led a band of 200 satyagrahis to defy salt laws at the Dharsana Salt Works in Gujarat.
- **The Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God) Movement:** On 23 April 1930, the arrest of Congress leaders in the North West Frontier Province led to a mass demonstration of unprecedented magnitude in Peshawar. Khudai Khidmatgars movement, led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, non-violently mobilized to oppose the British in India's Northwest Frontier Province. Members of the movement were known as "Red Shirts" or "Surkho Posh" because of the red uniform they wore.
- **Sholapur Upsurge:** The most massive demonstrations took place on 7th May 1930 in the industrial city of Sholapur (Maharashtra). The textile workers who dominated the town went on strike, burnt liquor shops and attacked all symbols of government authority.

Q.9) Which of the following leaders was/were associated with the phase of Underground activity during the Quit India movement, 1942?

1. Jayaprakash Narayan
2. Aruna Asaf Ali
3. Ramnandan Misra
4. Usha Mehta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.9) Solution (d)

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- The most remarkable trend of the Quit India movement was the emergence of underground networks. Unable to function in the open due to brutal government repressions, underground networks began to emerge in various parts of the country.
- On 9th November 1942, **Jayaprakash Narayan** and **Ramnandan Misra** escaped from Hazaribagh jail to Nepal border and organized an underground movement from there.
- The participants in these activities were the Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi ashramites, revolutionary nationalists and local organisations in Bombay, Poona, Satara, Baroda and other parts of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, United Provinces, Bihar and Delhi.
- The other main personalities taking up underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, **Aruna Asaf Ali**, **Usha Mehta**, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka. Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay.

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. 'August Offer' made by the Lord Linlithgow proposed for setting up of Constituent Assembly after the Second World War.
2. Indian National Congress rejected the August offer and launched mass Civil Disobedience Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
During the course of the 2 nd World War, in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the ' August Offer '. It proposed	The INC rejected this offer at its meeting at Wardha in August 1940. It demanded complete freedom from colonial rule. Jawaharlal Nehru remarked that the dominion status concept was as dead as a doornail.

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Dominion status as the objective for India; Expansion of viceroy's executive council and **setting up of a constituent assembly after the war consisting of Indians.**

After this, Mahatma **Gandhi initiated the Individual Satyagraha** to affirm the right to free speech. **He avoided a mass satyagraha** because he did not want violence.

Q.11) Consider the following events:

1. Bardoli Satyagraha
2. Vaikom Satyagraha
3. Flag Satyagraha

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

- Correct order: Flag Satyagraha (1923) – Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25) – Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
- **1923: Nagpur / Flag Satyagraha** - Organized against the prohibition on use of Congress Flag in certain areas of the city of Nagpur. It did not exhibit much vigour and ended in a compromise.
- **1924 - 25: Vaikom Satyagraha** - a satyagraha (social protest) in erstwhile Travancore against untouchability and caste discrimination in Hindu society of Kerala. Carried on under the leadership of T.K. Madhavan and K. Kelappan.
- **1928: Bardoli Satyagraha** - Organized by Vallabhbhai Patel at Bardoli (Gujarat) against the 30% increase over the existing land revenue (Later reduced to 21.97%). Resulted in the reduction of land revenue to 6.3%.

Q.12) Consider the following statements about The Trade Union Act, 1926 and Trade Dispute Act, 1929.

1. Act recognised trade unions as legal associations.

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2. Act liberalised trade union political activities.
3. Act made the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity illegal under all circumstances.

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Trade Union Act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations and laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities.	The Trade Union Act, 1926 secured immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities.	Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity, unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month to the administration; Forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.

