

Q.1) With reference to Religious and social reform movement, consider the following statements:

1. Social service league was founded by Bal Shastri Jambhekar.
2. The followers of Pramhansa Mandali believed in one God.
3. Self –Respect movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

Statement analysis

Statement 1: **Narayan Malhar Joshi** (5 June 1879 – 30 May 1955) was an Indian trade union leader and follower of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. **In 1911, Joshi established an organization called the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim** to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work. They organized many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies. Joshi also founded All India Trade Union congress in 1920.

Statement 2: **Founded in 1849 in Maharashtra**, the founders of the **Paramahansa Mandali**—Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others—began as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general. **They believed in one God**, they were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. They also advocated widow remarriage and women's education.

Statement 3: In 1925, S. Ramanathan invited E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker to initiate this movement in Tamil Nadu, where it was largely influential. Also called the **Dravidan Movement, the Self Respect Movement demanded equal rights for the backward caste, with a focus in the rights of women. E.V Ramaswami** sought to undermine the position of the Brahmin priests by formalising wedding without Brahmin priests.

Q.2) Cunningham circular is associated with which of the following movement?

- a) Non-cooperation movement
- b) Swadeshi Movement

- c) Quit India movement
- d) Civil disobedience movement

Q.2) Solution (d)

Explanation:

When the whole country was preparing to start civil disobedience movement in 1930, student of Assam also played a key role. **To discourage and stop them in the civil disobedience movement, J R Cunningham, the public information officer of Assam, issued Cunningham circular imposing a blanket ban on any anti British activity by students.** It forced guardian and student to sign an undertaking that they would quit their school and colleges if they participated in any anti-government movement or demonstration.

In protest to this circular thousands of students throughout Assam left their schools and colleges. Many swadeshi colleges and schools were established to accommodate the students leaving British educational institutions.

Q.3) The General Service Enlistment Act is associated with?

- a) Recruitment of Indian civil services.
- b) Empowerment of provinces to recruit its own agent.
- c) It ruled that Indian soldiers had to go overseas if required.
- d) Service allocation to British Sepoy.

Q.3) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 was introduced by Charles Canning in 1856. **It required every Indian soldier to go overseas for deployment if required.** The act did not take into account the sentiments of Indians. It was one of the main causes for the Uprising of 1857, as it was a taboo for Brahmins in those days to cross the seas.

Q.4) 'She was an Indian social reformer, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women, she founded Arya Mahila Samaj and wrote a book titled 'High caste, Hindu women' in English'. Which of the following women is being referred here?

- a) Pandita Ramabai

- b) Savitribai Phule
- c) Ramabai Ranade
- d) Kadambini Ganguli

Q.4) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Pandita Ramabai was a women's right & education activist, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India, and a social reformer.** She was the first woman to be awarded the titles of Pandita as a Sanskrit scholar and Sarasvati after being examined by the faculty of the University of Calcutta. **She founded Arya Mahila Samaj , the purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.** She wrote a book titled 'High caste, Hindu women' which was evidently **her first book in English.** Ramabai dedicated this book to Dr. Joshi, **The High-Caste Hindu Woman**-to be specific a Brahmin woman which showed the darkest aspects of the life of Hindu women, including child brides and child widows, sought to expose the oppression of women in Hindu-dominated British India.

Statement 2: **Savitribai Phule** was an Indian social reformer, educationalist, and poet from Maharashtra. She is regarded as the first female teacher of India. Along with her husband, Jyotirao Phule, she played an important and vital role in improving women's rights in India. She is regarded as the mother of Indian feminism. Phule and her husband founded one of the first Indian girls' school in Pune.

Statement 3: **Ramabai Ranade (1862-1924)** – She was the first Indian woman to address a public meeting in English in 1883. She also established the Hindu Ladies Social and Bombay Literary Club. Ranade was the president of the first All India Women Conference and was instrumental in establishing Seva Sadan in 1915. Seva Sadan continues to this day, with its objective of educating girls.

Statement 4: **Kadambini Ganguli** along with Anandibai Joshi was one of the first two female physicians of India as well as from the entire British Empire. Kadambini, herself, was also the first Indian as well as South Asian female physician, trained in western medicine, to graduate in South Asia.

Q.5) consider the following pairs

Treaty

:

Signatory

1. Treaty of Seringapatnam : Haider Ali and East India company
2. Treaty of Allahabad : Shah Alam II and Robert Clive
3. Treaty of Salbai : Peshwa and East India company

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Treaty of Seringapatam**-, signed 18 March 1792 after the end of third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included **Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha Empire, and Tipu Sultan**, the ruler of Mysore. Under this treaty nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors. Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English, while the Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries and the Nizam acquired the areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar. Besides, a war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu.

Statement 2: The **Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765 between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, son of the late Emperor Alamgir II, and Robert Clive**, of the East India Company, in the aftermath of the Battle of Buxar of 22 October 1764. The Treaty marked the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.

Statement 3: **Treaty of Salbai**: was signed on 17 May 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War it was **signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia**.

