



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-03 (03-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

1. The Sikhs were organised into 12 misls or confederacies which operated in different parts of the province. In the context of these misls, consider the following statements

1. They represent the military brotherhood with democratic setup that controlled the Punjab region
2. All the members of misls had equal say in its affairs.
3. Feudal chiefs and Zamindars worked hard to maintain the democratic character of misls
4. Banda Singh Bahadur belonged to Sukerchakia misl

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a(Only one)

Statement 1 is correct: The Misls were the twelve sovereign states of the Sikh Confederacy, which rose during the 18th century in the Punjab region in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent and is cited as one of the causes of the weakening of the Mughal Empire prior to Nader Shah's invasion of India in 1738–1740. They represent the military brotherhood with democratic setup that controlled the Punjab region

Statement 2 is correct: Misls were originally based on the principle of equality, with all members having equal voice in deciding the affairs of a Misl and in electing its chief and other officers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The democratic and plebeian character of Misls disappeared gradually and powerful feudal chiefs and zamindars dominated them. They were one of the reason behind the demise of democratic principles in the functioning of Misls.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Sikhs confederacies or Misls did not exist during Banda Singh Bahadur. It came into being only around second half of eighteenth century, whereas Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and put to death. Maharaja Ranjit Singh belonged to the period of Misls. He was the chief of the Sukerchakia Misl.

2. Consider the following statements about the land revenue system under British Indian government

1. Ryotwari system was introduced by Sir Thomas Munro when Rawdon Hastings working as a governor general
2. In Ryotwari and Mahalwari system, land ownership rights were assigned to actual tillers
3. Zamindari system contributed to the growth of absentee landlordism.
4. Zamindars were strictly required to pay their revenues punctually to the government, without any claim for remission and reduction.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: This system of land revenue was instituted in the late 18th century by Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras in 1820 when Rawdon-Hasting working as a governor general of Bengal. This was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces. In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land.

Statement 2 is correct: In both the land revenue policy, Ryotwari System and Mahalwari System, ownership rights were handed over to the Ryots (actual cultivators).

Statement 3 is correct: Being sure of an income on a permanent basis, zamindars left the villages leaving the revenue collection to different rent-seeking classes. Thus, the Permanent Settlement System (also named as revenue-sale system) contributed to the growth of absentee landlordism.

Statement 4 is correct: Land revenue was fixed at nine-tenth of the rent, which was “fixed in perpetuity”. Zamindars were strictly required to pay their revenues punctually to the government, without any claim for remission and reduction. In case of default, the estate of zamindar were liable to be auctioned to realise the revenues.



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3. “We do not ask for favours. We want only justice. Instead of going into any further divisions or details of our rights as British citizens the whole matter can be comprised in one word—Self-government or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.” It was the first time when Swaraj was demanded from the congress platform”.

Identify the name of the speaker from the list given below?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: d (Dadabhai Naoroji)

Explanation: Although Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first to raise the slogan ‘Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it’, the credit for demanding Swaraj from the Congress platform for the first time goes to Dadabhai Naoroji. Delivering his Presidential address at the Calcutta session of the Congress (1906) Naoroji said, “We do not ask for favours. We want only justice. Instead of going into any further divisions or details of our rights as British citizens the whole matter can be comprised in one word—Selfgovernment or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.”

4. Consider the following statements

- 1. He rejected Western ideas and sought to revive the ancient religion.
- 2. He disregarded the authority of the later Hindu scriptures.
- 3. He looked on the Vedas as India’s ‘Rock of Ages’.

Who is referred in the above statements?

- (a) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Atmaram Panduranga
- (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Ans: d (Swami Dayanand Saraswati)

Explanation: The Arya Samaj movement was an outcome of the reaction to Western influences. The founder, Swami Dayananda Saraswati rejected Western ideas and sought to revive the ancient religion of the Aryans. In 1875, he formally organised the first Arya Samaj unit at Bombay. A few years later

the headquarters of the Arya Samaj were established at Lahore. He looked on the Vedas as India’s ‘Rock of Ages’, the true original seed of Hinduism. His motto was ‘Go back to the Vedas’. He gave his own interpretation of the Vedas. He disregarded the authority of the later Hindu scriptures like the Puranas and described them as the work of lesser men and responsible for the evil practices of idol worship and other superstitious beliefs in Hindu religion. Dayanand condemned idol worship and preached unity of Godhead. He decried untouchability and casteism as not sanctioned by the Vedas. He advocated widow remarriage and a high status for women in society. His views were published in his famous work Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).