Q.13) Consider the following pairs:

Commission	Related with
1. Linlithgow Commission	Working of Dyarchy
2. Lee Commission	Civil Service Reforms
3. Whitley Commission	Agriculture

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

- The **Linlithgow Commission** of 1926 was a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
- The **Lee Commission** was formed in 1923 under the chairmanship of Lord Lee for studying the ethnic composition of the superior public service of the government of India. It gave its report in 1924 and recommended for immediate establishment of a Public Service Commission.
- The Royal Commission on Labour or the **Whitley Commission on Labour** was set up in 1929 to inquire into the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in India. The Commission was chaired by John Henry Whitley. The commission submitted its report in 1931.
- The **Muddiman Committee** or the Reforms Enquiry Committee (1924) organized to meet the demands of Indian leaders in the context of Indians new Purna Swaraj declaration (India's Independence). This committee would aid in investigating the diarchy issue on the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the Indian Council Act of 1919.

Q.14) Which of the following statements about Indian National Congress (INC) session during Freedom struggle was correct?

1. Only session of INC presided by the Mahatma Gandhi was held in Belgaum in 1924.
2. Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu were the only two women Presidents of INC before independence.
3. The largest session of INC presided over by the Chakravarti Vijayaraghavachariar.
4. Abul Kalam Azad was the President of INC at the time of Indian Independence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

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Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
1924 Session in Belgaum (Karnataka) was the only session of Indian National Congress (INC) which was presided over by the Mahatma Gandhi .	Before independence, there were only 3 women INC presidents – Annie Besant (1917, Calcutta), Sarojini Naidu (1925, Kanpur) and Nelli Sengupta (1933, Calcutta).	The largest session of INC was held in Nagpur in 1920, which was presided by the Chakravarti Vijayaraghavachariar .	Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani was the President of INC at the time of Indian Independence (1947).

Q.15) Who sang Vande Mataram in the Independence Session of the Constituent Assembly on 14th August 1947?

- a) Sucheta Kripalani
- b) Manmohini Sahgal
- c) Usha Mehta
- d) Aruna Asaf Ali

Q.15) Solution (a)

- **Sucheta Kripalani** came to the forefront during the Quit India Movement. She later worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi during the Partition riots. She accompanied him to Noakhali in 1946.
- She was one of the few women who were elected to the Constituent Assembly of India. She was elected as the first woman CM of state of Uttar Pradesh and was part of the subcommittee that drafted the Indian Constitution.
- On 14 August 1947, she sang *Vande Mataram* in the Independence Session of the Constituent Assembly a few minutes before Nehru delivered his famous "Tryst with Destiny" speech.
- She was also the founder of the All India Mahilla Congress, established in 1940.

Q.16) With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

Person	Position held
1. Balwant Rai Mehta	Secretary, All India State's people's Conference

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2. Lala Lajpat Rai	President, All India Trade Union Congress
3. M. R. Jayakar	Chairman, Indian Road Development Committee

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

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The organisations of the people of the States came together in 1927 and formed an all India organisation called the All India State's people's Conference. Balwant Rai Mehta who founded the Praja Mandal in Bhavnagar in Gujarat, became the secretary of this organisation.	All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), the oldest trade union federation in India was set up in 1920. It was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, N.M Joshi and Diwan Chaman Lall. Lala Lajpat Rai was elected the first president of AITUC.	Government of India appointed a committee called Road Development Committee with M.R. Jayakar as the chairman in 1927. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly on a Congress ticket from Bombay. However after a brief stint in the Assembly, he gave up his seat which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar then occupied.

Q.17) Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald?

- 1. The Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to separate electorates.
- 2. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India during the announcement.
- 3. Poona Pact and Gandhi – Irwin pact were the consequence of the Communal Award announcements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Communal Award of 1932 was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule. The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities. The Communal Award of 1932 declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to 'separate electorates'.	Lord Willingdon (1931-1936) was the Viceroy of India during the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.	An agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi, Known as the Poona Pact as a consequence of Communal award. Accordingly, seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and 18 % of the total in the central legislature. The ' Gandhi-Irwin Pact ' was a political agreement signed by Gandhi and Lord Irwin, on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London.

Q.18) Consider the following pairs:

Women Organisation	Founder
1. All India Women's Conference	Annie Besant
2. Women's Indian Association	Sarojini Naidu
3. Bharat Stree Mahamandal	Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay

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

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

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Q.18) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) was founded in 1927 by Margaret Cousins in order to improve educational efforts for women and children.	Women's Indian Association was founded in 1917 by Annie Besant at Adyar, near Madras.	Bharat Stree Mahamandal was the first women's organisation in India founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in Allahabad in 1910.