The main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

1. Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
2. The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathasa.
3. In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.

4. The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
5. Haidar Ali should return all the territory taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot.
6. The English should enjoy the privileges at trade as before.
7. The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.
8. The Peshwa and the English should undertake that their several allies should remain at peace with one another.
9. Mahadji Sindhia should be the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the terms of the treaty.

Q.6) With reference to Coinage system of different period, consider the following statements and identify the incorrect one –

- a) Satavahana kings mostly used lead as a material for their coins
- b) The coins of Eastern Chalukyan dynasty (7th–12th century AD) had symbol of the boar at the centre.
- c) Fish was an important symbol on coins of Pallava dynasty.
- d) Silver Tanka and Copper Jital was introduced by Iltutmish.

Q.6) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Satavahanas rule started after 232 BC and lasted up to 227 AD. The **Satavahana kings mostly used lead as a material for their coins**. Silver coins were rare. Next to lead, they used an alloy of silver and copper called 'potin'. Many copper coins were also available. Although the coins were devoid of any beauty or artistic merit, they constituted a valuable source-material for the dynastic history of the Satavahanas. On one side, most of the Satavahana coins had the figure of an elephant, horse, lion or Chaitya.

Statement 2: The Chalukyan dynasty (6th century AD) was founded by Pulakeshin I with its capital at Badami in Karnataka. One side of the coin had image of a temple or a lion and legends. The other side was left blank. The **coins of Eastern Chalukyan dynasty (7th–12th century AD) had symbol of the boar at the centre**, with each letter of the king's name inscribed by a separate punch. The other side here also was left blank.

Statement 3: The coins issued by Pandyan dynasty were square shaped with an image of elephant in the early period. **Later, fish became a very important symbol in the coins**. The gold and silver coins had inscriptions in Sanskrit and copper coins in Tamil.

Statement 4: The Sultans of Delhi issued gold, silver, copper and billon coins. **Silver Tanka and Copper Jital was introduced by Iltutmish.** Alauddin Khilji changed the existing design by dropping the name of the Khalif and replaced it by self-praising titles. Muhammad bin Tughlaq circulated bronze and copper coins as token currency which was a flop.

Q.7) With reference to Koodiyattam, consider the following statements:

1. It is Sankrit theatre from Kerala.
2. It is mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve rich harvest.

Select the correct code from the above statements

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Q.7) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: **Koodiyattam** is one of the oldest traditional theatre forms of Kerala, **is based on Sanskrit theatre traditions.** The characters of this theatre form are: Chakyaar or actor, Naambiyar, the instrumentalists and Naangyaar, those taking on women's roles. The Sutradhar or narrator and the Vidushak or jesters are the protagonists. It is the Vidushak alone who delivers the dialogues. Emphasis on hand gestures and eye movements makes this dance and theatre form unique.

Statement 2: **Therukoothu**, the most popular form of folk drama of Tamil Nadu, literally means "street play". It is **mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve rich harvest.**

Q.8) Consider the following pairs:

- | <i>Commission</i> | : | <i>Associated with</i> |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Shore commission | : | Famine |
| 2. Aitchison commission | : | Public service reforms |

3. Fowler commission : Currency situation

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: An organization set up by the local Indian community to assist the passengers of the Komagata Maru with food, provisions and legal challenges. Also called the Indian Shore Committee.

Statement 2: **The Aitchison Commission (Public Service Commission)** was set up in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to come up with a scheme for fulfilling the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service. It made the following recommendations in its report submitted in 1887: 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. Commission was set up by lord Dufferin. 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. The above recommendations were implemented and consequently the statutory civil service was abolished in 1892.

Statement 3: The Indian Currency Committee or **Fowler Committee** was a government committee appointed by the British Government on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India. Until 1892, silver was the metal on which Indian currency and coinage had largely been based. In 1892, the Government of India announced its intent to "close Indian mints to silver" and, in 1893, it brought this policy into force

Q.9) Consider the following statements with reference to Woods dispatch:

- 1. It is known as 'Magnacarta of English education in India.'
- 2. It recommended Vernacular as a medium of instruction for higher studies for natives.
- 3. It asked the government to assume the responsibility of masses.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Basic information:

Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control, had an important effect on spreading English learning and female education in India. When in 1854 he sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. Considered as the 'Magnacarta of English Education in India', the document was first comprehensive plan for spread of education in India.

Statement Analysis:

Main recommendations of Woods Despatch:

1. It asked the government of India **to assume responsibility for education of the masses**, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
2. It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
3. It recommended **English as the medium of instruction for higher studies** and vernaculars at school level.
4. It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.
5. It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.
6. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

Developments-In 1857, universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up and later, departments of education were set up in all provinces. The Bethune School founded by J.E.D. Bethune at Calcutta (1849) was the first fruit of a powerful movement for education of women which arose in 1840s and 1850s.

