

Q.1) There were two kinds of reform movements in the 19th century in India. One is Reformist and another one is Revivalist. Which of the following are considered as Revivalist movements?

1. Brahma Samaj
2. Aligarh Movement
3. Prarthana Samaj
4. Arya Samaj
5. Deoband Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Types of Reform Movements

Basically, there were two kinds of reform movements in the 19th century in India.

Reformist

Reformism is a political doctrine that favors modifying an existing structure or institution as opposed to getting rid of it and replacing it. A progressive movement is a type of social organization that works to create social or political structures that are more in line with the aspirations of the community. These movements responded with the time and scientific temper of the modern era.

Examples: **Brahma Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Prarthana Samaj etc (Hence 1, 2 and 3 are not Revivalist movements)**

Revivalist

Revivalist movements believed that the western thinking and missionary propaganda would ruin Indian culture and ethos, and thus there was a need to protect the religion. They were also influenced by the rich cultural heritage of India brought to light by the western scholars, and found that it was even superior to the western culture. These movements started reviving ancient Indian traditions and thoughts and believed that western thinking ruined Indian culture and ethos.

Examples: **Arya Samaj, Deoband movement etc (Hence 4 and 5 are Revivalist movements)**

Q.2) Consider the following statements with reference to Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:

1. He stressed on the existence of one God and accepted idol worship.
2. He advocated the doctrine of Karma and Reincarnation.
3. He established Vedanta College where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered.

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

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Swami Dayanand founded the Arya Samaj on April 7, 1875. Through this reform movement, he stressed on One God and **rejected idol worship**. He also advocated against the extolled position of priests in Hinduism. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- He believed in the infallible authority of the Vedas. Dayanand advocated the **doctrine of Karma and Reincarnation**. He emphasized the Vedic ideals of brahmacharya, including celibacy and devotion to God. **(Hence Statement 2 is correct)**
- He also established Vedic schools for the education of girls and boys of all castes. The students of these schools were given free books, clothing, lodging and food, and were taught the Vedas and other ancient scriptures.
- In 1825, **Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Vedanta College** where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical sciences were offered. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.3) “He was the nineteenth century polymath reformer whose contribution towards changing the status of women in India is remarkable. His study of ancient texts convinced him that the status of Hindu women of his time was not sanctioned by the scriptures and was because of the existing power relations in the society. It was the result of his untiring struggle that the then Government of India passed the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.”

Identify the personality from the above passage.

- a) Jyothi Bapule
- b) Atmaram Panduranga
- c) Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q.3) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Contributions of Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He was the nineteenth century **polymath reformer whose contribution towards changing the status of women in India is remarkable.**
- His study of ancient texts convinced him that the status of Hindu women of his time was not sanctioned by the scriptures and was because of the existing power relations in the society.
- It was the result of his untiring struggle that the then Government of India passed **the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.**
- With the purpose of gathering people's support for the implementation of the provision of remarriage of widows, he encouraged his own son Narayan Chandra Bandyopadhyaya to marry a widow.
- Unlike other reformers who sought to set up alternative societies or systems, Vidyasagar sought to transform society from within.
- Due to his courageous entrepreneurship, widow remarriage was ushered in the conservative Hindu Brahmin society of Bengal.
- He fought for women education and vigorously challenged the barbaric practice of Child Marriage.
- **He founded 35 schools for girls throughout Bengal.** The Metropolitan School of Calcutta was one of the institutions. The sole purpose of these schools was to make women self-sufficient and empowered.
- Standing tall against the conservative power centers of the hindu society, Vidyasagar was the man who was way ahead of his times.
- His work for the upliftment of women, their self-sufficiency, prosperity and empowerment along with his untiring efforts for '**Nari Shiksha**' remains unique.

Q.4) Arrange the following events in chronological order of their occurrences.