Q.19) With reference to Indian Modern History, arrange the following events in a chronologically order.

1. Cabinet Mission
2. Dickie Bird Plan
3. Cripps Mission
4. Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

- Correct order: Cripps Mission (1942) – Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (1945) – Cabinet Mission (1946) – Dickie Bird Plan (1947)
- **1942: Cripps Mission** was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.
- **1945:** The Conservative government in Britain led by Churchill was keen to reach a solution on the constitutional question in India. The viceroy, Lord Wavell was permitted to start negotiations with Indian leaders. Lord Wavell invited 21 political leaders

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including Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah to Shimla, the summer capital of British India to discuss the **Wavell Plan** on June 25th, 1945.

- **1946:** The Attlee government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission (**Cabinet Mission**) of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India. (Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission).
- **1947: Mountbatten Plan** of June 3rd in 1947 was also known as Balkan Plan, **Dickie Bird Plan** as it was intended to balkanize India into small parts to suit British imperialist designs.

Q.20) Who among the following was a member of Imperial War Cabinet of Winston Churchill and later become the first President of UN Economic and Social Council?

- a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- b) Madurai Pillai
- c) S Subramaniam Iyer
- d) Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar

Q.20) Solution (d)

- Diwan Bahadur **Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar** (14 October 1887 – 17 July 1976)
 - He was a lawyer, diplomat and statesman.
 - He as a leader of Justice Party represented the Party in 1st RTC (Round Table Conference). Attended 3rd RTC.
 - He served as a member of **Imperial War Cabinet of W. Churchill during 1942 to 1945.**
 - He was the Indian representative in the Pacific War Council.
 - He served as the **first president of UN Economic and Social Council** during 23 January 1946 – 23 January 1947 period.
 - He also served as the last Diwan of Mysore kingdom and occupied the seat from 1946 to 1949.

Q.21) National Animal Disease Control Programme aims to control and eradicate which of the following diseases amongst livestock?

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1. Anthrax
2. Foot and Mouth Disease
3. Brucellosis
4. Rinder Pest

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

- The **National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)**, aims to control and eradicate the **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis amongst the livestock**.
- Objectives of NADCP:
 - To vaccinate more than 500 Million Livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs against FMD.
 - To vaccinate 36 Million Female Bovine Calves annually in its fight against Brucellosis disease.
 - To control the livestock diseases by 2025, and eradicate them by 2030.
- The project will be fully funded by the Central Government.
- The PM also launched the National Artificial Insemination Programme and a country-wide workshop in all the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) throughout the 687 districts on 'vaccination and disease management, Artificial Insemination and Productivity'.

Q.22) Which of the following Ministries provide grants under the 'PACEsetter Fund' Programme?

- a) Ministry of Science and Technology
- b) Ministry of Commerce
- c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Q.22) Solution (c)

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- **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy** awards grants to four projects in second round of **PACe setter Fund programme**.
- The PACe setter fund was constituted by India and the USA in 2015 as a joint fund to provide early-stage grant funding to accelerate the commercialization of innovative off-grid clean energy products, systems, and business models.
- The Fund's main purpose is to improve the viability of off-grid renewable energy businesses that sell small scale (less than 1 Megawatt) clean energy systems to individuals and communities without access to grid-connected power or with limited access.

Q.23) With reference to 'International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. IAEA is the international centre for cooperation in the nuclear field which reports to UN General Assembly and Security Council.
2. India is a founding member of IAEA.
3. IAEA opened world's first Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank in its Headquarters.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
IAEA is widely known as the world's "Atoms for Peace and Development" organization within the United Nations family, the IAEA is the international centre for cooperation in the nuclear field. It reports	IAEA was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology. Objective is to promote safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies. Total	IAEA has opened world's first low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank in Oskemen in Kazakhstan. LEU Bank acts as a last resort supply and ensures no disruption to nuclear fuel trade. The IAEA has its headquarters

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annually to the UN General Assembly and also to the UN Security Council when necessary.	Membership: 171 (as of 5 February 2019). India is a member since 1957 (India is a founding member of IAEA).	in Vienna, Austria.
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Q.24) Which of the following tribes can recall the name of their ancestor from 20 generations ago?