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Ramosi Peasant Force aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines.
2. Madan Lal Dhingra Assassinated India office bureaucrat Curzon- Wylie in 1909

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Q.10) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Vasudev Balwant Phadke who is also known as 'father of Indian armed rebellion' formed the Ramosi Peasant Force which aimed to get rid of the Britishers from the country by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. Since the elite classes didn't support his cause, he gathered people from backward communities (Ramosi caste later also included Kol, Bhil and Dhangar communities) and raided government treasury to collect money for the benefit of famine-stricken villagers. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities but it was suppressed prematurely.

Madan Lal Dhingra was an Indian revolutionary, pro-independence activist, while studying in England, he assassinated **William Hutt Curzon Wylie**, a British official in 1909. He was considered first Martyred outside India. Dhingra arrived in London a year after the foundation of Shyamaji Krishnavarma's India House. This organization in Highgate was a meeting place for Indian radicals. They had weekly meetings, which Dhingra would often attend. V. D. Savarkar became manager of India House and inspired Dhingra's admiration in the cult of assassination.

Q.11) Which of the following were features of Non-Cooperation movement?

1. No tax campaign was started in Andhra Pradesh.
2. Akali movement was also started as a part of this movement.
3. The movement aroused resentment among Moplah against their Hindu lords.

Select the correct code

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

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 4 September 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence (Purna Swaraj) as the Indian National Congress (INC) withdrew its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 21 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919.

Statement analysis

Statement 1: During Non-cooperation movement, congress gave a call to local congress bodies to start civil disobedience, if it was thought that people are ready. Already a No tax campaign was going on in Bengal, a movement was started against Union board taxes, and in Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). In Assam, strikes in tea plantation, steamer services etc had been organised.

Statement 2: The Akali movement also called the Gurdwara Reform Movement, was a campaign to bring reform in the gurdwaras in India during the early 1920s. The movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925, which placed all the historical Sikh shrines in India under the control of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC). **It supported the non-cooperation movement against Britishers by a resolution passed by the SGPC in May 1921 appealing to Sikhs to begin civil disobedience.**

Statement 3: the Mappilas were Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus. The Mappilas had expressed their resentment against oppression of landlord during 19th century also. Their grievances centred on lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions. The Mappila tenants were particularly encouraged by the demands of local congress body for a government legislation regulating tenant landlord relations. Soon Mappila revolt merged with ongoing Khilafat agitation. The leaders of Khilafat- Non-cooperation movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings.

Q.12) Which of the following events didn't occur during the reign of Lord Rippon?

- a) Resolution for Local Self-Government in India 1882.
- b) Age for Civil Service exam was raised again to 21 years from 19.
- c) The ILBERT Bill Controversy

d) Introduced uniform salt tax throughout British India.

Q.12) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Lord Rippon (1889- 1884) :- Lord Ripon was the second son of Prime Minister F.J.Robinson, born on October 24, 1827, and died on July 9, 1909. He has taken many measures towards liberalizing the Indian administration. He was aimed at providing popular and political education to the Indians. While in India, he introduced a legislature that would have granted native Indian more legal rights, including the rights of judges to judge Europeans in court. He is known as Father of Local Self Governance in India. Following Events occurred during his reign

1. Repeal of Vernacular Press Act
2. He was responsible for the rendition of Mysore to its Hindu ruler.

Administration

1. First Factory Act 1881 to ban the child labor.
2. Resolution for Local Self-Government in India 1882 to continue financial decentralization to improve administration started by Mayo.
3. Famine Code to face recurrence of famines in India.
4. Provincial Government – Sources of revenue were divided into three groups– Centre, Provincial, and those to be divided between Centre and the Provinces.

Education

1. Constitution of the Hunter Commission on Education (1882) - to review the progress of education in India since the Wood's Dispatch 1854.

Civil services

1. Age for Civil Service exam was raised again to 21 years from 19.

Judiciary

1. The ILBERT Bill Controversy (1883) i.e. to authorize Indian judges to hear cases against the Europeans resulted into White Revolt, finally the bill was withdrawn.

Statement 4: uniform salt tax throughout British India was introduced during the reign of Lord Lytton (1876-1880)

Q.13) Which of the following were features of August Offer?

1. Dominion status as the objective for India.
2. Expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians.
3. No future constitutions to be adopted without the consent of Minority.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Basic information:

A change of government took place in Britain in May 1940 when Winston Churchill became prime minister (1940–45). The Fall of France in June left Britain in immediate danger of Nazi occupation. As the war was taking a menacing turn from the Allied point of view, the Indian National Congress softened its demands and offered to cooperate in the war if a transfer of authority in India was made to an interim government. The British government's response to these demands was a statement delivered by the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, known as the August Offer.

Explanation:

August offer Proposed (1940)

1. dominion status as the objective for India;
2. expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians
3. setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services; and
4. No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

The congress rejected the August offer. Muslim league welcomed the veto assurance given to the league, and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution of the deadlock.

Q.14) Which of the following theatre depicts the mythological tale of a battle between Goddess Kali and demon Darika?

