

IASbaba 60 Day plan 2020 – Day 52 History

Q.1) Consider the following statements about Indus Valley Civilization:

1. Cotton produced by Harappans was known as '*Sindon*' by the Greeks.
2. There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter.
3. The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale.

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.1) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Harappan civilisation was the earliest known civilisation to produce cotton. Known as '<i>Sindon</i>' by the Greeks as from Sindh. In the Indus plain, people sowed seeds in the flood plains in November, when the flood water receded and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April, before the advent of the next flood. They produced sufficient food grains to feed themselves and the surplus food grains were stored in granaries.	The key aspects of Harappan trade networks and economy - They carried out internal and external trade. There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter. Inland transport primarily employed bullock carts.	The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale. Besides cattle (oxen, buffaloes, goats, humped bulls, sheep, pigs, asses, camels), cats and dogs were also domesticated. Horse wasn't regular used but the Harappans were well acquainted with the elephant and the rhinoceros. It is pertinent to note that Harappan culture was not horse-centred.

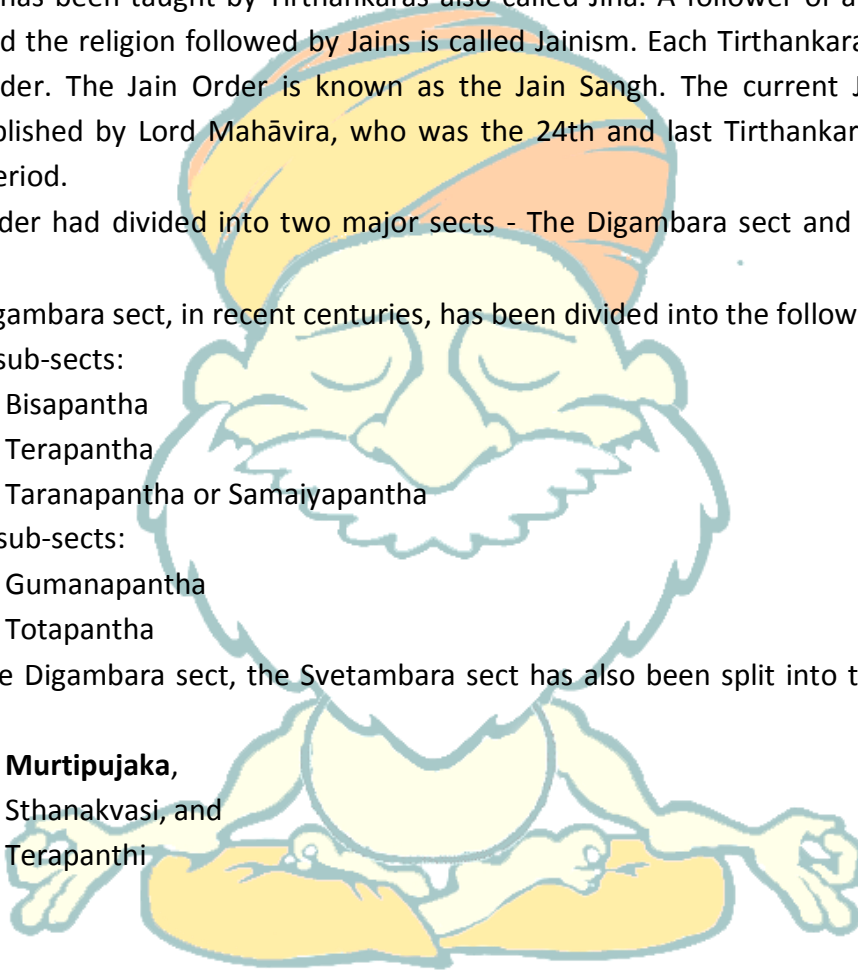
Q.2) With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Murtipujaka" sect belongs to

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Vaishnavism

d) Shaivism

Q.2) Solution (b)

- **The Jain religion** is one of the oldest religions in the world. The Jain religion was also known as Shraman Dharma, Nirgranth Dharma, etc. It is not an offshoot of any other religion but is an independent religion recognized by these various names during different time periods.
- It has been taught by Tirthankaras also called Jina. A follower of a Jina is called a Jain and the religion followed by Jains is called Jainism. Each Tirthankara revitalizes the Jain order. The Jain Order is known as the Jain Sangh. The current Jain Sangh was reestablished by Lord Mahāvira, who was the 24th and last Tirthankar of the current time period.
- Jain order had divided into two major sects - The Digambara sect and The Svetambar sect.
- The Digambara sect, in recent centuries, has been divided into the following sub-sects:
Major sub-sects:
 1. Bisapantha
 2. Terapantha
 3. Taranapantha or SamaiyapanthaMinor sub-sects:
 1. Gumanapantha
 2. Totapantha
- Like the Digambara sect, the Svetambara sect has also been split into three main sub-sects:
 1. **Murtipujaka,**
 2. Sthanakvasi, and
 3. Terapanthi



Q.3) With reference to Tripitakas, consider the following statements:

1. The Vinaya Pitaka contains rules for monks and nuns of the Sangha.
2. The Sutta pitaka contains the Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form.
3. The Abhidhamma Pitaka texts are also known as 'Buddhavacana' or 'the word of the Buddha'.