1. Wahabi Movement
2. Bhil uprising
3. Vellore Mutiny
4. Sawantwadi Revolt

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Explanation:**Vellore Mutiny (1806)**

The Vellore mutiny on 10 July 1806 was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoy against the East India Company, predating the Indian Rebellion of 1857 by half a century. The revolt, which took place in the South Indian city of Vellore, lasted one full day, during which mutineers seized the Vellore Fort and killed or wounded many British troops. The mutiny was subdued by cavalry and artillery from Arcot.

Bhil uprising (1818)

The Bhil uprising of 1818 was one of the first British resistance movements taken up by any group or tribe in the country. The rebellion was against the British feudalism and imperialism in Rajputana. The tribe had had a long history of a peaceful living, but the changes brought about by the British administration and the feudal order made them tumultuous against the government.

Wahabi Movement (1820)

Wahabi Movement was a socio-religious movement started by Sayyid Ahmad in Rae Bareilly, India, in early 1820. The Wahabi movement became one of the famous Sunni Islamic revivalist movements intending to restore the original spirit of Islam by protecting it from the influence of Sikhs in Punjab and the British in Bengal.

Sawantwadi Revolt (1844)

Sawantwadi Revolt took place in the year 1844 in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Their leader was Phond Sawant. He was a Maratha sardar. He captured forts with the help of other sardars.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs:

Institution	Founder/Associated person
1. Asiatic Society of Bengal	: William Jones
2. Fort William College	: Warren Hastings
3. Calcutta Madrasa	: Lord Wellesley

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

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- **Asiatic Society of Bengal**, a scholarly society was founded in **1784**, by **Sir William Jones**, a British lawyer, and Orientalist, to encourage Oriental studies. Until Jones's death (1794) it was the vehicle for his ideas about the importance of Hindu culture and learning and about the vital role of Sanskrit in the Aryan languages. Indians were first admitted as members in 1829. **(Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.)**
- **The Calcutta Madrasa** was established by **Warren Hastings** in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects. **(Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.)**
- **The Sanskrit College** was established by **Jonathan Duncan**, the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- **Fort William College** was set up by **Wellesley** in 1800 for the training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802). **(Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.)**
- **The Hindu College of Calcutta** was founded in 1817 and the foundation committee was headed by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, the great Social Reformer. It was established with the primary objective of providing tuition to the 'sons of respectable Hindus, in the English and Indian languages and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia'.

Q.6) Match the Following Leaders of 1857 Revolt with their Centre of Activity:

Place	Leader
1. Delhi	A. Birjis Qadir
2. Lucknow	B. General Bakht Khan
3. Kanpur	C. Maniram Dutta Baruah
4. Assam	D. Azimullah Khan

Choose the correct code:

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation:**List of Important Leaders associated with the revolt of 1857**

Place	Important Leaders
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Bihar	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh
Rajasthan	Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh
Farrukhabad	Tufzal Hasan Khan
Assam	Kandapareswar Singh, Maniram Dutta Baruah
Orissa	Surendra Shahi, Ujjwal Shahi

Q.7) Consider the following statements with reference to the Theosophical movement:

1. It was founded by Annie Besant in New York City of the United States.
2. In India its headquarters was set up in Adyar (Chennai) in India.
3. It aimed to work for the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Theosophical Society was founded by Westerners who drew inspiration from Indian culture and thought. **Madame H.P Blavatsky** laid the foundation of the movement in New York City, United States in 1875. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect.)**
- Later, Colonel M.S Olcott of the U.S Army joined her. The society shifted its headquarters to **India at Adyar, an outskirt of Madras.** **(Hence statement 2 is correct.)**
- It aimed to work for the **Universal Brotherhood of Humanity** without distinction of race, sex, creed, caste, or color. The Society also seeks to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. **(Hence statement 3 is correct.)**

- Annie Besant became its president in 1907 after the death of Olcott. The theosophical society came to be aligned with the Hindu renaissance.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about 'Woods Dispatch':

1. It was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.
2. It recommended English as the medium of teaching for higher studies and at the school level.
3. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprises.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Woods Dispatch

- In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India. This document was the **first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India so considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India"**. (Hence statement 1 is correct)
- It recommended English as the medium of for higher studies and **vernaculars at the school level**. (Hence statement 2 is incorrect)
- It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular. And recommended a system of **grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise**. (Hence statement 3 is correct)
- It asked the Government of India to assume responsibility for the education of the masses, thus repudiating the **'downward filtration theory'**, at least on paper.
- It systematized the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at the 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.
- It laid stress on female and vocational, education, and teachers' training.

Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to the Vernacular Press Act, 1878:

1. It prohibited vernacular press to publish anything which might arouse feelings of antipathy between persons of different races, castes and religion.
2. The Magistrate was authorized to demand a security, which could be confiscated if the printer violated the Bond.
3. The Magistrate's action was final and the vernacular press had no right of appeal to a court of law.
4. It was repealed by The Indian Press Act, 1910.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above
- e)

Q.9) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Vernacular Press Act 1878 was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and to empower the Government with more effective means of punishing and repressing seditious writings. The Act empowered:
- A District Magistrate with the previous permission of a Local Government to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond undertaking not to publish anything likely to **excite feelings of disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes and religions among Her Majesty's subjects. (Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- The magistrate could further require a publisher to deposit security and to forfeit it if the newspaper contravened the regulation. If the offence reoccurred, the press equipment could be seized. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**
- The magistrate's action was final no appeal could be made to a court of law. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs of the paper to a government censor.
- The act came to be nicknamed **Gagging Act**.
- **The Vernacular Press Act was repealed in 1882 by the Government of Lord Ripon.** Ripon, the nominee of the Liberal Government of Gladstone, held the view that the circumstances which justified the Act of 1878 no longer existed. **(Hence Statement 4 is incorrect)**

Q.10) Which of the following Governor General was called as the 'Maker of modern India'?

- a) Lord Ripon
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Caning
- d) Lord William Bentinck

Q.10) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856 was born on 22 April 1812. He introduced the **Doctrine of Lapse policy** which turned out to be one of the major causes of the Revolt of 1857.
- He introduced railways in India and the first railway line from **Mumbai to Thane** was opened in 1853.
- He introduced the **Electric Telegraph System in India in 1852**. The first telegraph line from **Calcutta to Agra** was opened in 1854.
- Despite the Doctrine, many regard Lord Dalhousie as the '**Maker of modern India**'. Lord Dalhousie also started many **Anglo-vernacular schools** in India. He also brought about social reforms such as banning the practice of female infanticide.
- He firmly believed that western administrative reforms were necessary and far superior to Indian systems.
- He also started **engineering colleges** to provide resources for the newly-established public works department in each presidency.

Q.11) Consider the following statements with respect to Henry Vivian Derozio:

1. He started Young Bengal Movement across the Bengal region.
2. He launched the activities like strikes, mass leave, and picketing for the peasant's cause.

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
- e)

Q.11) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- **Young Bengal Movement** was a radical trend that arose in the 1820s and 30s among the Bengali intellectuals. Its leader was an anglo-Indian, **Henry Vivian Derozio**. (**Hence statement 1 is correct.**)
- Henry Vivian Derozio's followers were known as Derozians. He was the first nationalistic poet of modern India.
- Derozians carried forward **Raja Ram Mohan Roy's tradition of educating people through newspapers, pamphlets, and public associations**.
- They carried on public associations on public questions such as revision of the company's charter, freedom of the press, and better treatment of Indian labors in British colonies abroad.
- They also advocated for **women's rights and demanded education for them**.
- They did not succeed in creating a movement because social conditions were not ripe for their ideas to flourish.