- a) Mudiyettu
- b) Yakshgana
- c) Dashavtaar
- d) Bhand Panther

Q.14) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Mudiyettu, traditional folk theatre form of Kerala is celebrated in the month of Vrischikam (November-December). It is usually performed only in the Kali temples of Kerala, **as an oblation to the Goddess. It depicts the triumph of goddess Bhadrakali over the asura Darika.** The seven characters in Mudiyettu-Shiva, Narada, Darika, Danavendra, Bhadrakali, Kooli and Koimbidar (Nandikeshvara) are all heavily made-up.

Statement 2: **Yakshagaana, traditional theatre form of Karnataka,** is based on mythological stories and Puranas. The most popular episodes are from the Mahabharata i.e. Draupadi swayamvar, Subhadra vivah, Abhimanyu vadh, Karna-Arjun yuddh and from Ramayana i.e. Raajyaabhishek, Lav-kush Yuddh, Baali-Sugreeva yuddha and Panchavati.

Statement 3: **Dashavatar is the most developed theatre form of the Konkan and Goa regions.** The performers personify the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu-the god of preservation and creativity. The ten incarnations are Matsya (fish), Kurma (tortoise), Varaha (boar), Narsimha (lion-man), Vaman (dwarf), Parashuram, Rama, Krishna (or Balram), Buddha and Kalki. Apart from stylized make-up, the Dashavatar performers wear masks of wood and papier mache.

Statement 4: **Bhand Pather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir,** is a unique combination of dance, music and acting. Satire, wit and parody are preferred for inducing laughter. In this theatre form, music is provided with surnai, nagaara and dhol. Since the actors of Bhand Pather are mainly from the farming community, the impact of their way of living, ideals and sensitivity is discernible.

Q.15) Consider the following statements/features with reference to Government of India Act 1919. Identify the incorrect statement:

- a) It introduced system of diarchy in provinces.
- b) It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.
- c) It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.

- d) It separated the provincial budget from central budget.

Q.15) Solution (b)

Basic information:

On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible Government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Explanation:

The features of this Act were as follows:

1. It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.
2. It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts— transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. **This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'**—a term derived from the Greek word diarche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
3. **It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.** Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
4. It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indian.
5. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
6. It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
7. It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.

8. **It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.** Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
9. **It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.**
10. It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force.

Statement 2: This was introduced under Government of India act of 1935.

Q.16) Consider the following statements with reference to Odisha School of Architecture

1. The exterior walls were lavishly decorated with intricate carvings, but interior walls were plain.
2. Mandap was known as Jagmohan.
3. Temples were surrounded by a boundary wall as in Dravidian style of temple architecture.

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.16) Solution (d)

Basic information:

Till about the 6th century A.D., the style of temple architecture was similar both in the north as well as in the south. It is only after this date that each began to evolve in its own different direction.

Statement Analysis

In different parts of the Kalinga Empire, this distinct style of temple architecture developed. Some of its features were:

1. **The exterior walls were lavishly decorated with intricate carvings, but interior walls were plain.**

2. There was no use of pillars in the porch. Iron girders were used instead to support the roof.
3. The shikhara in the Odisha School was known as rekha deul. They were almost vertical roofs which suddenly curved inwards sharply.
4. **The mandap was known as jagamohan in this region.**
5. The ground plan of the main temple was square.
6. **Temples were surrounded by a boundary wall as in Dravidian style of temple architecture.**

Examples: Sun Temple at Konark (also known as Black Pagoda), Jagannath Temple at Puri, Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, etc.

Q.17) Which of the following movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi after the failure of August offer

- a) Individual Satyagraha
- b) Quit India Movement
- c) Civil disobedience movement
- d) Non-Co-operation movement

Q.17) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

During the course of the Second World War in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: The August Offer envisaged that after the War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution. **Gandhi was not satisfied with its offer and decided to launch Individual Satyagraha.** Individual Satyagraha was limited, symbolic and non-violent in nature and it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to choose the Satyagrahis. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer Satyagraha and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment. Jawaharlal Nehru was the second Satyagrahi and imprisoned for four months. The individual Satyagraha continued for nearly 15 months.

Statement 2: The **failure of the Cripps Mission** and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India.

Mahatma Gandhi believed that an interim government could be formed only after the British left India and the Hindu-Muslim problem sorted out. The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous **Quit India Resolution**. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'.

Statement 3: To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore congress, Gandhi presented **eleven demands to the government** and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. When Gandhi did not have any response he started **Civil disobedience movement**. On 12th March 1930, Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi with his chosen 79 followers to break the salt laws. He reached the coast of Dandi on 5 April 1930 after marching a distance of 200 miles and on 6 April formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt laws.

Statement 4: **Mahatma Gandhi announced his plan to begin Non-Cooperation with the government as a sequel to the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat Movement**. It was approved by the Indian National Congress at the Nagpur session in December, 1920.