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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.3) Solution (a)

- All branches of Buddhism have the Tripitaka as part of their core scriptures, which comprises three books — the Sutta (conventional teaching), the Vinaya (disciplinary code), and the Abhidhamma (moral psychology).

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Vinaya Pitaka (Discipline Basket): This contains rules for monks and nuns of the monastic order (Sangha) . It includes the Patimokka – a list of transgressions against monastic discipline and atonements for these. Apart from monastic rules, the Vinaya texts also include doctrinal expositions, ritual texts, biographical stories, and some elements of the 'Jatakas' or 'birth stories'.	The Sutta Pitaka (Sutra/Basket of Discourses): This contains the Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form . These texts are also known as 'Buddhavacana' or 'the word of the Buddha' , as it refers to texts that are supposed to contain what the Buddha himself said. With the exception of few sutras, the authority of this text is accepted by all Buddhist schools. These discourses were arranged on the basis of the manner in which they were delivered.	The Abhidhamma Pitaka (Basket of Higher Teachings): This contains a thorough study and systemization of the teachings of the Sutta Pitaka through summaries, questions and answers, lists, etc.

Q.4) Consider the following features of Mahayana Buddhism:

1. The Buddha was interpreted as a transcendent figure who all could aspire to become.
2. It believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and not in Idol worship of Buddha.
3. The concept of Bodhisattva is developed under this sect of Buddhism.

Which of the features given above is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Mahayana is a philosophical movement that proclaimed the possibility of universal salvation, offering assistance to practitioners in the form of compassionate beings called bodhisattvas. The goal was to open up the possibility of buddhahood (becoming a Buddha) to all sentient beings. The Buddha ceased to be simply a historical figure, but rather was interpreted as a transcendent figure who all could aspire to become.	Mahayana or “great vehicle” believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and Idol worship of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas embodying Buddha Nature.	Central to Mahayana ideology is the idea of the bodhisattva, one who seeks to become a Buddha. In contrast to the dominant thinking in non-Mahayana Buddhism, which limits the designation of bodhisattva to the Buddha before his awakening (bodhi), or enlightenment, Mahayana teaches that anyone can aspire to achieve awakening and thereby become a bodhisattva. The concept of Bodhisattva is developed under the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

Q.5) The famous Sultanganj Buddha belongs to which of the following schools of Indian sculpture?

- a) Mathura School
- b) Gandhara School
- c) Amravati School
- d) Sarnath School

Q.5) Solution (d)

- **A noteworthy example of Sarnath school of sculpture is Sultanganj Buddha (Near Bhagalpur in Bihar).**

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- Buddha images in Sarnath have plain transparent drapery covering both shoulders. Halo around the head has very little ornamentation.



Q.6) With reference to medieval history of India, the terms *Jaribana* and *Muhasilana* refers to which of the following?

- a) Cesses paid by peasants in Sher Shah Suri's administration.
- b) Land grants given to Sufi saints by Mughals.
- c) Types of slaves that existed during Mughal times.
- d) Custom duties paid by traders during Alaudin Khaliji's reign.

Q.6) Solution (a)

- She Shah for the first time introduced a schedule of crop rates (*ray*). He improved land revenue system by adopting *Zabti-i-har-sal* (land assessment every year) and classified all cultivable lands into three heads (good, middle, bad).
- *Amils* used to oversee the measurement of land under cultivation for determining state share. The state's share was one third of the average produce and it was paid in cash or crop.
- The peasants were given a *patta* (title deed) and a *qabuliyat* (deed of agreement) which fixed the peasant rights and taxes.
- In addition to the land revenue, the cultivators were also required to pay certain **additional cesses such as *jaribana* or 'the surveyor's fee' and *muhasilana* or the 'tax collector's fee'** at the rate of 2.5 and 5 per cent of the land revenue respectively.

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Q.7) With reference to the 'amara-nayaka' system of Vijayanagar Empire, which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. The *nayakas* were military commanders who were given territories to govern.
2. The *nayaka* was responsible for expanding agricultural activities in his *amaram*.
3. The *nayakas* were empowered to collect taxes from the peasants only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
One of the important characteristics of the Vijayanagar administration was the <i>amara-nayaka</i> system. The top-grade officers of the army were known as <i>Nayaks</i> or Palaiyagars or Poligars. Interestingly, these officers were granted land (called <i>amaram</i>) in lieu of their services while soldiers were usually paid in cash.	The <i>nayaka</i> was responsible for expanding agricultural activities in his <i>amaram</i> (area). He collected taxes in his area and with this income maintained his army, horses, elephants, and weapons of warfare that he had to supply to the <i>raya</i> or the Vijayanagar ruler.	The amara-nayakas were allowed to collect taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works. The <i>nayaka</i> was also the commander of the forts.

