

Q.1) Consider the following events that happened during the reign of Viceroy Lord Curzon

1. Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
2. Establishment of Archaeological survey of India.
3. Established Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa.
4. Appointment of Raleigh Commission.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Lord Curzon, India's Viceroy between 1899 and 1905, was one of the most controversial and consequential holders of that post. The partition of the undivided Bengal Presidency in 1905 was one of Curzon's most criticised moves. Following events occurred during his reign.

Administration

1. Announced Partition of Bengal Province, the nerve centre of Indian Nationalism into two parts - Bengal and East Bengal (1905)
2. **Established Archaeological Survey of India** to restore India's cultural heritage, Department of Commerce and Industry, Agricultural banks
3. Passed the Cooperative Credit Societies Act 1904.
4. Ancient Monuments Act, 1904 which made it obligatory on the part of the government and local authorities to preserve the monuments.

Police

1. Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review Police Administration, recommended the establishment of CID.
2. In 1904, the Indian Official Secrets Act passed restricting the freedom of the Press.

Education

1. Emphasis on Technical Education, **established Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa.**

2. **Appointment of Raleigh Commission (1902)** to suggest improvement into the prospects of Universities and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904)

Statement 1 analysis: **Capital of India was shifted to Delhi from Calcutta during the reign of Lord Hardinge** who served as Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1910 to 1916.

Q.2) Which of the following statements are incorrect about 'Indian National Congress'?

- a) W.C. Banerjee was its first president.
- b) In 1890, Kalpana Dutt, the first women graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the congress session.
- c) George Yule was the first European president of Indian National Congress.
- d) Dada Bhai Naroji presided Indian National Congress thrice.

Q.2) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Indian National Congress: Founded in 1885, it was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia and Africa. From the late 19th century, and especially after 1920, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Congress became the principal leader of the Indian independence movement.

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect here.

Statement 1: W. C Banerjee was the first president of INC which was held in Bombay in 1885.

Statement 2: In 1890, **Kadambini Ganguly**, the first women graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the congress session.

Statement 3: In its entire history before independence, only Five Europeans have presided Indian National Congress. George Yule being the first in 1888.

Statement 4: Dadabhai Naroji presided Indian National Congress three times (1886, 1893 and 1906).

Q.3) Who among the following is also known as "Lokahitawadi"?

- a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- b) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
- c) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- d) Bal Shastri Jambhekar

Q.3) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823 –1892) was an Indian activist, thinker, social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. His original surname was Shidhaye.

He promoted emancipation (liberation) and education of women, and wrote against arranged child marriages, dowry system, and polygamy, all of which were prevalent in India in his times.

Deshmukh started writing articles aimed at social reform in Maharashtra in the weekly Prabhakar under the pen name Lokhitwadi. **For all his social works he came to be known as Lokhitwadi** (one who works in the interest of the people).

Q.4) Who gave the safety valve theory suggesting for Indian National Congress, which was founded by A.O.Hume under the guidance of Lord Dufferin?

- a) Veer Savarkar
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q.4) Solution (d)

Explanation:

In his Young India published in 1916, the Extremist leader Lala Lajpat Rai used the safety valve theory to attack the Moderates in the Congress. Having discussed the theory at length and suggested that the Congress was a product of Lord Dufferin's brain, 'he argued that the Congress was started more with the object of saving the British Empire from danger than with that of winning political liberty for India. The interests of the British Empire were primary and those of India only secondary.'

Q.5) Who among the following foreigner served as congress president twice?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) Henry cotton
- c) George Yule
- d) William Wedderburn

Q.5) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Foreigners who served as the presidents of Congress sessions include

George Yule	He was the first European to preside Congress session at Allahabad in 1888.
William Wedderburn	Presided congress session twice at Bombay in 1889 and at Allahabad in 1910.
Alfred Webb	Presided 1894 session of congress
Henry Cotton	presided congress session at Bombay in 1904
Annie Besant (1917)	She was the last European to preside a congress at Calcutta in 1917.

Q.6) In the context of revolutionary activity during freedom struggle, consider the following pairs:

- 1. Bhagat Singh : Kakori Conspiracy case
- 2. Aurbindo Ghosh : Alipore Conspiracy Case
- 3. Rashbehari Bose : Delhi –Lahore conspiracy case

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

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

Q.6) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908): also called Muraripukur conspiracy or Manicktolla bomb conspiracy. Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose were given task to kill Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur instead of killing Kingsford two European females got killed. Prafulla Chaki shot himself and Khudiram Bose was given death sentence by hanging. .

