

Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

	Land Revenue System	Introduced by
1.	Ryotwari	Alexander Read
2.	Mahalwari	Thomas Munro
3.	Permanent Settlement	Lord Wellesley

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro and Alexander Read in 1820. Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India.	Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie and Robert Merttins Bird in 1833 in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc. It was introduced during the period of William Bentick.	Zamindari System or Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.

Q.2) Factories at places like Bomlipatam, Chinsura, Balasore and Kasimbazar were established initially by?

- a) The Dutch
- b) The English
- c) The Portuguese
- d) The French

Q.2) Solution (a)

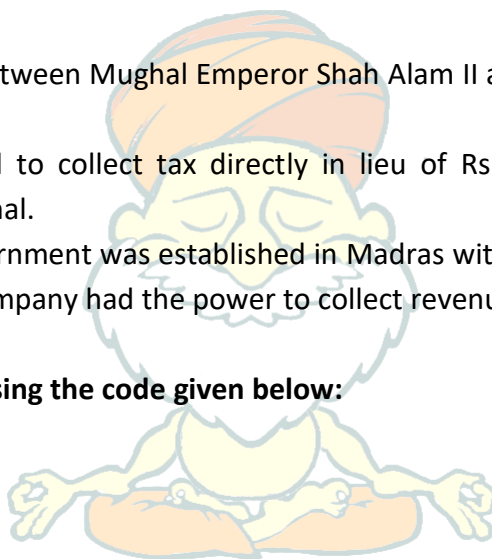
Portuguese factories	Calicut (Kozhikode), Cochin, Cannanore (Kannur), Goa, Daman.
English factories	Surat (1613), Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
French factories	Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry.
Dutch factories	Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatam (1658) and Cochin (1663).

Q.3) With Allahabad treaty, East India Company got a strong political footing in India. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Allahabad Treaty?

1. Treaty was signed between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the Battle of Plassey.
2. British were entitled to collect tax directly in lieu of Rs 26 lakhs tribute to be paid annually to the Mughal.
3. Dual System of Government was established in Madras with Nawab retained the judicial functions but the Company had the power to collect revenue.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.3) Solution (b)

- The Allahabad Treaty marked the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.
- With this treaty, East India Company got a strong political footing in India. Before the treaty, the British only had a strong trading relation with Indian rulers.
- This treaty was one of the factors that made sure that they would rule India for two centuries.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Treaty of Allahabad was signed on August 12, 1765 between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive as a result of the Battle of Buxar .	The treaty gave the Company access to nearly 40,000 square kilometres of taxable fertile land. British were entitled to collect tax directly in lieu of Rs 26 lakhs tribute to be paid annually to the Mughal.	Dual System of Government was established in Bengal with Nawab of Bengal retained the judicial functions but the Company had the power to collect revenue.

Q.4) British policies have led to de-industrialisation. Which among the following is *NOT* a consequence of it in India?

- Agriculture efficiency reduced with overcrowding effect.
- With cheaper imports handicraft industry collapsed completely.
- Destroyed the Self-sufficient rural economy leading to high impoverishment.
- Increase in export of raw material from India and import of finished goods.

Q.4) Solution (b)

- India is not an industrial country in the true and modern sense of the term. But by the standards of the 17th and 18th centuries, i.e., before the advent of the Europeans in India, India was the 'industrial workshop' of the world.
- Further, India's traditional village economy was characterised by the "blending of agriculture and handicrafts".
- This internal balance of the village economy had been systematically slaughtered by the British Government. In the process, traditional handicraft industries slipped away, from its pre-eminence and its decline started at the turn of the 18th century and proceeded rapidly almost to the beginning of the 19th century. This process came to be known as 'de-industrialisation' - a term opposite to industrialisation.
- Indian handicrafts faced a severe challenge from the foreign goods as there were high tariffs for Indian textiles and lower tariffs for finished apparels from Britain. All these led to decline of the handicraft industry. **However these policies could not uproot the traditional handicraft industry completely.** Here Option (b) is an extreme statement and hence incorrect.
- All other statements are the consequence of de-industrialisation in India.

Q.5) ‘Woods dispatch’ of 1854 is called ‘Magna Carta of English Education in India’. Consider the following recommendations of Woods dispatch:

1. It expanded the reach of education by promoting mass education.
2. An education department to be set up in every district.
3. The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
4. It recommended grant-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises to provide a free education.