- They **did not take up the peasant's cause** and there was no other class or group in Indian society at the time which could support their advanced ideas. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect.)**
- **Surendranath Bannerjee** described Derozians as the **pioneers of the modern civilization of Bengal.**

Q.12) Consider the following statements about Jyothiba Phule:

1. He wrote a book named 'Gulamgiri'
2. He started the first school for women in Pune.
3. He was given the title of Mahatma by DR.B.R. Ambedkar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Jyothiba Phule

- Jyotirao Phule was born in 1827 at **Katgun, Satara District, and Maharashtra.**
- He was a social reformer, thinker and social activist.
- He was born in amongst the "low-caste" leaders, Phule was one of the most vocal leaders.
- He was educated in a school established by the Christian Missionaries.
- Jyotirao Phule was from a caste society which was socially excluded.
- Jyotirao Phule was the founder of **Satyashodak Samaj. It was founded in 1873.** The primary emphasis of this Samaj was **"seeking truth"**.
- Satyashodak Samaj was devoted to secure social justice and human rights of low-caste people.
- In 1873, Phule wrote a book named **Gulamgiri**, meaning Slavery. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- Jyotirao Phule had dedicated Gulamgiri to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thereby establishing a link between black slaves of America and people of lower castes in India.
- He was started the **first school for women in Pune. (Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- In 1888, Maharashtrian social activist **Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar** had bestowed Jyotirao Phule with an honorific 'Mahatma title', meaning 'venerable' or 'great-souled'. **(Hence statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.13) Consider the following pairs:

Political organization	Personality associated
1. East India Association	: Dadabhai Naoroji
2. Indian League	: Sisir Kumar Ghosh
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	: P. Anandacharlu
4. National Indian Association	: Surendranath Banerjee

Which of the pairs given above are **not** correctly matched?

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

Explanation:

List of Political Organizations before INC

Sl. No	Organization	Founded in	Place	Founded by
1	Landholders Society	1836	Kolkata	Dwarkanath Tagore
2	British India Society	1839	London	William Adam
3	British India Association	1852	Kolkata	Dwarkanath Tagore
4	Madras Native Association	1852	Chennai	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty
5	Bombay Association	1852	Mumbai	Jagannath Shankar Seth
6	East India Association	1866	London	Dadabhai Naoroji
7	National Indian Association	1867	London	Mary Carpenter
8	Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	1876	Pune	Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, S. H. Chiplunkar
9	India League	1875	Kolkata	Sisir Kumar Ghosh
10	Indian Society	1872	London	Anand Mohan Bose
11	Indian Association	1876	Kolkata	Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose
12	Madras Mahajan Sabha	1884	Chennai	M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu
13	Bombay Presidency Association	1885	Mumbai	Phirozshah Mehta, K.T Telang and Badruddin Tyabji

Q.14) Consider the following statements about the annexation of Awadh in 1856:

1. It was annexed under the Governor-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck on grounds of misgovernance.
2. Wajid Ali Shah was the ruler of Awadh at the time of its annexation.

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.14) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Awadh remained an independent entity till **7 February 1856** when **Lord Dalhousie** annexed it to the British Empire in India. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- In 1831 **William Bentinck took control of Mysore on the grounds of misgovernance.**
- In simple terms, the doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state; it was for the paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it. The doctrine was stated to be based on Hindu law and Indian customs, but Hindu law seemed to be somewhat inconclusive on this point, and the instances of an Indian sovereign annexing the state of his vassal on account of lapse' (i.e., leaving no issue as heir) were rather rare.
- **Annexation of Awadh: Lord Dalhousie** was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties.
- For one, the Nawabs of Avadh had been British allies since the Battle of Buxar, Moreover, they had been most obedient to the British over the years. The Nawab of Avadh had many heirs and could not, therefore, be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse. Some other pretext had to be found for depriving him of his dominions. Finally, Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Avadh. **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** was accused of having misgoverned his state and of refusing to introduce reforms. His state was therefore annexed in 1856. **(Hence statements 2 is correct.)**

Q.15) Consider the following statements:

1. With the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, William Bentinck abolished the practice of Sati system
2. William Bentinck opened the Calcutta Medical College and it became the first western medical college in Asia.
3. William Bentinck created the 'Thuggee and Dacoity Department' .