5. Consider the following statements

- 1. Mahadev Govind Ranade, was popularly known as the Socrates of Maharashtra
- 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Atmiya Sabha in 1815 to propagate his views against Sati pratha
- 3. Debendra Nath Tagore’s campaign led to the enactment of a law, legalising widow remarriage in Indi
- 4. Debendra Nath Tagore was conferred with the title of “Protector of National Religion”

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gopal Krishna Gokhale (follower of Mahadev Govind Ranade) was popularly known as the Socrates of Maharashtra. Mahadev Govind Ranade (18 January 1842 - 16 January 1901) was an Indian scholar, social reformer and author. He was a founding member of the Indian National Congress party and owned several designations as member of the Bombay legislative council, member of the finance committee at the centre, and judge of the Bombay High Court.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1815, Ram Mohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha - an association for the



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dissemination of the religious truth and the promotion of free discussions of theological subjects, and not for propagating views against Sati Pratha.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's campaign led to the enactment of a law, legalising widow remarriage in India. He challenged the Brahminical authorities and proved that widow remarriage is sanctioned by Vedic scriptures. He took his arguments to the British Authorities and his pleas were heard when the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856 or Act XV, 1856, was decreed on July 26, 1856. He did not just stop there. He initiated several matches for child or adolescent widows within respectable families and even married his son Narayan Chandra to an adolescent widow in 1870 to set an example.

Statement 4 is correct: Debendranath was actively involved in politics for some time. When the British Indian Association was established on 31 October 1851, he was appointed its secretary. He tried his best to waive the chowkidari tax of the poor villagers and sent a letter to the British Parliament demanding India's autonomy. Debendranath was enthusiastic about the practice of widow marriage, but was opposed to child marriage and polygamy. He also made a special contribution to the spread of education. In 1867, Radhakanta Dev conferred on him the title of 'Protector of National Religion' and 'Maharshi' by the Brahma Samaj to protect the Indian youth from the influence of Christianity.

6. Identify the reasons for tribal uprisings during British Government in India?

1. The colonial administration tried ending their relative isolation and bringing them fully within the ambit of colonialism.
2. Complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities
3. The new courts and legal system gave a fillip to their local rules and customary belief

Select the correct answer

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

Ans: a (1 and 2 only)

Statement 1 is correct: British rule recognized the tribal chiefs as zamindars and introduced a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products. It encouraged the influx of Christian missionaries into the tribal areas. This exposed them to colonial economy only to rob them financially. The large influx of people also ended their relative isolation. Above all, it introduced a large number of moneylenders, traders, revenue farmers as middlemen among the tribals. These middlemen were the chief instruments for bringing the tribal people within the vortex of the colonial economy and exploitation.

Statement 2 is correct: Colonialism also transformed their relationship with the forest. They had depended on the forest for food, fuel and cattle feed. They practiced shifting cultivation (jhum, podu, etc.), taking recourse to fresh forest lands when their existing lands showed signs of exhaustion. The colonial government changed all this. It usurped the forest lands and placed restrictions on access to forest products, forest lands and village common lands. It refused to let cultivation shift to new areas.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The tribal communities were not made subject to new courts and legal system. Tribal communities were still allowed to conduct themselves according to their own customs and beliefs.

7. Consider the following statements about Mappila (Moplah) rebellion

1. It was characterised by Hindu-Muslim unity against the British colonial government
2. They were supported by Indian National Congress and Muslim League
3. It was non-violent in nature.
4. It merged with the Khilafat Movement.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Malabar rebellion of 1921 started as a resistance against the British colonial rule in certain places in the southern part of



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old Malabar district of present-day Kerala. The popular uprising was also against the prevailing feudal system controlled by elite Hindus.

Statement 2 is correct: They received the support of local congress body for a legislation regulating tenantlandlord relations. They also forged the support of Muslim league.

Statement 3 is incorrect: There was large-scale violence which saw systematic persecution of Hindus and British officials. Many homes and temples were destroyed. Therefore, it was a violent movement.

Statement 4 is correct: The Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an extended version of the Khilafat Movement in Kerala in 1921. The Government had declared the Congress and Khilafat meetings illegal. So, a reaction in Kerala began against the crackdown of the British in Eranad and alluvanad taluks of Malabar.

8. Consider the following statements about Indigo Revolt 1859-60

1. It was successful in wiping out the cultivation of Indigo in India.
2. 'Neel-Darpan' by Dinabandhu Mitra portrayed the plight of Indigo growers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The government appointed an Indigo commission to inquire into the problem of indigo cultivation. Based on the recommendations of the commission, the Government issued notification that ryots could not be compelled to grow indigo. Gradually, the cultivation of indigo shifted from Bengal to Bihar (was not wiped out from India).