Q.8) In which of the following caves, the sculpture of Nataraja, surrounded by larger-than-life-size depictions of the Saptamatrikas were found?

- a) Aihole caves
- b) Guntapalle caves
- c) Pitalkhora caves
- d) Badami caves

Q.8) Solution (a)

- Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Hinduism as personifying the energy of their respective consorts.
- **One of the most important sculptures at the Ravana Phadi cave at Aihole (Karnataka) is of Nataraja, surrounded by larger-than-life-size depictions of the saptamatrikas.**
- **Saptamatrikas:** three to Shiva's left and four to his right. The figures are characterised by graceful, slim bodies, long, oval faces topped with extremely tall cylindrical crowns and shown to wear short dhotis marked by fine incised striations indicating pleating.



Q.9) Consider the following pairs:




<i>Theatre form</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Swang	Bihar
2. Bhaona	Assam
3. Bhavai	Madhya Pradesh

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

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

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Pair 1	Pair 1	Pair 1
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Swangs are another popular source of entertainment in the region of Punjab and Haryana. They are mainly musical dramas, sung through verses, accompanied by the music of ektara, harmonium, sarangi, dholak and khartal.</p> 	<p>Bhaona is a folk theatre of Assam, especially the Majuli Island. The idea is to spread religious and moral messages to people through entertainment and drama. It is a presentation of Ankia Naat and Vaishnavite themes are common. Sutraddhar (Narrator) narrates the play and sings verses from holy texts. Songs and music are also a part of it.</p> 	<p>Bhavai is a popular folk theatre form of Gujarat and Rajasthan, mainly in the regions of Kutch and Kathiawar. This form incorporates an extensive use of dance to narrate a series of small plays, known as Veshas or Swangs, each with its own plot. The theme of the play is generally romantic. The play is accompanied by a semi-classical music, played in a distinct folk style with instruments such as Bhungala, Jhanjha and tabla. The <i>sutraddhara</i> is known as <i>Nayaka</i> in the Bhavai theatre.</p> 

Q.10) Which of the following are included in the UNESCO list of Intangible Culture Heritage of India?

1. Kalbelia
2. Sankirtana
3. Yakshagana
4. Kathakali
5. Nawrouz festival

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

- The list is made up of those intangible heritage elements that help demonstrate diversity of cultural heritage and raise awareness about its importance.
- The list was established in **2008** when Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage came into effect.
- UNESCO maintains **three lists** under its Intangible Cultural Heritage banner:
 - The list of intangible cultural heritage in **need of urgent safeguarding**.
 - The list of the intangible **cultural heritage of humanity**.
 - Register of **good safeguarding practices**.

UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritages from India:

S.No.	Intangible Cultural Heritages	Year of Inscription
1	Tradition of Vedic chanting	2008
2	Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana	2008
3	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre	2008
4	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas	2009
5	Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala	2010
6	Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan	2010
7	Chhau dance	2010
8	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India	2012
9	Sankirtana , ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	2013
10	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India	2014
11	Yoga	2016
12	Nawrouz festival	2016
13	Kumbh Mela	2017

Q.11) The Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar styles of painting belongs to the which of the following Schools of Paintings?

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- a) Mewar School
- b) Marwar School
- c) Hadoti school
- d) Dhundar school

Q.11) Solution (c)

Schools of Paintings in Rajasthan:

- In the preceding decades of sixteenth Century, the Rajput schools of art began to expand characteristic styles joining aboriginal as well as distant authorities into exclusive styles.
- Rajsthani painting comprises of 4 major schools (Mewar, Marwar, Hadoti and Dhundar) that have numerous imaginative styles within them that can be outlined to the different princely states that utilized these artists.

School	Styles	Features
Mewar School	Nathdwara, Chavand, Udaipur, Sawar and Devgarh styles of painting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinguished by simple vivid colour and straight poignant appeal.
Marwar School	Kishangarh, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur and Ghanerao styles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imitated the Mughal sway and nobles on durbar and horses scenes• Festivals, paintings, elephant fights, hunting expeditions and ceremonies are normally depicted.• The themes also incorporate scenes collected from the life of Lord Krishna.
Hadoti school	Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commenced under Rao Chattar Shal (He was made the Governor of Delhi by the ruler, Shah Jahan.)• The Hadoti region was a treasury of art. The Hadoti paintings are looked upon as one of the uppermost superiority of paintings in Rajput style.
Dhundar school	Amber, Jaipur, Shekhawati and Uniara styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greatly admired for its elite folk paintings.• The paintings are outstanding creations

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		and characteristically portraying gorgeous women with large eyes, round faces, pointed nose and long neck.
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Q.12) Arrange the following organisations chronologically as per their formation.