Which of the recommendations given above is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

- Charles Wood was a British Liberal politician and Member of Parliament. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1846 to 1852. Later he became the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company.
- In 1854 he sent the “Wood’s dispatch” to the Governor General Lord Dalhousie.
- Following are the recommendations of Woods dispatch
 - Establish Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with departments of English, Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Law and Civil engineering.
 - Grant-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises.
 - Promote women education by establishing girl schools.
 - Encourage professional education –medical, law and engineering
 - Establishment of teacher training schools in each of the provinces.

Statement 1 and 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
English as well as Indian languages should be used as media of instruction and Promote mass education by establishing colleges, schools were its	To be setup in every 5 provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and the North Western provinces) headed by a Director.	Grant-in-aid given for increasing the salaries teachers, school constructions, granting scholarships to students, improving conditions of literaries, opening of science department etc. Schools charged fees from students,

recommendations.		hence education was not free.
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Q.6) With reference to advent of Europeans to India, consider the following statements:

1. Dutch East India Company had all their trade centres along east coast.
2. Vasco da Gama and Zamorin had cordial relations after Calicut discovery.
3. From 1613, Bombay was the headquarters for the English East India Company on the west coast.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602, but the main interest of the Dutch lay not in India, but in the Indonesian islands, where spices were produced. The Dutch also established trading depots in India at Surat, Broach, Cambay, Nagapatnam, Machilapatnam, Chinsura, Patna, and Agra i.e. along both the coast of India.	When Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut, he was cordially received by the Zamorin, and permitted to trade in spices, and to set up a factory (warehouse) on the coast. But, in 1502, Vasco da Gama demanded that the Zamorin should expel all the Muslim merchants settled there. But Zamorin rejected the demand and the port of Calicut was open to all.	From 1613, Surat was the headquarters for the English East India Company on the west coast, But on 1668, When Bombay (present Mumbai) was acquired by the English East India company from the British Government.(In 1662 Bombay was given to Prince Charles -II of England by Spain as Dowry in marriage of their princes Catharine). Bombay superseded Surat as headquarters of the west coast.

Q.7) Consider the following statements about Anglo-French wars:

1. In First Anglo-French war French were defeated and it ended with Paris treaty.

2. The Treaty of Pondicherry ended Second Anglo-French war.
3. The Third Anglo-French war was a decisive defeat for French and Aix-La-Chapelle ended this war in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
First Anglo-French war – 1746 to 1748. Status quo maintained. Aix-La-chapelle ended the war.	Second Anglo-French war – from 1749 to 1754. Treaty of Pondicherry ended the war.	Third Anglo-French war – From 1758 to 1763. It was a decisive defeat of French. Paris treaty ended this war in India. Pondicherry was returned to the French.

Q.8) The term 'Goyendas' is associated with which of the following?

- a) Spy system
- b) Revenue collection
- c) Judicial system
- d) Zamindari system

Q.8) Solution (a)

- Under the Mughal rule there were the *Faujders* who helped in maintaining law and order, and *Amils* who were basically revenue collectors but had to contend with rebels, if any. The *kotwal* was responsible for maintenance of law and order in the cities.
- In 1774, Warren Hastings restored the institution of *faujders* and asked the zamindars to assist them in suppression of dacoits, violence and disorder.

- In 1808, Lord Mayo appointed a Superintendent of Police (SP) for each division helped by a number of spies (**goyendas**) but these spies committed depredations on local people.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about Statutory Civil Service:

1. It was introduced in India by Lord Lytton.
2. It consisted of one-third of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians through nominations.
3. Later it was continued with reforms as recommended by Aitchison Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.9) Solution (a)

- Recommendations of **Aitchison Commission**:
 - The two-tier classification of civil services into covenanted and uncovenanted should be replaced by a three-tier classification (Imperial, provincial and subordinate civil services).
 - The maximum age for entry into civil services should be 23 years.
 - The statutory civil service system of recruitment should be abolished.
 - The competitive exam should not be held simultaneously in England and India
 - Certain percentage of posts in the imperial civil service should be filled by promotion of the members of provincial civil service.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Lord Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service in 1878-79.	Statutory Civil Service consisted of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by	Members of Statutory Civil Service had lower status and lower salary and this became the subject to criticism. Aitchison Commission 1886 on Civil Services

	the secretary of State and the viceroy.	recommended for its abolition and finally it was abolished in 1887-88.
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Q.10) With reference to Indian press, consider the following statements:

1. Charles Metcalfe is called as 'liberator of press' in India.
2. Registration act of 1867 which replaced Press Act of 1835 is more of restrictive in nature.