Q.18) Consider the following statements with reference to Buddhism

1. The predecessor of Buddha under Buddhism was Kassapa Buddha and his successor will be Maitreya (Future Buddha).
2. Buddhism rejects the concept of existence of Soul (atman).
3. Tripitakas were written in Prakrit language.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Buddhism is one of the major religions of the world that originated from the Indian sub-continent and has now spread to large parts of South-east Asia. The origin of Buddhism is attached to the story of Siddhartha who came to be known as Buddha. The traditions, beliefs and practices in Buddhism are attributed to Buddha. It is the world's fourth largest religion after

Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: The **predecessor of Buddha under Buddhism was Kassapa Buddha and a Future Buddha** who will appear on Earth in the future, achieve complete enlightenment, and teach the pure dharma. Laughing Buddha is said to be an **incarnation of Maitreya**.

Statement 2: According to the **anatta doctrine of Buddhism**, at the core of all human beings and living creatures, there is no "eternal, essential and absolute something called a soul, self or atman". **Buddhism, from its earliest days, has denied the existence of the "self, soul"** in its core philosophical and ontological texts.

Statement 3: Once Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar in 483 BC, there was a need to compile his teachings, and hence four Buddhist Councils were held in a span of next 500 years to collate this material into Pitakas. **The result was writing of three major pitakas- Vinaya, Sutta and Abhidhamma, that when combined were called Tripitaka. All of these have been written in Pali Language.**

Q.19) With reference to medieval India, 'Konrish' was a

- a) Decorating art
- b) A type of ceremonial salutation
- c) A craft on stone
- d) A dance performed by women in Court

Q.19) Solution (b)

Explanation:

There were different modes of paying homage to the emperor. **Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation** in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head. It suggested that the subject placed his head – the seat of the senses and the mind – into the hand of humility, presenting it to the royal assembly.

Another was **taslim (salutation)** — the back of the right hand was placed on the ground, and then raised gently till the person stood erect. Kornish and taslim signified readiness to serve the emperor with heart and soul. Prostration (sajda) was introduced by Akbar (1582), but it was regarded as highly objectionable. To ease the feelings of the people, he discontinued it in Diwan-i-Aam, but retained it in Diwan-i-Khaas. However, ulema, Syeds, and other religious people were exempted from performing sajda.

Shahjahan, after his succession, abolished **sajda**. Instead, he introduced **chahar taslim** (four salutations) — the person while standing on his feet bowed double, touched his forehead with the palm of his hand and then lowered his hand so that the back of it touched the ground; this was done four times). Ulema were exempted from chahar taslim, and could greet the emperor as a Muslim greets another Muslim — on their feet.

Q.20) With reference to Jainism, consider the following statements:

1. Bhadrabahu was the proponent of Digambara sect.
2. Svetambaras believe in only four restraints (except Brahmacharya) to be followed to attain Kavalya.
3. Jainism does not believe in concept of Soul.

Select the incorrect statement/s:

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

Basic introduction:

The word 'Jain' is derived from jina or jaina which means the 'Conqueror'. They believe that their religion is comprised of people who have managed to control and conquer their desires. Jainism does not have a single founder, instead believes that the truth comes to the world in difficult and different times by a teacher who shows the way or a Tirthankara. There were 23 Tirthankaras or great-learned men in Jain religion before Mahavira.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: Features of Digambara sect of Jainism

1. Monks of the Digambara tradition do not wear clothes as this sect and believes in complete nudity.
2. Female monks wear unstitched plain white sarees and are called Ariyakas.
3. Digambaras follow all the five constraints (Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya) as per the teachings of Mahavira, unlike Svetambaras.

4. **Bhadrabahu was an exponent of Digambara sect** and he moved to Karnataka along with his disciples after predicting a long famine.
5. The earliest record of Digambara beliefs is contained in the Prakrit Suttapahuda of Kundakunda.

Statement 2: **Features of Svetamabarasa sect:**

1. **Svetambaras follow the preachings of Parshvanatha, i.e. they believe in only four restraints (except Brahmacharya) to be followed to attain Kevalya.**
2. Svetambaras believe that the 23rd and 24th tirthankara did marry, unlike as thought by Digambara sect.
3. Sthulabhadra was a great exponent of this school and stayed in Magadha unlike Bhadrabahu who went to Karnataka.
4. The monks of Svetambara School can have simple white clothing, a begging bowl, a brush to remove insects from their path, books and writing materials with them.
5. Svetambara tradition of Jainism indicates five eternal substances in existence: Soul (Jiva), Matter (Pudgala), Space (Akasha), Motion (Dharma) and Rest (Adharma), unlike Digambaras which added the sixth eternal substance as Time (Kala).

Statement 3: **Jainism, like Buddhism, rejects the authority of Vedas. However, unlike Buddhism, it believes in the existence of soul (atman).** Soul is the core and the fundamental focus of the Jain philosophy. It is the soul that experiences existence and gains knowledge, not mind nor body as both are believed to be a heap of matter.

Q.31) Which of the following organisation releases 'World press freedom Index'?

- a) Reporters Without Borders
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) Amnesty International
- d) UNDP

Q.31) Solution (a)

Explanation

The World Press Freedom Index, 2021 has again ranked India at 142nd out of 180 countries.

Produced by: Reporters Without Borders (RSF) – a French NGO

Also, for a year, on directions from Cabinet Secretary, an index monitoring cell worked to improve the rankings.