The **other people who were tried in the case were Aurobindo Ghosh** and his brother Barin Ghosh, Kanailal Dutt, Satyendranath Bose and more than 30 others.

Kakori Conspiracy Case: was a case of a train robbery that occurred near Kakori in Uttar Pradesh. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Lahiri and Roshan Singh were sentenced to death

Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case: is also known as the Delhi Conspiracy Case. This was an assassination attempt on Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India. The revolutionaries were led by **Rashbehari Bose**.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Newspaper</i>	:	<i>Associated Personality</i>
1. Bombay Chronicle	:	Tarakanth Das
2. Swadeshmitram	:	G.S.Iyer
3. Indian Mirror	:	Devendranath Tagore

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

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Bombay Chronicle was an English-language newspaper, published from Mumbai, started in 1910 by **Sir Pherozeshah Mehta**, a prominent lawyer, who later became the president of the Indian National Congress in 1890.

Swadesamitran was a Tamil language newspaper that was published from the then Madras city from 1882 to 1985. One of the earliest Tamil newspapers and the longest in print, Swadesamitran was founded by Indian nationalist **G. Subramania Iyer** four years after he had started The Hindu.

Devendra Nath Tagore started the **Indian Mirror** newspaper in early 1862. This newspaper was published in English.

Q.8) Which among the following contribution was made by Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the cause of Indian National Movement?

1. He opposed moderate attitude of Congress, especially towards the fight for self-government.
2. In 1916 he concluded the Lucknow Pact with Mohammed Ali Jinnah
3. Tilak strongly supported the Bengali demand for the annulment of the partition of Bengal.
4. He is called as the father of Indian unrest.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.8) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, byname Lokamanya, was scholar, mathematician, philosopher, and ardent nationalist who helped lay the foundation for India's independence by building his own defiance of British rule into a national movement.

Statement 1: He was an extremist leader of Indian national congress and he **opposed moderate attitude of Congress, especially towards the fight for self-government.**

Statement 2: He founded and served as president of the Indian Home Rule League. **In 1916 he concluded the Lucknow Pact with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, which provided for Hindu-Muslim unity in the nationalist struggle.**

Statement 3: In 1905 Curzon announced the partition of Bengal which was opposed by many leaders including Tilak **who strongly supported the Bengali demand for the annulment of the partition of Bengal.**

Statement 4: The British colonial authorities **called him "The father of the Indian unrest."** He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)".

Q.9) He was a professor of Gujarati, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He moved from India to Liverpool for business and began rousing public opinion on Indian issues. He was the first Indian to get elected to British Parliament on Labour Party ticket. He helped form an Indian parliamentary committee which became an important lobbying force for Indian interest. He acted as a liaison between nationalist Indians and British parliamentarians.

Identify the Indian National leader mentioned in the above write-up.

- a) Shapurji Dorabji Saklatvala
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Sir Macherjee M. Bhownagree
- d) None of the above

Q.9) Solution (b)

Dadabhai Naoroji

- He is popularly known as "Grand Old Man of India"
- He was among the first leaders who stirred national consciousness in the country.
- Naoroji was a professor of Gujarati, mathematics, and natural philosophy, and also worked as a businessman.
- Naoroji began rousing public opinion in England on Indian issues in 1855, after he moved from India to Liverpool for business
- During this period, Naoroji worked closely with Irish leaders in England, who found common cause with the Indian nationalist movement.
- In 1865 and 1866, Naoroji helped found the London Indian Society and the East India Association respectively.
- First Indian member of the British parliament : Naoroji first ran for the British Parliament in 1886, but did not get elected. His second bid in 1892 was successful, when he won the Central Finsbury seat on a Liberal Party ticket.

- In 1893, he helped form an Indian parliamentary committee to attend to Indian interests. The membership of the committee significantly grew in numbers in the coming years, becoming an important lobbying force.
- Dadabhai Naoroji was among the key proponents of the 'Drain Theory', disseminating it in his 1901 book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'

Q.10) Which of the following statements are not correct with reference to Lucknow Pact?

- a) Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, was presided over by Ambika Charan Majumdar.
- b) The principle of separate electorate was not accepted by congress.
- c) It left the way open for the future insurgence of communalism
- d) Jinnah was then a member of both the parties and he was largely responsible for the Pact.