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
The Indian press was freed of restrictions by Charles Metcalfe in 1835. He is called ' Liberator of India Press '. This step had been welcomed enthusiastically by the educated Indians. It was one of the reasons why they had for some time supported British rule in India.	The earliest surviving enactment specifically directed towards the press was passed in 1867, the Press and Registration of Books Act (PRB Act) (XXV of 1867) . The objective was however not to establish governmental control over the freedom of the Press. It was a regulatory law which enabled Government to regulate printing presses and newspapers by a system of registration and to preserve copies of books and other matter printed in India. This act relaxed the restrictions put by Metcalf's Act of 1835 and hence states that Government acts as regulatory not restrictive body.

Q.11) In Modern Indian history, Mayo's resolution of 1870 was related with

- a) Police Reform
- b) Financial Decentralisation
- c) Educational Reforms

d) Vernacular Press

Q.11) Solution (b)

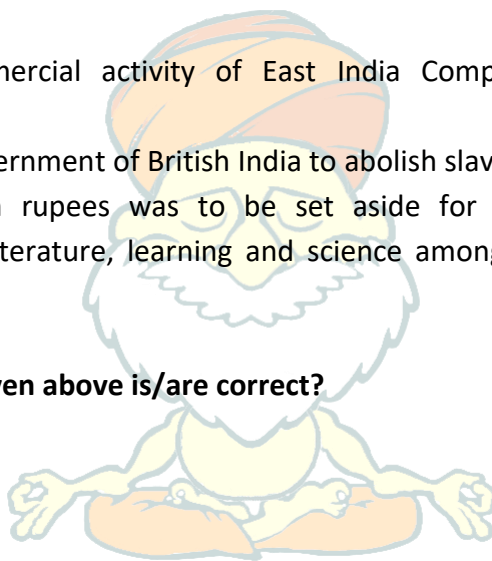
- **Mayo's resolution of 1870: Its resolution pertained to financial decentralisation that was a legislative devolution** inaugurated by the Indian Council Act of 1861.
- Apart from the annual grant from imperial government, the provincial governments were authorised to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets. This was done in context of transfer of certain departments of administration such as medical services, education and roads to the control of provincial governments. This was the beginning of local finance.

Q.12) With reference to The Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It ended the commercial activity of East India Company and reduced it to an administrative body.
2. It instructed the Government of British India to abolish slavery.
3. A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.12) Solution (a)

- Some of the provisions of Charter Act of 1833 are:
 - No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent etc.
 - A law member was added to the governor general council for professional advice on law making.
 - Indians laws were to be codified and consolidated.

- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The act ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body , which became a purely administrative body. It provided that the company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors	It ended the Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea. It instructed the government of India to abolish slavery . But slavery was abolished in 1843.	A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year was the provision under The Charter Act of 1813 .

Q.13) By signing Subsidiary Alliance with East India Company, an India state had to agree to which of the following terms?

- Accept the permanent stationing of a British force within its territory.
- Prior approval of the British was needed to employ any Europeans, which was not the case when it comes to negotiation with any other Indian ruler.
- Posting of a British resident in Ruler's court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.13) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his	Under the system, the Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior approval of the British. Nor could he negotiate with any other Indian ruler without	A British Resident was also stationed in the Indian Court under the alliance. The British promised non-

territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.	consulting the governor-general. The Indian state could also not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without British approval.	interference in internal affairs of the Indian state but this was rarely kept.
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Q.14) Consider the following pairs:

	<i>Commission</i>	<i>Related with</i>
1.	Lord Welby	Police Reforms
2.	Fowler	Currency
3.	Richard Strachey	Famine

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.14) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
In 1895, the Royal Commission on the Administration of Expenditure of India, commonly known as the Welby Commission , was set up to look into Indian expenditures.	The Fowler Committee or Indian Currency Committee was a government committee appointed by the British-run Government of India on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India.	Richard Strachey Commission of 1880 was created to develop a general strategy and principles to deal with the famines . It was constituted during the period of Lord Lytton.