1. Indian League
2. Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
4. East India Association

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

- **1836:** The **Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha** was a political association formed by the associates of Raja Rammohun Roy in 1836 with the aim of discussing government policy and seeking redressal through petitions and memorandums.
- **1866:** The **East Indian Association** was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian welfare.
- **1870:** **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** was formed in Poona by M G Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi and S H Chiplunkar with the aim of serving as a bridge between the government and people.
- **1875:** **The Indian League** was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of “stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people” and of encouraging political education.
- Hence correct order is Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha - East Indian Association - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - The Indian League.

Q.13) By the end of the nineteenth century, Indian exports consisted primarily of

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1. Raw cotton
2. Jute and Silk
3. Oilseeds
4. Wheat
5. Indigo

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

- Instead of exporting manufactures, India was forced to export raw materials like raw cotton and raw silk which British industries needed urgently, or plantation products like indigo and tea, or food grains which were in short supply in Britain.
- In 1856, India exported £4,300,000 worth of raw cotton, only £810,000 worth of cotton manufactures, £2,900,000 worth of food grains, £1,730,000 worth of indigo, and £770,000 worth of raw silk.
- **By the end of the nineteenth century, Indian exports consisted primarily of raw cotton, jute and silk, oilseeds, wheat, hides and skins, indigo and tea.**
- British policies in the 19th century encouraged the cultivation of commercial crops like cotton, jute, groundnut, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, etc., which were more remunerative than food grains leading to commercialization of agriculture.

Q.14) Who among the following was the author of books 'Shrimadh Bhagavad Gita Rahasya' and 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas'?

- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Annie Besant

Q.14) Solution (c)

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- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was an Indian nationalist and an independence activist who was born on July 22, 1856 in Ratnagiri, a small coastal town in south-western Maharashtra. The British colonial authorities called him “The father of the Indian unrest.”
- Tilak He started the Deccan Educational Society with college batchmates, Vishnu Shastry Chiplunkar and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar for the purpose of inspiring nationalist education among Indian students.
- Parallel to his teaching activities, Tilak founded two newspapers ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Mahratta’ in English.
- Gangadhar Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. He was part of the extremist faction of the INC and was a proponent of boycott and Swadeshi movements.
- He was one of the founders of the All India Home Rule League, along with Annie Besant.
- In 1903, he wrote the book ‘**The Arctic Home in the Vedas**’. In it, he argued that the Vedas could only have been composed in the Arctics, and the Aryan bards brought them south after the onset of the last ice age. He proposed a new way to determine the exact time of the Vedas.
- Tilak wrote “**Shrimadh Bhagavad Gita Rahasya**” in prison at Mandalay – the analysis of ‘Karma Yoga’ in the Bhagavad Gita, which is known to be a gift of the Vedas and the Upanishads.
- He was conferred with the title of “Lokmanya”, which means “accepted by the people (as their leader)”. Mahatma Gandhi called him “The Maker of Modern India”. Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj.
- He is known for his quote in Marathi: “Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it”.

Q.15) Which among the following event happened the earliest?

- a) Day of Deliverance
- b) National Humiliation Day
- c) Day of Unity and Solidarity
- d) Day of Independence

Q.15) Solution (c)

Day of Unity and Solidarity	Oct 16 th 1905	Observed by Rabindranath Tagore after Bengal Partition.
National Humiliation Day	April 6 th 1919	By Gandhi when Rowlett Act, a ‘black act’

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		was passed.
Day of Independence	Jan 26 th 1930	After Lahore Session resolution of Poorna Swaraj.
Day of Deliverance	Dec 22 nd 1939	Jinnah led Muslim League after Congress Legislators resigned.
Direct Action Day/Great Calcutta Killings	Aug 16 th 1946	By Muslim League to show Muslim strength as separate Pakistan was denied under Cabinet Mission.

Q.16) He was a great philanthropist; He started Ayurvedic Hospitals in Triplicane, Nungambakkam and Nellore; He was conferred the title 'Dharmamurthi' by Annie Besant and 'Rao Bahadur' by the British Government for his service to society. He was

- Veeresalingam Pantulu
- Calavala Cunnan Chetty
- Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer

Q.16) Solution (b)

- India Post has released a commemorative postage stamp on Calavala Cunnan Chetty on 24th August 2019. **Calavala Cunnan Chetty was a great philanthropist.** He dedicated himself for the upliftment of the society. He was born into the Calavala family in the year 1869.
- Annie Besant has conferred the title 'Dharmamurthi'** on Sri Cunnan Chetty posthumously. **The citation "Rao Bahadur" was conferred by the British Government for his service to society.**
- During his life time, he established two schools at Tiruvallur and Perambur and founded a Sanskrit College, Primary School for Girls, Middle School at Chintadripet, and gave financial aid to many schools in and around Chennai.
- He started Ayurvedic Hospitals in Triplicane, Nungambakkam and Nellore.** He was instrumental in starting evening schools for adults in economically backward areas.