- A meeting was also held between the Indian Ambassador to France and the RSF officials to lobby for a change in the ranking.
- In 2016, India's rank was 133, which has steadily climbed down to 142 in 2020.
- The RSF report says India is one of the world's most dangerous countries for journalists trying to do their job properly.
- They are exposed to every kind of attack, even police violence against reporters, ambushes by political activists, and reprisals instigated by criminal groups or corrupt local officials.
- Top countries: Norway followed by Finland and Denmark.
- Bottom country: Eritrea
- China is ranked 177. North Korea at 179 and Turkmenistan at 178.

Q.32) Recently centre has restricted the use of Liquid oxygen only for medical purposes. Consider the following statements with regard to Liquid oxygen -

1. It is strongly paramagnetic.
2. It is obtained from the oxygen found naturally in air by fractional distillation in a cryogenic air separation plant.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.32) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

In news- Invoking the Disaster Management Act, the Centre ordered States that all liquid oxygen, including the existing stock with private plants, should be made available to the government and will be used for medical purposes only.

Liquid Oxygen:

- Liquid oxygen is abbreviated LOx, LOX or Lox in the aerospace, submarine and gas industries
- It is the liquid form of molecular oxygen
- It has a pale blue color
- **It is strongly paramagnetic- it can be suspended between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet.**
- Because of its cryogenic nature, it can cause the materials it touches to become extremely brittle.
- Liquid oxygen is also a very powerful oxidizing agent: organic materials will burn rapidly and energetically in liquid oxygen.
- It was used as the oxidizer in the first liquid-fueled rocket invented in 1926 by Robert H. Goddard, an application which has continued to the present.
- In commerce, it is classified as an industrial gas and is widely used for industrial and medical purposes.
- **It is obtained from the oxygen found naturally in air by fractional distillation in a cryogenic air separation plant.**
- It is the most common cryogenic liquid oxidizer propellant for spacecraft rocket applications, usually in combination with liquid hydrogen, kerosene or methane.

Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding 'Respond Program'.

1. It is a programme of Indian armed forces to fight against CoVid.
2. It aims to establish strong links with premiere academic institutions in India to carry out research and developmental projects.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.33) Solution (b)

Explanation:

In news- : IIT, Delhi said that the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has announced that it will support eight joint research projects mooted by the Space Technology Cell (STC), IIT-Delhi.

Key takeaways

- **The ISRO will support the projects under its RESPOND programme with varying duration of 1-3 years.**
- STC was set up at IIT, Delhi under an MoU signed between the ISRO and IIT-D in November 2019.
- Aim of STC: To strengthen the research collaboration between the two organisations and to carry out focused research projects in the space technology domain with specific deliverables.
- Since then, eight collaborative research projects have been announced.
- Some of the projects include developing a system for drought and flood forecasting and understanding land-atmosphere interactions.
- **Main objectives of the RESPOND Programme: To establish strong links with premiere academic institutions in India to carry out research and developmental projects which are of relevance to Space and derive useful outputs of such R&D to support ISRO programmes.**

Q.34) Consider the following statements about Trachoma.

1. It is a neglected tropical diseases and leading cause of blindness worldwide.
2. WHO aims to eliminate it by 2030
3. India aims to eliminate it by 2025.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.34) Solution (a)

Basics –

In news: Gambia has become second African state to eliminate Trachoma, after Ghana.

- **Trachoma is a neglected tropical disease** and the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide. It is caused by repeated infection of the eye with the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
- Trachoma is a chlamydial infection which happens due to lack of hygiene, unclean water supply and can spread by contact with eye, nose, or throat secretions of a person suffering with the disease or indirectly via flies.
- Trachoma is considered as “eliminated” when its prevalence drops to less than five per cent among children aged between 1 to 9 years, as per the criteria laid down by WHO,
- **WHO has set a target for global elimination of trachoma by 2030.**
- **India eliminated trachoma in 2017. (Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.35) Which of the following is correct about Pressure Swing Absorption plant?

1. It is a technology used to separate some gas species from a mixture of gases under pressure.
2. It operates at near-ambient temperatures and differs significantly from cryogenic distillation techniques of gas separation

Choose correct answer:

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

Q. 35) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

In news:- The Health Ministry said that 162 Pressure Swing Adsorption, PSA oxygen plants have been sanctioned by Government of India for installation in public health facilities in all States and these will augment medical oxygen capacity by over 154 Metric Tonnes.

Pressure swing adsorption (PSA)

- It is a technology used to separate some gas species from a mixture of gases under pressure according to the species' molecular characteristics and affinity for an adsorbent material.

- It operates at near-ambient temperatures and differs significantly from cryogenic distillation techniques of gas separation.
- Specific adsorbent materials (e.g., zeolites, activated carbon, molecular sieves, etc.) are used as a trap, preferentially adsorbing the target gas species at high pressure.
- The process then swings to low pressure to desorb the adsorbed material.