Q.15) Arrange the following wars in a chronological order:

- 1st Anglo – Afghan War
- 2nd Anglo – Burmese War
- 1st Anglo – Nepal War
- 2nd Anglo – Sikh War

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

- The **Battle of Nalapani** was the first battle of the **Anglo-Nepalese War** of **1814–1816**, fought between the forces of the British East India Company and Nepal, then ruled by the House of Gorkha.
- The **First Anglo-Afghan War** (also known by the British as the Disaster in Afghanistan) was fought between the British East India Company and the Emirate of Afghanistan from **1839 to 1842**.
- The **Second Anglo-Sikh War** was a military conflict between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company that took place in **1848 and 1849**. It resulted in the fall of the Sikh Empire, and the annexation of the Punjab and what subsequently became the North-West Frontier Province, by the East India Company.
- The **Second Anglo-Burmese War** or the Second Burma War (**1851 to 1852**) was the second of the three wars fought between the Burmese and British forces during the 19th century, with the outcome of the gradual extinction of Burmese sovereignty and independence.
- Hence correct chronological order is 1st Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–1816) < First Anglo-Afghan War (1839 to 1842) < Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 and 1849) < Second Anglo-Burmese War (1851 to 1852).

Q.16) With reference to *Policy of Ring Fence*, consider the following statements:

1. It was followed by Robert Clive which made him conquer many Indian rulers.
2. Under this policy East India Company would be forging an alliance with neighbouring rulers of French occupations in India.

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.16) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Warren Hastings followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories.	It was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories . This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore. The states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression—but at their own expense. In other words, these allies were required to maintain subsidiary forces which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company who, in turn, were to be paid by the rulers of these states.

Q.17) Consider the following statements about judicial reforms undertaken by British in India:

1. Warren Hastings separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.
2. Circuit Courts were established by Lord Cornwallis.
3. William Bentick promoted vernacular language in courts.

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.17) Solution (c)

- **Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772-1785 AD)**
 - Warren Hasting established, two court for resolving disputes –civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
 - District Diwani Adalat: It was established in districts to resolve the civil disputes which were placed under the collector. In this court Hindu law was applicable for

Hindus and Muslim law for Muslim. If people seek more justice then they can move to Sadar Diwani Adalat which was functioned under a president and two members of Supreme Council.

- District Fauzdari Adalats: It was set up to resolved the criminal issues which were placed under an Indian officers assisted by Qazi and Muftis. The entire functioning of this court was administered by the collector. The Muslim law was administered in this court. But the approval of capital punishment and for the acquisition was given by the Sadar Nizamat Adalat which headed by a Deputy Nizam who was assisted by the chief Qazi and Chief Mufti.
- **Reforms under Cornwallis (1786-1793 AD)**
 - Under Cornwallis, the District Fauzadari Court was abolished and **Circuit Court was set at Calcutta, Decca, Murshidabad and Patna**. It acts as a court of appeal for civil as well as criminal cases which was functioned under the European judges. He shifted Sadar Nizamat Adalat to Calcutta and put it under the supervision of Governor-General and the members of Supreme Council who were assisted by Chief Qazi and Chief Mufti. The District Diwani Adalat was renamed as District, City or the Zila Court which was functioned under a district judge.
 - He also established gradation civil courts for both Hindu and Muslim such as Munsiff Court, Registrar Court, District Court, Sadar Diwani Adalat and King-in-Council. He is known for the establishment of sovereignty of law.
- **Reforms under William Bentinck (1828 to 1835)**
 - Under William Bentinck, the four Circuit Courts were abolished and transferred the functions of the abolished court to the collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit.
 - Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad.
 - He made the **Persian and a Vernacular language for the court proceeding in lower court** and made English language as official language for Supreme Court proceeding.
 - During his reign, Law commission was set up by Macaulay which codified the Indian laws. On the basis of this commission, a civil Procedure Code of 1859, an Indian Penal Code of 1860, and a Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 were prepared.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
In each district Diwani	Cornwallis introduced a	Bentinck ordered the use