Q.10) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The Lucknow Pact (1916), was an important landmark in India's struggle for freedom as it brought the Extremist and Moderate sections of Indian National Congress together under one common interest for obtaining self-rule for the Indians.

The Congress and the Muslim League also came together to fight for self-rule.

Explanation:

Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, presided over by a Moderate, **Ambika Charan Majumdar**. Various factors had facilitated this reunion.

While the effort of congress and league to put up a united front was a farsighted one, **the acceptance of separate electorate by congress implied that the congress and the league came together as a separate entities**. Lucknow Pact demands were thus just a significantly expanded version of the Morley-Minto reforms. This was a major landmark in the evolution of the two-nation theory by the Muslim League. **It left the way open for the future insurgence of communalism.**

Jinnah was then a member of both the parties and he was largely responsible for the Pact. For his efforts here, Sarojini Naidu gave Jinnah the title 'the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Q.11) Consider the following statements with reference to Moderate-Extremist Split at Surat?

1. Ambika Charan Majumdar was the president of Surat session of 1907.
2. Moderates wanted to restrict the Boycott Movement to Bengal and not to boycott foreign cloth and liquor.
3. Extremists wanted to take the movement to all parts of the country.

Select the *incorrect* statements using the code below:

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Note: *Incorrect statement is being asked here*

The congress split at Surat came in December 1907 at the coast of Tapti, around the time when revolutionary activity had gained momentum.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Rashbehari Ghosh was the president at the time of surat split.	Moderates wanted to restrict the Boycott Movement to Bengal and wanted boycott of foreign cloth and liquor.	Extremists wanted to take the movement to all parts of the country and include within its ambit all forms of association

Q.12) Consider the following events and arrange them in chronological order.

1. Komagata Maru incident
2. Formation of Ghadr Party
3. Establishment of Berlin committee

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The Ghadar Party, initially the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, was formed on 15 July 1913 in the United States but before a decision to create headquarter at Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco was taken. It was founded under the leadership of Lala Har Dayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh and Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president. The members of the party were Indian immigrants, largely from Punjab.

Komagata Maru was the name of the ship which was carrying 370 passengers mainly Shikh and Punjabi Muslims would - be immigrants from Singapore to Vancouver. They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty. It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British government; the ship finally anchored at Calcutta in **September 1914** the inmates refused to board the Punjab bound train. In the ensuing conflict with the police at Budge Budge near Kolkata 22 persons died.

The **Berlin committee for Indian Independence** was established in 1915 by Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendra Nath Dutta, Lala Hardayal and others with the help of German foreign office under Zimmerman plan. This Revolutionary aimed to mobilize the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India to incite a rebellion among Indian troops there and to even organise an arm invasion of British India to liberate the country.

Q.13) Who among the following declared that British rule was “an everlasting increasing and everyday increasing foreign invasion” that was “utterly though gradually destroying the country”?

- a) R.C. Dutt
- b) Dadabhai Naroji

- c) Prithwischandra Ray
- d) G. Subramaniya Iyer

Q.13) Solution (b)

Basic information:

The early intellectuals of the first half of 19th century supported British rule under impression that it would modernise country. Off late economic analysts realised the real intention of British colonialists.

The foremost among these economic analysts were Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt (The economic history of India), Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, who grounded Indian nationalism firmly on the foundation of anti-imperialism by fashioning the world's first economic critique of colonialism.

Explanation:

In the economic field, the early nationalists complained of India's growing Poverty and economic backwardness and the failure of modern industry and agriculture to grow; and they put the blame on the policies of British rulers. Thus **Dadabhai Naoroji** declared as early as in 1881 that British rule was "an everlasting increasing and everyday increasing foreign invasion" that was "utterly though gradually destroying the country".

Q.14) Shimla Deputation is associated with which of the following:

- a) Wavell Plan
- b) Simon Commission
- c) Morley – Minto reforms
- d) Montagu – Chemsford reforms

Q.14) Solution (c)

Explanation:

In October 1906 a group of Muslim elites called the Shimla deputation led by Aga Khan met Lord Minto and demanded separate electorates for the Muslims and representation in excess of their numerical strength in view of "the value of contribution Muslims were making to the defence of the Empire".

The same group quickly took over the Muslim League initially floated by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca along with the Nawab Mohsin -ul-Mulk and Waqar -ul -Mulk in December 1906. The demand of Shimla deputation were accepted under Morley - Minto reforms of 1909.