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation:

William Bentinck

- William Bentinck was born on 14 September 1774 at Buckinghamshire, England to William Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland and Lady Dorothy. His father was a Prime Minister of Great Britain. Bentinck joined the British army at the age of 16 and had become a colonel by 1798. In 1803, he was named the Governor of Madras. He later served as Governor-General of India from 1828-1835. He is credited with reforms in educational, social and judicial spheres during his tenure as Governor-General of British India.
- It was during his term as governor of Madras that the Vellore Mutiny took place prompted by his order that the Indian troops be denied permission to wear their traditional dress. As a result, he was recalled in 1807.
- Along with Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bentinck tried to suppress many superstitious practices prevalent then. Sati, the practice of widow burning, was abolished by the **Bengal Sati Regulation (Regulation XVII) on 4th December 1829. (Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- He also tried to control, with Ram Mohan Roy's advocacy, practices like polygamy, child marriages and caste rigidity.
- He opened the **Calcutta Medical College in 1835** and it became the first western medical college in all of Asia where people could be admitted irrespective of caste or creed. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- Bentinck also did a commendable job of controlling organised Thuggee. Thugs were gangs of professional thieves and even murderers that had created a huge law and order problem. Thuggee was finished off by 1837.
- In 1835, the 'Thuggee and Dacoity Department' was created by **William Bentinck and William Henry Sleeman was made its superintendent.** He was later promoted as its Commissioner in 1839. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**

Q.16) Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Establishment of Ramakrishna mission
2. World Religious Conference at Chicago
3. National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.16) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Swami Vivekananda

- Vivekananda was the first spiritual leader who thought beyond religious reforms.
- **In 1893, he participated in the All World Religious Conference (Parliament of Religions) at Chicago in the United States of America.** He argued that Vedanta was the religion of all and not of the Hindus alone.
- Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission are twin organizations that form the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement or Vedanta Movement.
- The Ramakrishna Mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organization founded by Sri Ramakrishna's chief **disciple Swami Vivekananda on May 1, 1897.**
- The Mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture.
- **Vande Mataram was first sung was in 1896 session** of the Indian National Congress. The 1896 session of the Indian National Congress was held in **Calcutta**. It was presided by **M. Rahmathulla Sayani**.

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

1. His tenure is known for policy of intervention and war
2. He was a Governor General of Third Anglo-Maratha war
3. He started the Ryotwari System in Madras and Bombay

Which of the following personalities is being described in the statements given above?

- a) Lord Hastings
- b) Lord Minto I
- c) Sir George Barlow
- d) Lord Amherst

Q.17) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Lord Hastings served as Governor General of India from **1813 to 1823**, a long ten years term. **His tenure is known for policy of intervention and war.** Two important wars viz. Gurkha War and Third Anglo Maratha war occurred during his tenure. The Third Anglo Maratha war consisted of skirmishes such as **Pindari war, Battle of Sitalbaldi, Battle of Mahidpur and Battle of Khadki.**

- He simplified the judicial proceedings
- **Abolished the Censorship Act.**
- **Abolition of Peshwaship**
- **Establishment of the Ryotwari System in Madras (By Thomas Munroe) and Bombay**
- **Mahalwari system in north-western Provinces and Bombay**

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding Ahmadiya Movement:

1. It was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
2. It described itself as standard bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance
3. Its principles were similar to that of Brahma Samaj
4. It opposed jihad and worked for spreading western liberal education among Indian Muslims

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Ahmadiyya Movement

- The Ahmadiyya Movement aimed to improve religious freedom and followed a Messianic movement. A certain Muslim sect named Ahmadiyya came into existence in India. Founded in 1889 by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in Punjab, the Ahmadiyya Movement seeks to reconcile the Hindu faith with the way of living. The foundations of the Ahmadiyya Movement were liberal values.
- Ahmadiya Movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed. **(Hence statement 1 is correct)**
- It described itself as standard bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance. **.(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- It is based itself on the principles of Brahma Samaj. **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**
- It Opposed jihad and worked for spreading western liberal education among Indian Muslims. **(Hence statement 4 is correct)**