<p>Adalat, or civil court was established, presided over by the District Judge who belonged to the Civil Service. Cornwallis thus separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.</p>	<p>system of circuit courts with a superior court that met in Calcutta and had the power of review over circuit court decisions. Judges were drawn from the company's European employees.</p>	<p>of vernacular language in place of Persian. The suitor had the option to use Persian or a vernacular language, while in the Supreme Court, English language replaced Persian.</p>
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Q.18) Which among the following Acts, marks the beginning of parliamentary control over the East India Company?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Pitts Act, 1784
- d) Regulating Act, 1773

Q.18) Solution (d)

- **The Regulating Act of 1773** holds a special significance in the legislative history of India because it marks the beginning of parliamentary control over the government of the Company.
- This Act is also said to have started the process of territorial integration and administrative centralization in India.
- It accorded supremacy to the Presidency of Bengal and the Governor of Bengal was appointed as the Governor – General. A Council consisting of four members was constituted to assist the Governor – General.

Q.19) Consider the following statements:

1. The Permanent Settlement system was introduced by the British to discourage investment in agriculture
2. The British expected the Permanent Settlement system would help the emergence of a class of farmers who would be loyal to the Company welfare.

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.19) Solution (b)

- Then, Lord Cornwallis under directions from the then British PM, William Pitt, proposed the Permanent Settlement system in 1786. This came into effect in 1793, by the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793.
- Landlords or Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the land. They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them.
- The Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.
- The Zamindars' proprietorship would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said date to the government. If they failed to pay, their rights would cease to exist and the land would be auctioned off.
- The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent).
- The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10th was for the Zamindar. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.
- The Zamindar also had to give the tenant a patta which described the area of the land given to him and the rent he had to pay the landlord.

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
In introducing the Permanent Settlement, British officials hoped to resolve the problems they had been facing since the conquest of Bengal. By the 1770s, the rural economy in Bengal was in crisis, with recurrent famines and declining agricultural output. Officials felt that agriculture, trade and the revenue resources of the state could all be developed by encouraging investment in agriculture . This could be done by securing rights of property and permanently fixing the rates of revenue demand.	The process, officials hoped, would lead to the emergence of a class of yeomen farmers and rich landowners who would have the capital and enterprise to improve agriculture. Nurtured by the British, this class would also be loyal to the Company .

Q.20) Which of the following were contributions of Lord Dalhousie to India?

1. Railways

2. Modern postal system
3. Statistical Survey of India
4. Telegraph

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

- The accession of Lord Dalhousie inaugurated a new chapter in the history of British India. He functioned as the Governor-General of India from 1848-1856.
- He introduced a number of reforms which paved the way for the modernisation of India and also earned the title, "Maker of the Modern India".
- **Telegraph:** In 1852, under superintendence of O'Shaughnessy 4000 miles of lines were laid down to connect Calcutta with Peshawar, Bombay and Madras.
- **Railway:**
 - Started "guarantee system" by which the railway companies were guaranteed a minimum interest of five percent on their investment
 - Government retained the right of buying the railway mainly for Defense, Commercial and Administrative reasons
 - 1st railway line – Bombay to Thane 1853. 2nd - Calcutta to Raniganj coal fields in 1854. 3rd - Madras to Arakkonam 1856.
- **Modern Postal System:** Laid down foundation of Modern postal system in 1854 with introduction of postal stamps. Postal system started in 1837.
- Other contributions includes, Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of separate public works department in every province; Widow Remarriage Act (1856) passed; "Wood's Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges.
- In 1871, India's first census was taken by **Lord Mayo**. He organized the **Statistical Survey of India**. He introduced the State Railway system. Mayo's resolution of 1870 started the process of decentralization of finances.

Q.21) 'Abujh Marias' is a tribal group from which of the following states/union territories?

- a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Lakshadweep
- d) Nagaland

Q.21) Solution (b)

The Chhattisgarh government is processing habitat rights for Abujh Marias, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).