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding the nationalist response to British participation in World War I:

1. The Moderates supported the British Empire in the war as a matter of duty.
2. The extremists, including Tilak did not support the war effort knowing that imperialists are fighting precisely to safeguard their own interests.
3. The Revolutionary decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

In the First World War (1914-1919, Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. This period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism. The Nationalist response to British participation in the war was threefold:

1. The Moderates supported the empire supported the empire in the war as a matter of Duty.
2. The extremists including Tilak (who was released in June 1914) supported the war effort in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.
3. The Revolutionary is decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

The Indian supporters of British war effort failed to see that the imperialist power and fighting precisely to safeguard their own colonies and market.

Q.16) which of the following were the main demands of moderate nationalist of Indian National Congress

1. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
2. Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty
3. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form association.
4. Swaraj as panacea for Indian ills.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Main Demands of Moderates

1. Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
2. Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.
3. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
4. More powers for the local bodies.
5. Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
6. Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
7. Reduction of spending on army.
8. Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations

Statement 4: Swaraj was the panacea for all Indian ill was viewed by Extremists not moderates.

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

1. Defence of India Act was passed primarily to smash Ghadr Movement.
2. The Hindu–German Conspiracy was a series of plans by Indian nationalist groups to attempt Pan-Indian rebellion against the British Raj.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q.17) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Ghadrites fixed February 21, 1915 as the date for an armed revolt in Ferozepur, Lahore and Rawalpindi garrisons. The authorities took immediate action, aided by the Defence of India Rules, 1915. British met the wartime threat with a formidable battery of repressive measures—the most intensive since 1857—and **above all by the Defence of India Act passed in March 1915 primarily to smash the Ghadr movement and Anushilan Samiti.**

The Hindu–German Conspiracy was a series of plans between 1914 and 1917 by Indian nationalist groups to attempt Pan-Indian rebellion against the British Raj during World War I, formulated between the Indian revolutionary underground and exiled or self-exiled nationalists who formed, in the United States, the Ghadar Party, and in Germany, the Indian independence committee, in the decade preceding the Great War. The conspiracy was drawn up at the beginning of the war, with extensive support from the German Foreign Office, the German consulate in San Francisco, as well as some support from Ottoman Turkey and the Irish republican movement.

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Home Rule League Movement:

1. It was organized on the lines of Irish Home Rule leagues.
2. Tilak set up his Home Rule League in April 1916 and it was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), and Karnataka only.
3. Home Rule agitation was later joined by Madan Mohan Malviya and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

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

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

Q.18) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Note: incorrect statements are asked.

Two Indian Home Rule Leagues were organised on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues and they represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. Annie Besant and Tilak were the pioneers of this new trend.

Tilak's League-Tilak set up his Home Rule League in April 1916 and it was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar.

While Besant's League-Annie Besant set up her league in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city). It had 200 branches.

Home Rule agitation was later joined by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, **Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mohammad Ali Jinnah**, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q.19) Which of the following were the reasons behind the rise of extremism in Indian national movement?

1. The famine and plague of 1896-97
2. The ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa on basis of their skin colour.
3. Reactionary Policies of Lord Curzon.
4. Satisfaction with the achievements of moderates.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The period from 1905 was known as the era of extremism in the Indian National Movement. The extremists or the aggressive nationalists believed that success could be achieved through

bold means.

Main Causes behind the rise of Extremism are

- The failure of the Moderates to win any notable success other than the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act (1892).
- The famine and plague of 1896-97 which affected the whole country and the suffering of the masses.
- The ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa on the basis of colour of skin.
- Dissatisfaction with the achievements of moderates
- The immediate cause for the rise of extremism was the reactionary rule of Lord Curzon:
 - He passed the Calcutta Corporation Act, (1899) reducing the Indian control of this local body.
 - The Universities Act (1904) reduced the elected members in the University bodies. It also reduced the autonomy of the universities and made them government departments.
 - The Sedition Act and the Official Secrets Act reduced the freedoms of all people.
 - His worst measure was the Partition of Bengal (1905).

Q.20) Which of the following are correct with reference to revolutionary movement?

1. In 1904, V D Savarkar organised Anushilan samiti.
2. The newspaper and journal advocating revolutionary activity included Sandhya and Yugantar.
3. In 1908, Barrah Dacoity was organised by Mitra Mela, a secret society.
4. A journal named 'Bharatmata' was published by members of Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-watan

Select the correct code:

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The emergence of revolutionary ideology and movement in India during the late 19th and early 20th century was the result of several internal and external factors influencing on the minds of the youth.