Q.19) Consider the following statements with respect to Permanent Settlement:

1. It was implemented by Lord Cornwallis and it was first enacted in Madras presidency and later it followed in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha region.
2. Zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land. They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them.
3. The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The Permanent Settlement

The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. **First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in northern Madras Presidency and the district of Varanasi. (Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**

Features of the Permanent Settlement

- Landlords or Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the land. They were given **hereditary rights of succession** of the lands under them. **(Hence statement 2 is correct)**
- The Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.
- The Zamindars' proprietorship would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said date to the government. If they failed to pay, their rights would cease to exist and the land would be auctioned off.
- The **amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed**. It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent). **(Hence statement 3 is correct)**
- The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10th was for the Zamindar. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.
- The Zamindar also had to give the tenant a patta which described the area of the land given to him and the rent he had to pay the landlord.

Q.20) Consider the following pairs with reference to the nationalist newspapers published during the freedom struggle:

Newspaper	Founder
1. Indian Mirror	: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Rast Goftar	: Dadabhai Naorji
3. Som Prakesh	: Devendra Nath Tagore

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

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Newspapers were used to spread awareness among the people of the country to unite against the Britishers to attain independence. Modern ideas of democracy, freedom, equality and patriotism were propagated through the medium of media.

Some of the prominent nationalist newspapers of the period were

Year	Name	Newspaper/ Journal	Founder
1780	Bengal Gazette	English newspaper	James Augustus Hicky
1819	Samvad Kaumudi	Bengali weekly newspaper	Ram Mohan Roy
1822	Mirat-ul-Akbar	Persian language journal	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1853	Hindoo Patriot	English weekly	Madhusudan Ray
1854	Rast Goftar	Gujarati Newspaper	Dadabhai Naoroji
1858	Som Prakesh	Weekly newspaper	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
1862	Indian Mirror	Newspaper	Devendra Nath Tagore
1868	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Newspaper	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
1871	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Journal	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
1878	Hindu	Newspaper	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar
1881	Kesari	Marathi Newspaper	B.G. Tilak
1888	Sudharak	Newspaper	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
1899	Udbodhana	Magazine	Swami Vivekananda
1903	Indian Opinion	Newspaper	M. K Gandhi
1905	Bande Mataram	English language newspaper	Aurobindo Ghosh
1910	Bombay Chronicle	English-language newspaper	Firoze Shah Mehta
1912	Al-Hilal	Urdu weekly newspaper	Abul Kalam Azad
1914	New India	English-language daily newspaper	Annie Besant
1919	Independent	Newspaper	Motilal Nehru
1919	Young India	Weekly journal	M. K Gandhi
1920	Mook Nayak	Marathi weekly	B.R. Ambedkar

Q.21) Which Biosphere Reserve encompasses Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary, Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary, Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary

- Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve
- Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve

Q.21) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The **Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve** is a biosphere reserve in India established in 2001, located in the **southernmost end of the Western Ghats** and includes 3,500.36 km² (1,351.50 sq mi) of which 1828 km² is in Kerala and 1672.36 km² is in Tamil Nadu.
- It encompasses the following wildlife sanctuaries: **Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary, Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary, Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary, and Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve**. Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve became part of World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 2016.

Q.22) With reference to 'Global Gender Gap Index', consider the following statements

1. It is a report released by World Economic Forum
2. Only Finland, Norway and Sweden have achieved gender parity according to the report
3. India ranks highest in the 'Educational Attainment' sub-index relative to her ranking

Choose the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Correct, The **Global Gender Gap Index** is released by the **World Economic Forum**.
- Statement 2 – Incorrect, although **no country achieved full gender parity**, the top 10 economies closed at least 80% of their gender gaps, with **Iceland (90.8%) leading the global ranking. Iceland is followed by Finland (86%, 2nd), Norway (84.5%, 3rd)**
- Statement 3 – Incorrect, Educational Attainment sub-index includes metrics such as literacy rate and the enrolment rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Here India ranks 107th out of 146. **Political Empowerment sub-index includes metrics such as the percentage of women in Parliament, the percentage of women in ministerial positions** etc. Of all the sub-indices, **this is where India ranks the highest (48th out of 146)**.