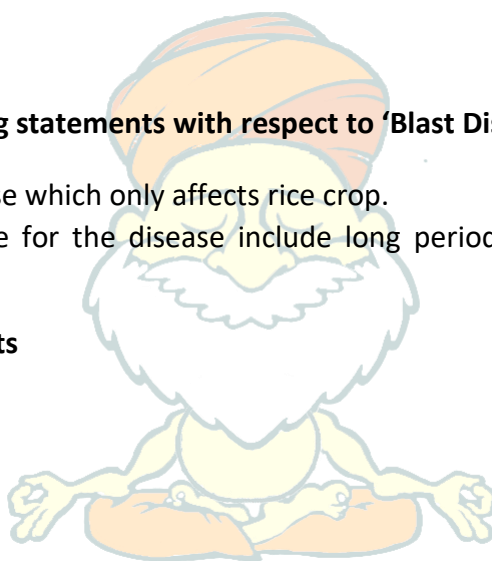
Abujmaad (Abujhmaad) is a hilly forest area, spread over 1,500 square miles in Chhattisgarh, covering Narayanpur district, Bijapur district and Dantewada district. It is home to indigenous tribes of India, including Gond, Muria, Abuj Maria, and Halbaas.

Q.22) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Blast Disease'

1. It is a bacterial disease which only affects rice crop.
2. Conditions conducive for the disease include long periods of free moisture and high humidity.

Select the correct statements

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

**Q.22) Solution (b)****Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Magnaporthe grisea, also known as rice blast fungus, rice rotten neck, rice seedling blight, blast of rice, oval leaf spot of graminea, pitting disease, ryegrass blast, and Johnson spot, is a plant-pathogenic fungus that causes a serious disease affecting rice.	Rice blast is a significant problem in temperate regions and can be found in areas such as irrigated lowland and upland. Conditions conducive for rice blast include long periods of free moisture where leaf wetness is required for infection and high

Members of the Magnaporthe grisea complex can also infect other agriculturally important cereals including wheat, rye, barley, and pearl millet causing diseases called blast disease or blight disease.	humidity is common.
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Q.23) The '16 Point Agreement' is associated with which of the following?

- a) USA, Afghanistan and Taliban
- b) South Korea and North Korea
- c) Syria, Russia and Turkey
- d) None of the above

Q.23) Solution (d)

The 16 Point Agreement was between the Government of India and the Naga People's Convention.

Q.24) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1. Bomkai Saree – Odisha
- 2. Dhokra Metal Casting – Maharashtra
- 3. Kantha Embroidery – West Bengal

Select the correct code:

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Bomkai Sari (also Sonepuri Sari) is a handloom saree from Odisha, India. It is an origin of Bomkai, Ganjam district in the state and is primarily produced by the "Bhulia" community of Subarnapur district. Bomkai is one of the identified Geographical Indications of India.

Kantha (also spelled Kanta, and Qanta) is a type of embroidery craft in the eastern regions of the Indian subcontinent, specifically in Bangladesh and in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and Odisha.

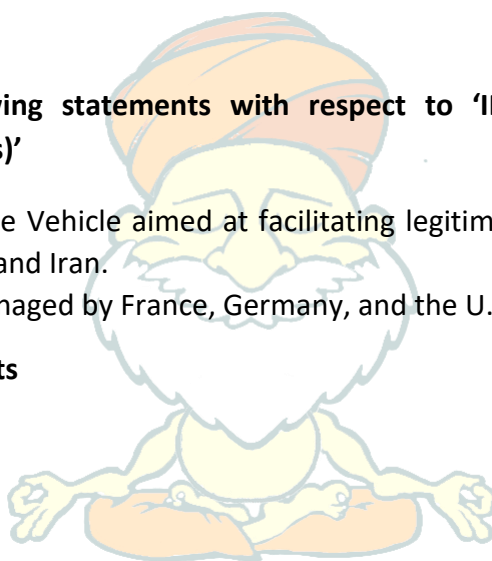
Dhokra (also spelt Dokra) is non-ferrous metal casting using the lost-wax casting technique. This sort of metal casting has been used in India for over 4,000 years and is still used. Dhokra Damar tribes are the main traditional metalsmiths of West Bengal and Odisha. Their technique of lost wax casting is named after their tribe, hence Dhokra metal casting. The tribe extends from Jharkhand to West Bengal and Orissa; members are distant cousins of the Chhattisgarh Dhokras. A few hundred years ago, the Dhokras of Central and Eastern India traveled south as far as Kerala and north as far as Rajasthan and hence are now found all over India. Dhokra, or Dokra, craft from Dwariapur, West Bengal, is popular. Recently Adilabad Dokra from Telangana got Geographical Indicator tag in 2018.