Q.36) Recently, 'India's first bamboo-dwelling bat with sticky discs was found in which of the following state of India?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q 36) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Meghalaya has yielded India's first bamboo-dwelling bat with sticky discs.

The count of the bats in India has reached now to 130.

Bamboo-dwelling bat with sticky discs.

- The disc-footed bat (*Eudiscopus denticulus*) was recorded near the Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary.
- The extent of adaptation for bamboo habitat in this species is not seen in the others.
- The flattened skull and sticky pads enabled the bats to roost inside cramped spaces, clinging to smooth surfaces such as bamboo internodes.
- The disc-footed bat was also found to be genetically very different from all other known bats bearing disc-like pads.
- Scientists analysed the very high frequency echolocation calls of the disc-footed bat, which was suitable for orientation in a cluttered environment such as inside bamboo groves.
- It has raised Meghalaya's bat count to 66, the most for any State in India.
- It has also helped add a genus and species to the bat fauna of India.

Q.37) Recently one of the three largest neutrino detectors in the world was launched at which of the following places ?

- a) Lake Baikal
- b) Gulf of Mexico
- c) Black sea
- d) Denmark strait

Q.37) Solution (a)

Explanation:

In news:-**Russian scientists launched one of the world's biggest underwater neutrino telescopes called the Baikal-GVD (Gigaton Volume Detector) in the waters of Lake Baikal.**

- Lake Baikal is the world's deepest lake situated in Siberia..
- Mission: To study in detail the fundamental particles called neutrinos and to possibly determine their sources.
- It is one of the three largest neutrino detectors in the world along with the IceCube at the South Pole and ANTARES in the Mediterranean Sea.

Lake Baikal

- Lake Baikal is a rift lake located in southern Siberia, Russia.
- It is the largest freshwater lake by volume in the world, containing 22 to 23% of the world's fresh surface water.
- It is the seventh-largest lake in the world by surface area.
- Maximum depth: 1,642 m (5,387 ft)
- It is the world's oldest (25–30 million years) and deepest lake.
- It has a long, crescent shape.
- The region to the east of Lake Baikal is referred to as Transbaikalia or as the Trans baikal.
- The loosely defined region around the lake itself is sometimes known as Baikalia.
- UNESCO declared Lake Baikal a World Heritage Site in 1996.

Q.38) Consider the following statements regarding the types of Inflation:

1. Headline inflation excludes the food and fuel items from core inflation.
2. Core inflation is less volatile than headline inflation.

3. The mandate given to RBI for inflation management is in terms of headline inflation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.38) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Core Inflation is also known as underlying inflation, is a measure of inflation which excludes items that face volatile price movement, notably food and energy. In other words, Core Inflation is nothing but Headline Inflation minus inflation that is contributed by food and energy commodities.

- Headline inflation refers to the change in value of all goods in the basket. **Core inflation excludes food and fuel items from headline inflation.**
- Since the prices of fuel and food items tend to fluctuate and create 'noise' in inflation computation, **core inflation is less volatile than headline inflation.**
- In a developed economy, food & fuel account for 10-15% of the household consumption basket and in developing economies it forms 30-40% of the basket. Headline inflation is more relevant for developing economies than developed economies.
- India formally adopted flexible inflation targeting (FIT) in June 2016 to place price stability, defined in terms of a target CPI (consumer price index) inflation, as the primary objective of the monetary policy. **As per the current mandate, the RBI has to maintain headline inflation at 4 per cent by March 31, 2021, with an upper tolerance of 6 per cent and a lower tolerance of 2 per cent.**
- Recently the government has kept the inflation-targeting framework for the central bank unchanged for the five-year period beginning 1 April, ending speculation that a more relaxed inflation goal may be adopted to boost growth.

Q.39) Consider the following statement about Nanosniffer.

1. It is the world's first Micro sensor based Explosive Trace Detector (ETD).
2. It can detect explosives in less than 10 seconds.
3. NanoSniffer is a 100% Made in India product in terms of R&D and manufacturing.

Which of the above given statement is/ are correct?

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

Q.39) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

In news: Union Education Minister launched NanoSniffer.

- It is the **world's first Microsensor based Explosive Trace Detector (ETD)**.
- Developed by: NanoSniff Technologies, an IIT Bombay incubated startup
- Marketed by: Vehant Technologies, a spin-off from a former IIT Delhi incubated startup Kritikal Solutions. This home-grown Explosive trace detector device (ETD) – **NanoSniffer can detect explosives in less than 10 seconds.**
- It also identifies and categorizes explosives into different classes.
- It detects all classes of military, conventional and homemade explosives.
- It gives visible & audible alerts with sunlight-readable color display.
- **NanoSniffer is a 100% Made in India product in terms of R&D and manufacturing.**
- This affordable device will reduce India's dependence on imported explosive trace detector devices.

Q.40) Jowai, Sukri and Jojari are important tributaries of which of the following rivers.

- a) Luni
- b) Chenab
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Narmada

Q.40) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

A report by a joint committee formed by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) finds that textile units in Rajasthan's Barmer district pollute groundwater and the adjoining Luni river.