Q.17) In the context of freedom struggle, the 'Delhi Chalo Movement' is related to which of the following?

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- a) Protest against Simon Commission
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Individual Satyagraha
- d) Quit India Movement

Q.17) Solution (c)

- **Individual Satyagraha:** In 1940, in response to August Offer, Gandhiji decided to initiate a limited Satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality, that is, Individual Satyagraha.
- The demand of the Satyagrahi would be the freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration. If the Government did not arrest the Satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the "**Delhi Chalo Movement**".
- Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer the Satyagraha and Nehru, the second.

Q.18) In the context of modern history, consider the following resolutions:

1. Fundamental Rights
2. National Council of Education
3. National Economic Programme

Which of the following resolutions was/were adopted at a special session of the Congress held at Karachi in 1931?

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

- In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at Karachi (presided over by Sardar Patel) to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Congress Resolutions at Karachi:

1. While disapproving of and dissociating itself from political violence, the Congress admired the 'bravery' and 'sacrifice' of the three martyrs.

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2. The Delhi Pact or Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed.
 3. The goal of purna swaraj was reiterated.
 4. Two resolutions were adopted—one on **Fundamental Rights** and the other on **National Economic Programme**, which made the session particularly memorable.
- The **Resolution on Fundamental Rights** guaranteed -
 - Free speech and free press, Right to form associations, right to assemble
 - Universal adult franchise, Equal legal rights irrespective of caste, creed and sex
 - Neutrality of state in religious matters
 - Free and compulsory primary education
 - Protection to culture, language, script of minorities and linguistic groups
 - The **Resolution on National Economic Programme** included -
 - Substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants
 - Exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings relief from agricultural indebtedness
 - Better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers in the industrial sector
 - Right to workers and peasants to form unions
 - State ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport
 - This was the first time the Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses- “in order to end exploitation of masses, political freedom must include economic freedom of starving millions.”
 - The Karachi Resolution was to remain, in essence, the basic political and economic programme of the Congress in later years.
 - The National Council of Education was an organization founded by Indian nationalists in Bengal. In 1906, Calcutta session of the INC (presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji), four resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education was passed. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.19) Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1935?

1. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.
2. It provided separate electorates for depressed classes and women.
3. It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

- The **Government of India Act, 1935** marked a milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.

Features of the Act:

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
2. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
3. **It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.** Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.
4. It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.
5. **It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).**
6. It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.
7. It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.
8. **It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India** to control the currency and credit of the country.

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9. It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
10. It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.
11. New provinces of Sind and Orissa were created.

Q.20) Consider the following events:

1. The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union.
2. The First Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held.
3. The Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'privy purse'.
4. The bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for Marathi and Gujarat speakers.

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

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

- **The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union in 1959.** Located in the backward rural area of Chhattisgarh, it came to be seen as an important sign of the development of modern India after Independence.
- After the creation of Andhra on 1 October 1953, other linguistic communities also demanded their own separate states. A States Reorganisation Commission was set up, which submitted its report in 1956, recommending the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu speakers respectively. **In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for Marathi and Gujarat speakers.**
- The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). **The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961.** Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

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- Following Indira Gandhi's massive victory in the **1971** election, **the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'privy purse'**. The 26th Amendment Act, 1971 abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.
- Hence Option (b) is the correct sequence.

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. Viruses such as coronavirus, influenza-causing viruses, Ebola, Zika have their genetic material encased in a layer of fat called the lipid envelop.
2. Soap contains fat-like substances known as amphiphiles which compete with the lipids in the virus membrane and break the lipid envelope of the virus.
3. Viruses such as rotavirus, poliovirus does not have the lipid envelop.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

How does washing with soap help get rid of the coronavirus?

- **Viruses such as coronavirus, influenza-causing viruses, Ebola, Zika have their genetic material encased in a layer of fat called the lipid envelop.**
- Soap molecules are pin-shaped with one end of the molecule (head) is attracted to water and repelled by fats and proteins. The other side of the molecule (tail) is attracted to fats and is repelled by water. The tail portion of the molecule competes with the lipids in the virus envelope.
- Since the chemical bonds holding the virus together are not very strong, the long tail gets inserted into the envelope of virus and breaks the lipid envelope of the virus.
- The tail also competes with the bond that binds the RNA and the lipid envelop thus dissolving the virus into its components which are then removed by water.