- a) Galos
- b) Nyishi
- c) Apatani
- d) Abor

Q.24) Solution (a)

- Members of the **Galo community in Arunachal Pradesh can recall the name of their ancestor from 20 generations ago** i.e. right up to the founder of their clan. This is made possible by their system of naming- prefixing the second syllable of a father's name to that of a son.
- The Galos belong to the Tani group inhabiting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, besides Tibet. Galos trace their common origin to a primeval ancestor, Abotani.
- Galo community has been recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in the Amendment to the Constitution (ST), Order, 1950, Part-XVIII.
- **Mopin is the main festival** in Galos which is celebrated for the prosperity of the villages. The Galos perform **Popir dance**.

Q.25) Recently seen in news, INS Nilgiri is

- a) A Stealth frigate built under Project 75I
- b) A Submarine built under Project 75I
- c) A Stealth frigate built under Project 17A
- d) A Submarine built under Project 17A

Q.25) Solution (c)

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- **INS Nilgiri** is first of the Navy's seven **new stealth frigates under Project 17A**. It is designed indigenously by the Indian Navy's Directorate of Naval Design, New Delhi.
- It is the first major warship in India which is built using an integrated construction methodology that involves constructing small modules and assembling them together.
- Project 17A frigates are a design derivative and upgrade of the existing Shivalik class frigates with advanced features and indigenous weapons. To be built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, Mumbai.

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to 'The "Sustainability, Stability and Security" (3S) Initiative.

1. It was launched to address the root causes of instability in Africa – in particular migration and conflict related to the degradation of natural resources.
2. It was launched by the 'Asia-Africa Growth Corridor' at the Third India–Africa Forum Summit.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (a)

The "Sustainability, Stability and Security" (3S) Initiative is an inter-governmental action launched by Morocco and Senegal to address the root causes of instability in Africa – in particular migration and conflict related to the degradation of natural resources – through an innovative approach.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'TReDS' platform.

1. It is a platform for financing/factoring of trade receivables of MSME Sellers against Corporate Buyers, Govt. Departments and PSUs.
2. It is operated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (a)

TReDS is an electronic platform for facilitating the financing / discounting of trade receivables of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through multiple financiers. These receivables can be due from corporates and other buyers, including Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

Receivables Exchange of India Limited (RXIL), a joint venture between National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been authorised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to operate the TReDS platform.

Q.28) 'U.K. Sinha Committee' is associated with

- a) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- b) Corporate Governance
- c) Digital Payments
- d) Data Privacy

Q.28) Solution (a)

The U K Sinha committee was set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to suggest expeditious ways to strengthen MSMEs.

Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Global Antimicrobial Resistance Research and Development Hub (Global AMR R&D Hub)'

1. The operation of the Global AMR R&D Hub is supported through a Secretariat, established in Berlin
2. India is a member of the Global AMR R&D Hub.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

India has joined the Global Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Research and Development (R&D) Hub as a new member.

The Global AMR R&D Hub was launched in May 2018 in the margins of the 71st session of the World Health Assembly, following a call from G20 Leaders in 2017. The Global AMR R&D Hub supports global priority setting and evidence-based decision-making on the allocation of resources for AMR R&D through the identification of gaps, overlaps and potential for cross-sectoral collaboration and leveraging in AMR R&D.

The operation of the Global AMR R&D Hub is supported through a Secretariat, established in Berlin and currently financed through grants from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG).

Q.30) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Karnataka has the highest number of GI-tagged products.
2. Tamil Nadu leads in the number of GI-tagged agricultural products.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.30) Solution (a)

Karnataka has the highest number of GI-tagged products. However, when geographical area is factored in, Kerala has the highest.

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While Tamil Nadu has the highest number of handicraft GIs, Maharashtra leads in the number of GI-tagged agricultural products.