Early phase of revolutionary movement in India was in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P., Orissa, Bihar and Madras provinces, but it predominantly operated in Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab as these regions were more politically active.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: **V D Savarkar and his brother G.D. Savarkar organized Mitra Mela in 1899, a secret society which later merged with Abhinav Bharat** (after Mazzini's 'Young Italy') in 1904. The society grew to include several hundred revolutionaries and political activists with branches in various parts of India, extending to London after Savarkar went to study law in 1906. It carried out a few assassinations of British officials

Statement 2: The newspaper and journal advocating revolutionary activity included **Sandhya, Hitabadi and Yugantar in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.**

Statement 3: **In 1908, Barrah Dacoity organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das.** Dhaka Anushilan Samiti was a branch of the Anushilan Samiti founded in the city of Dhaka in November 1905.

Statement 4: **A journal named 'Bharatmata' was published by members of Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-watan under Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's Uncle).** Which was a revolutionary organization based in Lahore. Under the aegis of this society they also started agitation against increased water rates of Chenab and Bari Doab irrigation canal.

Q.21) With reference to Consumer Price Index for Industrial Worker (CPI-IW), consider the following statements:

1. It is compiled by the Labour Bureau.
2. Base year used to calculate CPI-IW is same as that of CPI-Combined.
3. Food & Beverages has highest weightage followed by Fuel & Light in calculating CPI-IW.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

d) 1 and 3 only

Q.21) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The CPI-IW is mainly used for determining dearness allowance (DA) paid to central/state government employees and workers in the industrial sectors. CPI-IW is compiled and maintained by the Labour Bureau , an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment.	The new series of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Worker (CPI-IW) with base year 2016 and has replaced the existing series with base 2001. The base year for the CPI-Combined is 2011-12 and is published monthly by the National Statistical Office (NSO).	Following the change in base year, the CPI-IW index will give 39.17% weight to food and beverage consumption of workers followed by spending on housing with 16.87% weight . Clothing & Footwear (6.08%), Fuel & Light (5.5%).

Q.22) The community volunteer programme *HimalSanrakshak* aims to protect which of the following species?

- a) Red Panda
- b) Alpine Musk Deer
- c) Snow Leopard
- d) Himalayan brown Bear

Q.22) Solution (c)

- The Indian government has launched **community volunteer programme "HimalSanrakshak"** to protect snow leopards on International Snow Leopard Day (23 October).
- Snow Leopard acts as an indicator of the health of the mountain ecosystem in which they live.
 - Habitat: Higher Himalayan and trans-Himalayan landscape in J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Snow Leopard capital of the world: Hemis, Ladakh.
 - IUCN Red List: Vulnerable

- CITES: Appendix I
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS): Appendix I
- Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972: Schedule I
- Other conservation efforts includes – Project Snow Leopard; SECURE Himalaya; Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection (GSLEP) Programme.

Q.23) Consider the following statements about Tribal Entrepreneurship Development Programme:

1. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED.
2. It would support India's vision of becoming "Atmanirbhar".

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Tribal Entrepreneurship Development Programme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM).	It is aimed at ensuring the quality of life to the last man in the line and strengthening tribal entrepreneurship. It would optimise the contribution of the tribal community to the growing economy of the country and support India's vision of becoming "Atmanirbhar".

Q.24) The 'Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune' report was released by which of the following organisation?

- a) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- b) Oxfam International
- c) Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

d) World Bank

Q.24) Solution (d)

- The report titled **“Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune”** was recently released by **World Bank**.
- Report examines how the COVID19 crisis, compounding the risks posed by armed conflict and climate change, is affecting poverty trends, inclusive growth, and the characteristics of the poor around the world.

Q.25) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Blue Flag beaches</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Kasarkod	Kerala
2. Rushikonda	Andhra Pradesh
3. Radhanagar	Gujarat

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

- The ‘Blue Flag’ is a certification that can be obtained by a beach, marina, or sustainable boating tourism operator. It serves as an eco-label. The certification is known as an indication of high environmental and quality standards.
- The certification is awarded by the Denmark-based non-profit Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) with 33 stringent criteria under four major heads for the beaches: (i) Environmental Education and Information (ii) Bathing Water Quality (iii) Environment Management and Conservation and (iv) Safety and Services.
- 8 beaches of India have been awarded the “Blue Flag” by an International Jury comprising of eminent members from UNEP, UNWTO, FEE, IUCN.