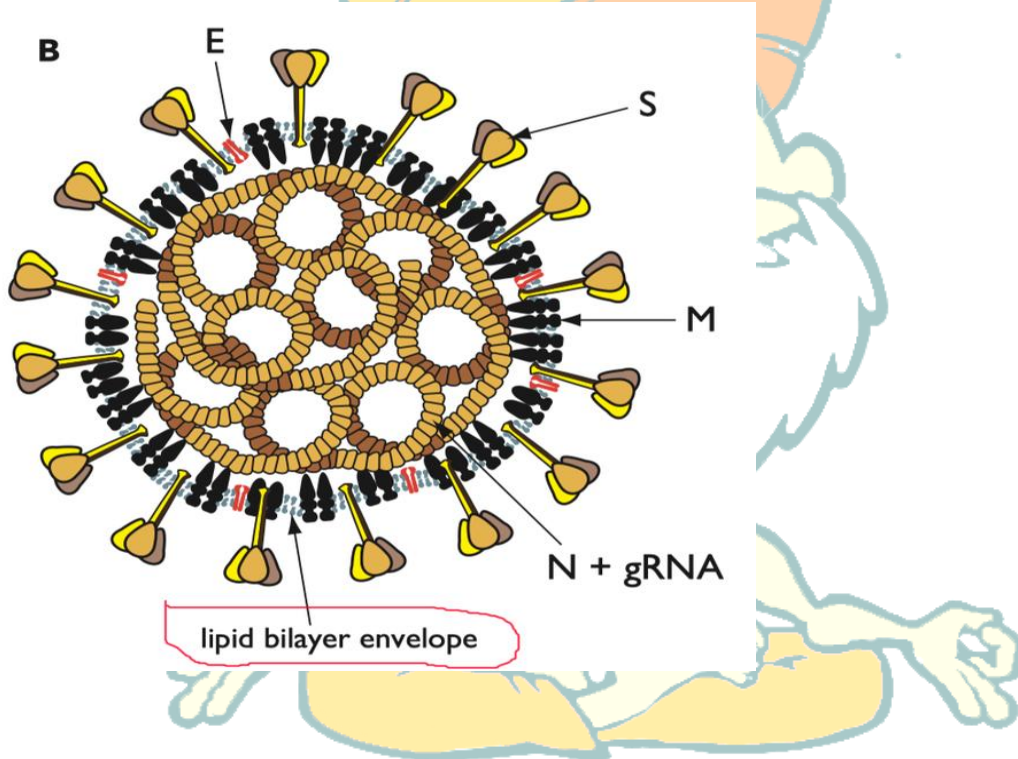
Do all viruses have the lipid layer?

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- Certain viruses do not have the lipid envelop and are called the non-enveloped viruses. Rotavirus which causes severe diarrhoea, poliovirus, adenovirus that cause pneumonia does not contain the lipid envelop.
- The tail of the soap molecule also disrupts the bond that binds dirt and non-enveloped viruses to the hand.

How do alcohol-based hand sanitizers help get rid of coronavirus?

- Like soap, the alcohol present in hand sanitizers dissolve the lipid envelop, thus inactivating the virus.
- Need a very high concentration of alcohol to achieve the same effect as soap. To be effective, the sanitisers should contain at least 60% alcohol.



Q.22) With reference to The Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Consider the following statements:

1. Under this act, the government can fix the maximum retail price (MRP) of any packaged product that it declares an essential commodity.

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2. If the Central government thinks that it is necessary to maintain or increase supplies of any essential commodity, it can regulate or prohibit the production, supply, distribution and sale of that commodity.

Which of the statements given above is/are Not Correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

- Department of Consumer Affairs administers 'The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act)' and 'Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBMMSEC Act)'.
- The ECA was enacted in 1955. It has since been used by the Government to regulate the production, supply and distribution of a whole host of commodities it declares 'essential' in order to make them available to consumers at fair prices.
- Additionally, the government can also fix the maximum retail price (MRP) of any packaged product that it declares an "essential commodity".
- Under the EC Act of 1955, if the Central government thinks that it is necessary to maintain or increase supplies of any essential commodity or make it available at fair prices, it can regulate or prohibit the production, supply, distribution and sale of that commodity.
- Some of the essential commodities listed out in the schedule to this Act are foodstuffs including edible oils and oilseeds, drugs, fertilizers, petroleum and petroleum products.
- But the Centre has the power to add or remove any commodity in public interest from this list, and that's what it has done with masks and hand sanitizers during coronavirus outbreak.
- Bringing masks and sanitizers under the EC Act will enhance the availability of these products to the public, at fair prices.