Q.25) Consider the following statements with respect to 'INSTEX SAS (Instrument for Supporting Trade Exchanges)'

1. It is a Special Purpose Vehicle aimed at facilitating legitimate trade between European economic operators and Iran.
2. It is financed and managed by France, Germany, and the U.K.

Select the correct statements

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



Q.25) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges (INSTEX) is a European special-purpose vehicle (SPV) established in January 2019. Its mission is to facilitate non-USD transactions and non-SWIFT to avoid	INSTEX is financed and managed by France, Germany, and the U.K. INSTEX has been registered in France and will be run by German banks.

breaking U.S. sanctions.

Q.26) Tiangong-2, recently seen in news is

- a) Ballistic Missile manufactured by China
- b) Anti-Satellite missile developed by China
- c) A manned Chinese space station
- d) Chinese Mars Mission

Q.26) Solution (c)

- Tiangong-2 is a manned Chinese space station
- Tiangong-2 hosted two Chinese astronauts for 30 days
- It is China's longest manned space mission so far.
- Tiangong-2 was retired from service after it had completed its experiments in space.

Q.27) The Reko Diq mine situated in Pakistan, recently seen in news is famous for its :

- a) Gold reserves
- b) Copper reserves
- c) Iron Reserves
- d) Both a and b



Q.27) Solution (d)

Recently An international arbitration court has imposed a penalty of over 5 billion dollars on Pakistan for unlawful denial of a mining lease to a company for the Reko Diq project in 2011.

The Reko Diq mine in Balochistan is famous for its vast gold and copper reserves.

Read More - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/pak-should-pay-foreign-firm-6bn/article28429823.ece>

Q.28) With reference to 'dugong', a mammal found in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is a herbivorous marine animal.
2. IUCN lists the dugong as a species 'Endangered' to extinction.
3. It is given legal protection under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.28) Solution (c)

The Dugong is a medium-sized marine mammal.

- It is a species of sea cow found throughout the warm latitudes of the Indian and western Pacific Oceans.
- It is the only member of the Dugongidae family, and its closest living relatives are the manatees.
- The IUCN lists the dugong as a species 'vulnerable' to extinction.
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) limits or bans the trade of derived products.
- These languid animals make an easy target for coastal hunters.
- They were long sought for their meat, oil, skin, bones, and teeth.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The dugong is the only strictly herbivorous marine mammal.	IUCN lists the dugong as a species 'vulnerable' to extinction	It has been brought under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/stranded-sea-cow-named-sea-prince/article28307135.ece>

Q.29) Consider the following statements about International Whaling Commission (IWC)

1. Established to organize the whaling business
2. It is one of the United Nations Agencies
3. It acts under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

- It is the global body for the conservation of whales and the management of whaling.
- Headquarters in the City of Cambridge, United Kingdom.
- The various governments that are members of the IWC make their decisions through its various meetings and committees, using the IWC secretariat to help manage their discussions and decision making.
- The main duty of the IWC is to keep under review and revise as necessary the measures laid down in the Schedule to the Convention which govern the conduct of whaling throughout the world.
- Recently Japan withdrew its membership from IWC.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Established for the conservation of whales and the management of whaling	It is the global body for the conservation of whales and not an UN agency.	The IWC was set up under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/japan-resumes-commercial-whaling-seen-as-face-saving-end/article28239774.ece>

Q.30) 'Operation Thirst' recently in news is to

- a) Give Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) in Railways premises
- b) Code-name for the Indian Armed Forces operation to capture the Siachen Glacier .

- c) Curb the menace of unauthorized Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) in Railways premises
- d) None of these

Q.30) Solution (c)

- Railway Protection Force (RPF) launched “Operation Thirst”, an All India Drive to crack down selling of unauthorised Packaged Drinking Water.
- To curb the menace of unauthorized Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) in Railway premises, an all India drive named “Operation Thirst” was launched on 08th & 09th July 2019 on the direction of DG/RPF, Railway Board, New Delhi.
- During this, all the Zonal Principal Chief Security Commissioners (PCSCs) were asked to crackdown these unauthorised activities. Almost all major stations over Indian Railway were covered during this operation.
- During the drive, 1371 persons were arrested for selling of packaged drinking water of unauthorised brands under different sections i.e. 144 & 153 of Rly. Act.

The special drive will be followed by continuous action by concerned PCSCs on this issue.

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