- Luni River, an ephemeral river, is located in the western side of Rajasthan state; has its origin in the Arravalli Ranges nearby the Pushkar valley.
- **Prominent tributaries: Jowai, Sukri and Jojari.**
- Luni meets its end in Barine, located at the north-eastern part of the marsh called the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, without flowing into any larger water body.

Read the following passages and the answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage-1

The Indian government has announced an international competition to design a National War Memorial in New Delhi, to honour all of the Indian soldiers who served in the various wars and counter-insurgency campaigns from 1947 onwards. The terms of the competition also specified that the new structure would be built adjacent to the India Gate – a memorial to the Indian soldiers who died in the First World War. Between the old imperialist memorial and the proposed nationalist one, India's contribution to the Second World War is airbrushed out of existence.

Q.31) In the above passage what does the author laments the fact

- a) there is no recognition of the Indian soldiers who served in the Second World War
- b) the new war memorial will be built right next to India Gate
- c) India lost thousands of human lives during the Second World War
- d) funds will be wasted on another war memorial when we already have the India Gate memorial

Q.31) Solution (a)

The evidence or documents pertaining to the sacrifice and role of Indian soldiers during 2nd world war has been erased. Thus, there is no recognition observed.

Passage-2

The dangerous illusion of technology is that it can create stronger, top-down accountability of service providers in implementation-intensive services within existing public sector organizations. One notion is that electronic management information systems (EMIS) keep better track of inputs and those aspects of personnel that are 'EMIS visible' can lead to better

services. A recent study examined attempts to increase attendance of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) at clinics in Rajasthan, which involved high-tech time clocks to monitor attendance. The study's title says it all: Band-Aids on a Corpse. E-governance can be just as bad as any other governance when the real issue is people and their motivation.

Q.32) In the context of the passage, we can infer that the title "Band Aids on a Corpse" suggests that:

- a) the nurses who attended the clinics were too poorly trained to provide appropriate medical care
- b) the electronic monitoring system was a superficial solution to a serious problem
- c) the clinics were better funded, but performance monitoring did not result in any improvement
- d) the nurses attended the clinics, but the clinics were ill-equipped

Q.32) Solution (b)

In the context of the passage, it suggests that it was a superficial solution to a more serious problem. The other choices are focusing too much on the nurses and the clinics, but that is not the main idea of the passage.

In the context of the passage, the example of nurses is just a small suggestion of a superficial solution to a bigger problem. We should not forget that the question asks us to answer in the context of the passage.

Hence, option b is correct.

Q.33) A certain amount was deposited at simple interest at a specific rate for 3 years. Had it been deposited at 2% higher rate, it would have fetched Rs 360 more. Find the amount invested

- a) Rs 5,500
- b) Rs 5,000
- c) Rs 6,000
- d) Rs 4,500

Q.33) Solution (c)

Let 'a' is the amount invested and 'r' is the rate percent per annum.

$$\rightarrow [a*(r+2)*3/100] - [a*r*3/100] = 360$$

$$\rightarrow a * 6 / 100 = 360$$

$$\rightarrow a = \text{Rs } 6,000$$

Hence, option c is correct.

Q.34) Ganesh lends some money to his friend at 5% per annum of the interest rate. After 2 years, the difference between the Simple and the compound interest on money is Rs 50. What will be the value of the amount at the end of 3 years, if compounded annually?

- a) 23,152.5 Rs
- b) 23,500 Rs
- c) 22,750 Rs
- d) 22,850 Rs

Q.34) Solution (a)

If P is the principal and r is the rate of interest, then the difference between simple interest and compound interest for 2 years = $Pr^2/100^2$

It is given that the difference is Rs 50 and the rate of interest is 5% per annum.

Principle, P = Rs 20,000

Amount at the end of 3 years = $P [1+(5/100)]^3$

$$20,000 [1+(5/100)]^3 = 23,152.5 \text{ Rs}$$

Hence option a is correct.

Q.35) Ravi purchases 90 pens and sells 40 pens at a gain of 10% and 50 pens at a gain of 20%. Had he sold all of them at a uniform profit of 15% he would have got Rs. 40 less. Find the cost price of each pen.

- a) Rs. 80
- b) Rs. 75
- c) Rs. 90
- d) Rs. 100

Q.35) Solution (a)

Let the CP of each pen be Rs. 100

At the profit of 10%, SP of 40 pens = $(100 + 10) \times 40 = \text{Rs. } 4400$

At the profit of 20%, SP of 50 pens = $(100 + 20) \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 6000$

SP of 90 pens = Rs. $(4400 + 6000) = \text{Rs. } 10400$

CP of 90 pens = Rs. $(90 \times 100) = \text{Rs. } 9000$

At the profit of 15%, SP of 90 pens = Rs. $(90 \times 115) = \text{Rs. } 10350$

Difference in SP = Rs. $(10400 - 10350) = \text{Rs. } 50$

If the difference is Rs. 50, then CP = Rs. 100

If the difference is Rs. 40, then CP

= $100 \times 40 / 50$

= Rs. 80