Q.23) Consider the following statements:

1. A Review petition should be circulated to the same bench that delivered the judgment.

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2. A Curative petition and it is guaranteed under Article 145 of the Constitution of 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.23) Solution (a)

Review Petition

- In India, a binding decision of the Supreme Court/High Court can be reviewed in a review petition. A review petition can be filed by the parties aggrieved by the decisions of Supreme Court.
- As per Article 137 of the Constitution of India and the rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court of India has the power to review its judgment pronounced by it. As per Supreme Court rules, 1966 such a petition is to be filed within 30 days of the **pronouncement of judgment or order and that petition should be circulated without oral arguments to the same bench that delivered the judgment.**
- Furthermore, if a review petition is dismissed by the Supreme Court, it may consider a curative petition filed by the petitioner so as to prevent abuse of process

Curative petition

- The Supreme court of India evolved the concept of curative petition in the landmark case of *Rupa Ashok Hurra vs. Ashok Hurra and Anr. (2002)* where a question was raised that whether an aggrieved person is entitled to any relief against the final order/judgment of the Supreme Court after dismissal of review petition.
- In this case it was held by the Supreme Court that so as to prevent abuse of process as well as to cure miscarriage of justice, it may reconsider its judgments. The court has devised a term 'curative' for this purpose. The petitioner is required to state specifically that the grounds mentioned that had been taken in the review petition filed earlier and also it was dismissed by circulation.
- A curative petition is required to be certified by a senior advocate and then it is circulated to the three senior most judges and the judges who delivered the impugned

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judgment. There is no time limit for filing a curative petition and it is guaranteed **under Article 137 of the Constitution of India.**

Mercy petition

- In the context of Indian Judicial System, Mercy Petition is the last resort. When a person has lost all the remedies available to him/her under all the prevailing laws as well as under the Constitutional remedies, he may file a mercy petition before the President of India under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution or the Governor of the state under Article 161 of the Indian Constitution. Then the petition of his will be treated on mercy not on the legality of the case.
- In accordance with Article 72 of the Indian Constitution, President is empowered to reprieve, respite or remit punishment pronounced by the Apex court i.e. the Supreme Court of India. However, the power to grant pardon is not discretionary as any decision is reached by consulting with the council of ministers.
- In accordance with Article 161 of the Indian Constitution, Governor of the State shall have the power to reprieve, respite or remit punishment of any person convicted of any offence.

Q.24) Which of the following statements is/are Not Correct regarding Cess in India?

1. If the cess collected in a particular year goes unspent, it will be allocated for other purposes.
2. The central government should share the cess with the state government.
3. The cess can be levied on indirect taxes only.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

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- In the backdrop of outbreak of COVID-19, numerous measures are being taken by the Government to give relief to workers. To support unorganized construction workers who sustain their livelihood on daily wages, all State Governments/UTs have been advised to transfer funds in the account of construction workers through DBT mode from the Cess fund collected by the Labour Welfare Boards under the BOCW cess Act.

Cess is a form of tax charged/levied over and above the base tax liability of a taxpayer.

- A cess is usually imposed additionally when the state or the central government looks to raise funds for specific purposes. For example, the government levies an education cess to generate additional revenue for funding primary, secondary, and higher education.
- Cess is not a permanent source of revenue for the government, and it is discontinued when the purpose levying it is fulfilled.
- **It can be levied on both indirect and direct taxes.**
- The government can impose cess for purposes such as disaster relief, generating funds for cleaning rivers, etc. For example, after Kerala floods in the year 2018, the state government imposed a 1% calamity cess on GST and became the first state to do it.
- Cess may initially go to the CFI but has to be used for the purpose for which it was collected. **If the cess collected in a particular year goes unspent, it cannot be allocated for other purposes.** The amount gets carried over to the next year and can only be used for the cause it was meant for.
- **The central government does not need to share the cess with the state government either partially or in full, unlike some other taxes.**

Types of cess in India

- Education Cess
- Health and education cess
- Swachh Bharat Cess
- Krishi Kalyan Cess
- Infrastructure Cess

Q.25) With reference to Red Snow, Consider the following statements:

1. Red snow is a phenomenon caused by *Chlamydomonas nivalis*.

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2. Red algae lowers the overall reflective properties of the snow.

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.25) Solution (c)

- Watermelon snow, also called snow algae, pink snow, red snow, or blood snow, is a **phenomenon caused by *Chlamydomonas nivalis***, a species of green algae containing a secondary red carotenoid pigment (astaxanthin) in addition to chlorophyll.
- Unlike most species of fresh-water algae, it is cryophilic (cold-loving) and thrives in freezing water.
- The more the algae packed together, the redder the snow. And the darker the tinge, the more the heat absorbed by the snow. Subsequently, the ice melts faster.
- While the melt is good for the microbes that need the liquid water to survive and thrive, it's bad for glaciers that are already melting from a myriad of other causes, the study said.
- These algae change the snow's albedo — which refers to the amount of light or radiation the snow surface is able to reflect back. Changes in albedo lead to more melting.
- Bright white snow reflects sunlight, but when this **red algae begins to spread in an area, it lowers the overall reflective properties of the snow, welcoming more heat to be absorbed, prompting additional melting, and sparking the growth of even more algae.**

Q.26) Which of the following species of otters can be sighted in India?