- Beaches: Shivrajpur (Dwarka-Gujarat), Ghoghla (Diu), **Kasarkod** and Padubidri (**Karnataka**), Kappad (Kerala), **Rushikonda (Andhra Pradesh)**, Golden (Puri-Odisha) and Radhanagar (**A&N Islands**).

Q.26) With reference to IndiGen programme, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to encourage development of indigenous defence technology.
2. It is funded by DRDO (Defence Research Development Organisation)

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.26) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Genomics for Public Health in India (IndiGen) programme aims to undertake whole genome sequencing of a thousand Indian individuals representing diverse ethnic groups from India. Its objective is to create a pilot dataset to enable genetic epidemiology of carrier genetic diseases towards enabling affordable carrier screening approaches in India.	It is funded by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's (CSIR) which is the largest research and development (R&D) organization in India under Ministry of Science and Technology. Its objective is to create a pilot dataset to enable genetic epidemiology of carrier genetic diseases towards enabling affordable carrier screening approaches in India.

Q.27) India has released a commemorative coin of Rs 75 denomination to mark 75th Anniversary of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Consider the following statements regarding FAO:

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
2. Its goal is to achieve universal food security.

3. It is the depository of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. It was founded in October 16 th , 1945 and is headquartered in Rome.	The Goal of FAO is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.	The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is a 1951 multilateral treaty deposited with the FAO that aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and to control the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products.

Q.28) With reference to Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA), which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. It is a defence pact signed between India and USA.
- 2. It gives access, to both countries, to designated military facilities on either side for the purpose of refueling and replenishment.
- 3. With this, India has signed all the four foundational agreements that the US signs with close partners.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.28) Solution (b)

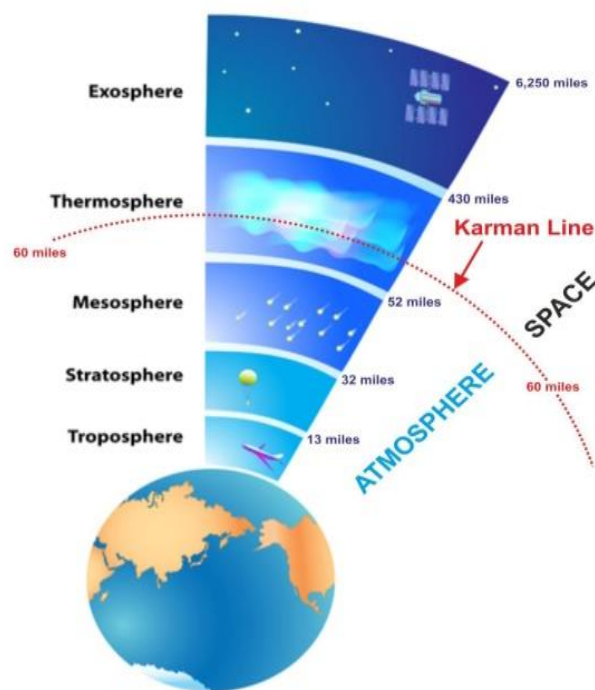
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA) largely pertain to geospatial intelligence, and sharing information on maps and satellite images for defence. It is a defence pact that the US signs with close partners.	Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA) for Geospatial Intelligence will allow India and US militaries to share geospatial and satellite data with each other. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) gives access, to both countries, to designated military facilities on either side for the purpose of refueling and replenishment.	India and the United States signed the BECA during the third round of 2 + 2 India-US ministerial dialogue. With this India has signed all the four foundational agreements. Other three are LEMOA, Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) and General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)

Q.29) The Karman Line is the internationally recognized boundary between which of the following?

- a) Inner core and outer core
- b) Warm surface water and cold deep water in an ocean
- c) Earth's atmosphere and outer space
- d) Southern Ocean and Indian Ocean

Q.29) Solution (c)

- **The Karman line** is the altitude where space begins. It is 100 km (about 62 miles) high. It commonly represents the border between the Earth's atmosphere and outer space.



Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States -STARS project:

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme covering all the States to support in strengthening the school education system.
2. It is partially funded by the New Development Bank (NDB).
3. The focus and components of the STARS project are aligned with the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The STARS Project would be implemented as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education (MOE). The project covers 6 States (not all) namely Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Odisha.	The STARS project seeks to support the states in developing, implementing, evaluating and improving interventions with direct linkages to improved education outcomes and school to work transition strategies for improved labour market outcomes. It is partially funded by the World Bank.	The overall focus and components of the STARS project are aligned with the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of Quality Based Learning Outcomes.