Q.23) Consider the following statements regarding 'C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group'

1. It is an initiative of United Nations Environment Program
2. C40 offers membership only to megacities which are willing to become climate positive

Select the correct statement(s)

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect**, C40 started in October 2005 when London Mayor Ken Livingstone convened representatives from 18 megacities to forge an agreement on cooperatively reducing climate pollution and created the 'C20'. In 2006, **Mayor Livingstone and the Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI)—led by the efforts of former U.S. President Bill Clinton—combined to strengthen both organizations**, bringing the number of cities in the network to 40 and helping to deliver projects and project management for participating cities to further enhance emissions reductions efforts. It is **not an initiative of UNEP**.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect**, While C40 originally targeted megacities for their greater capacity to address climate change, **C40 now offers three types of membership categories to reflect the diversity of cities taking action to address climate change**. The categories consider such characteristics as population size, economic output, environmental leadership, and the length of a city's membership. The three types are **Megacities, Innovator cities, Observer cities**

Q.24) Consider the following statements with respect to 'National Coal Index'

1. Prices of coal from all the sales channels of coal including import as existing today are taken into account for compiling the NCI\
2. It is a price index which reflects the change of price level of coal in a particular year relative to the fixed base year
3. There exists separate indices for coking and non-coking coal under NCI

Choose the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.24) Solution(c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct, Prices of coal from all the sales channels of coal, including import, as existing today are taken into account** for compiling the NCI. The amount of revenue share per tonne of coal produced from auctioned blocks would be arrived at using the NCI by means of defined formula.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect, It is a price index which reflects the change of price level of coal in a particular month relative to the fixed base year.** The base year for the NCI is Financial Year 2017-18.
- **Statement 3 – Correct, NCI is composed of a set of five sub-indices: Three for Non Coking Coal and two for Coking Coal.** The three sub-indices for Non Coking Coal are combined to arrive at the Index for Non Coking Coal and the two sub-indices for Coking Coal are combined to arrive at the Index for Coking Coal.

Q.25) With reference to 'National Action Plan for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem- NAMASTE scheme', consider the following statements

1. The scheme aims to achieve zero fatalities in sanitation work in India
2. It is a joint venture of Ministry of Social Justice and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Select the correct statement(s)

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Correct, The **scheme aims** to achieve outcomes like: **Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India , No sanitation workers come in direct contact with human faecal matter ,All Sewer and Septic tank sanitation workers have access to alternative livelihoods**
- Statement 2 – Incorrect, The scheme is a joint venture of **Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.**

Q.26) Given 5 flags of different colors, how many different signals can be generated if each signal requires the use of 2 flags, one below the other?

- a) 20
- b) 24
- c) 30
- d) 36

Q.26) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Each signal requires the use of 2 flags.

There will be as many flags as there are ways of filling in 2 vacant places __ in succession by the given 5 flags of different colors.

The upper vacant place can be filled in 5 different ways by any one of the 5 flags following which, the lower vacant place can be filled in 4 different ways by any one of the remaining 4 different flags.

Thus, by multiplication principle, the number of different signals that can be generated is $5 \times 4 = 20$

Q.27) In how many ways can 8 Indians and, 4 American and 4 Englishmen can be seated in a row so that all person of the same nationality sit together?

- a) $3! 8! 4! 4!$
- b) $8! 4!$
- c) $8! 4! 4!$
- d) $3! 8!$

Q.27) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Taking all person of same nationality as one person, then we will have only three people.

These three person can be arranged themselves in $3!$ Ways.