- 1. Eurasian otter
- 2. Small-clawed otter
- 3. Smooth-coated otter

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

All the three can be spotted in India.

Eurasian otters were spotted in Western Ghats and Chilika Lake.

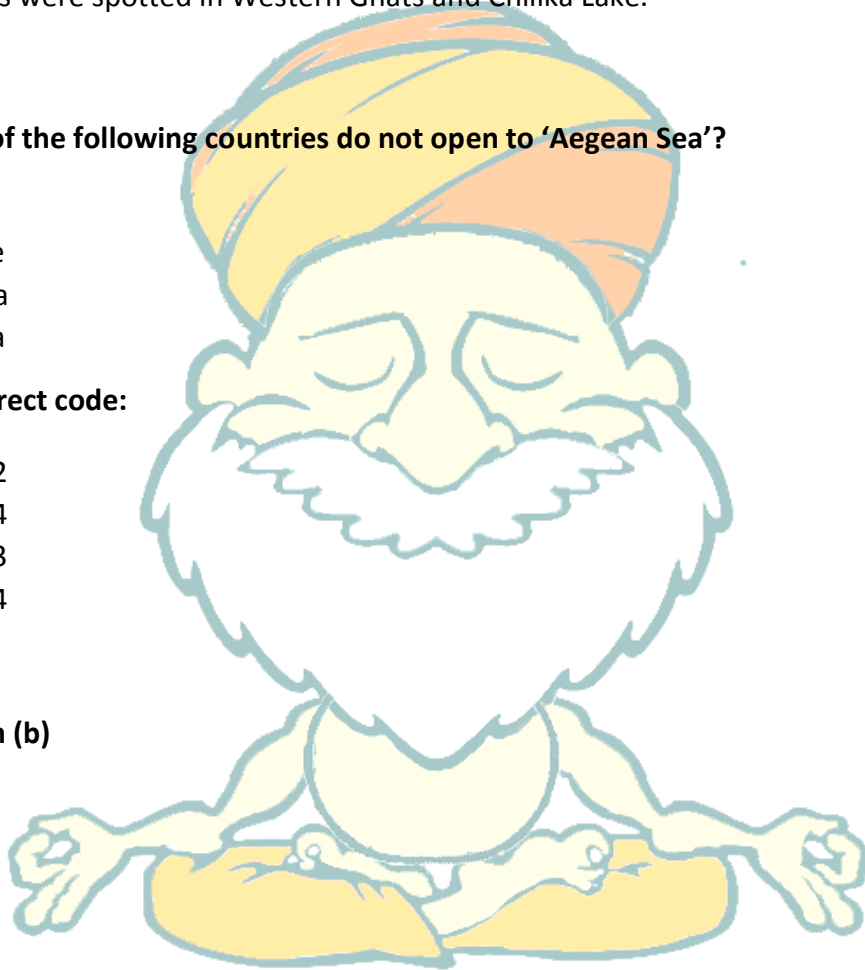
Q.27) Which of the following countries do not open to 'Aegean Sea'?

- 1. Turkey
- 2. Greece
- 3. Albania
- 4. Croatia

Select the correct code:

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

Q.27) Solution (b)





Q.28) Which of the following is the first country to recognize Rights of Nature in its Constitution?

- a) India
- b) Bolivia
- c) New Zealand
- d) Ecuador

Q.28) Solution (d)

Ecuador is the first country to recognize Rights of Nature in its Constitution.

Q.29) The 'KhariaSavar' community primarily lives in

- a) North East India
- b) Central India

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- c) Southern India
- d) Western India

Q.29) Solution (b)

KhariaSavar community are an Austroasiatic tribal ethnic group from central India.

Q.30) 'Nolamba dynasty' was primarily spread over

- a) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- b) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Assam and Meghalaya

Q.30) Solution (b)

Nolamba Pallava kings ruled the southern parts of present Anantapur district, Kolar and Chitradurg districts in Karnataka and south-western parts of Chittoor district, and there is a rich architectural heritage left behind by them.

Nolamba dynasty kings flourished from the early 9th century during the regime of Rashtrakutas (whose rule spread from the Ganges to Kanyakumari), their downfall began when Ganga dynasty king Marasimha overpowered them in the late 10th century. These Nolambas were Kannada kings and got several temples constructed with architectural finesse that can be seen even today in the black-stone idols of several Hindu and Jain deities.