8 Indians can be arranged themselves in $8!$ Way.

4 American can be arranged themselves in $4!$ Ways.

4 Englishman can be arranged themselves in $4!$ Ways.

Hence, required number of ways = $3! * 8! * 4! * 4!$ Ways.

Q.28) How many words, with or without meaning, can be formed using all the letters of the word EQUATION at a time so that the vowels and consonants occur together?

- a) 1420
- b) 1440
- c) 1620
- d) 1840

Q.28) Solution (b)

Explanation:

In the word EQUATION, there are 5 vowels, namely, A, E, I, O, and U, and 3 consonants, namely, Q, T, and N.

Since all the vowels and consonants have to occur together, both (AEIOU) and (QTN) can be assumed as single objects. Then, the permutations of these 2 objects taken all at a time are counted.

This number would be $P(2, 2) = 2!$

Corresponding to each of these permutations, there are 5! Permutations of the five vowels taken all at a time and 3! permutations of the 3 consonants taken all at a time

Hence, by multiplication principle, required number of words = $2! \times 5! \times 3! = 1440$

Q.29) In how many ways can 10 examination papers be arranged so that the best and the worst papers never come together?

- a) $8! 9!$
- b) $7 \times 9!$
- c) $8 \times 9!$
- d) $9 \times 8!$

Q.29) Solution (c)

Explanation:

No. of ways in which 10 paper can arranged is $10!$ Ways.

When the best and the worst papers come together, regarding the two as one paper, we have only 9 papers.

These 9 papers can be arranged in $9!$ Ways.

And two papers can be arranged themselves in $2!$ Ways.

No. of arrangement when best and worst paper do not come together

$$= 10! - 9! 2!$$

$$= 9! (10-2) = 8 \times 9!$$

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

Passage

It has been argued by behavioural economists in all earnestness that poverty shapes mind sets. From here, it is a hop, skip, and jump to holding that the poor are poor because their poverty prevents them from thinking and acting in ways that can take them out of poverty.

When behaviourist economics speaks of poverty as a “cognitive tax, it writes ‘action’ — the political agency of the poor — out of the equation. In such a case, the focus, as well as the onus of poverty-alleviation, would shift from the state — from macroeconomic policy, from having to provide employment, health and education — to changing the behavior of the poor. The structural causes of poverty — rising inequality and unemployment — as well as the behavior of the owners of capital are evicted from the poverty debate, and no longer need be the focus of public policy.

Q.30) Which of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the passage given below?

- a) Where decisions of the poor tend to be flawed from an economic point of view, behavioural economists believe that governments can intervene with policies aimed at nudging the poor towards the right decision.
- b) By shifting the burden of poverty alleviation from the state onto the poor themselves, behavioural economists are ignoring both the structural causes of poverty as well as the behavior of the wealthy.
- c) Given that poverty diminishes political agency and shapes mind sets, insights into how poverty affects behavior could have implications in public policy.
- d) The focus of public policy ought to be in providing employment, health and education, rather than addressing rising inequality and changing the behavior of the poor.

Q.30) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Now we need to look at the 4 options to see which one reflects the central idea best.

Option a: This is certainly not the main idea of the paragraph. The paragraph argues against the belief of behavioural economists that decisions of the poor tend to be flawed from an economic point of view.

Option b: This, clearly, is the main idea of the paragraph. The causes of poverty are inequality and unemployment and the onus of poverty alleviation should be on the state. Poverty does not prevent the poor from thinking and acting in ways to take them out of poverty as the behavioural economists believe. This thinking also removes the role of the wealthy in the poverty alleviation debate.

Option c: This statement contradicts the main idea of the paragraph and hence is ruled out.

Option d: The paragraph does argue that public policy needs to focus on employment, health and education rather than changing the behavior of the poor. However, the part of statement that reads “rather than addressing inequality is clearly incorrect. The paragraph argues that the structural causes of poverty are rising inequality and unemployment and that these need to be the focus of public policy.