Statement 2 is correct: 'Neel Darpan' written by Dinabandhu Mitra depicted the exploitation of Indigo growers by planters.

9. Consider the following statements about Tebhaga movement

1. The main objective of this movement is to increase the share of bargardars (sharecroppers) from one-half to two third.
2. It was launched by Bangiya Pradeshik Kisan Sabha.
3. The movement was ended with the passage of Bargadari Act, which recognised the land ownership rights
4. 'Operation Barga' was launched post-independence to provide tenancy rights to peasants

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) Only four

Ans: d (Only four)

Statement 1 is correct: Tebhaga Movement was the sharecroppers' movement demanding two thirds of the produce from land for themselves and one third for the landlords. Tebhaga literally means 'three shares' of harvests. Traditionally, sharecroppers used to hold their tenancy on fifty-fifty basis of the share of the produce.

Statement 2 is correct: During the Bengal Famine of 1943 the Communist Party of India provided relief to the peasantry of the Sundarbans area. In September 1946 Bangiya Pradeshik Kisan Sabha decided (Peasant front of Communist Party of India) to launch the Tebhaga movement. The peasant movement broke out in Kakdwip, Sonarpur, Bhangar and Canning. Kakdwip and Namkhana were the storm centres of the movement.

Statement 3 is correct: During 1946-1950 the Tebhaga movement in several parts of the 24 Parganas district led to the enactment of the Bargadari Act. Although the Bargadari Act of 1950 recognised the rights of bargardars to a higher share of crops from the land that they tilled, it was not implemented.

Statement 4 is correct: In 1967, West Bengal witnessed peasant uprising, against non-implementation of land reforms legislation, starting from Kheadaha gram panchayat in Sonarpur CD block. From 1977 onwards major land reforms took place in West Bengal under the Left Front government. Land in excess of land ceiling was



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acquired and distributed amongst the peasants. Subsequently, "Operation Barga" was aimed at securing tenancy rights for the peasants.

10. Which one of the following correctly explains the 'Policy of ring fence', adopted by British East India Company?

- (a) Policy of aligning with smaller princely states surrounding powerful kingdoms.
- (b) Policy of fortification of ports along the coastline of India at strategically relevant and commercially viable locations.
- (c) Foreign policy of establishing base around French colonies.
- (d) Defence policy of guarding the frontiers of neighbouring to safeguard their own territories.

Ans: d (Defence policy of guarding the frontiers of neighbouring to safeguard their own territories)

Explanation: It was the policy of creating buffer states around the Company's territories. The idea was purely that of defence of the frontiers of the Company. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas. To safeguard against these dangers, the Company undertook to organize the defence of the frontiers of Oudh on the condition that the Nawab would defray the expenses of the defending army. The defence of Oudh constituted the defence of Bengal at that time.

11. Consider the following statements about the Subsidiary Alliance System

- 1. It was introduced by Lord Wellesley with the objective of expanding the British empire
- 2. It was an extension of 'Ring Fence Policy'
- 3. Tipu Sultan of Mysore accepted the alliance only after his defeat in third Anglo-Mysore war
- 4. Hyderabad state was the first state to enter into Subsidiary Alliance system

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: The subsidiary alliance in India was planned by Lord Wellesley, but this term was introduced by French Governor Dupleix. An Indian ruler entering into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces in his territory. He also had to pay for the British army's maintenance. If he failed to make the payment, a portion of his territory would be taken away and ceded to the British. The main objective behind this system is to expand the British empire and get hold of political power in India

Statement 2 is correct: Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India

Statement 3 is incorrect: Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state (Tipu Sultan died in Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)

Statement 4 is correct: The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into such an alliance. The Nawab of Awadh was the next to accept the Subsidiary Alliance, in 1801. After the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Maratha ruler Baji Rao II also accepted a subsidiary alliance. several states like: Hyderabad (1798 and 1800), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Bhonsle (1803), and Indore (1817) adopted this system.

12. Consider the following pairs

Association	Founder
Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Prathana Samaj	Swami Dayanad Saraswathi
Servants of People Society	Gopala Krishna Gokhale
Satyasodhak Samaj	Jyotiba Phule

How many pairs given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)



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Pair 1 is correctly matched: Brahma Samaj was one of the most influential religious movements in India and made a significant contribution to the making of modern India. It was started at Calcutta on 20 August 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore as reformation of the prevailing customs of the time (specifically Kulin practices) and began the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th century pioneering all religious, social and educational advance of the Bengali community in the 19th century.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Prarthana Samaj or "Prayer Society" in Sanskrit, was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay, India, based on earlier reform movements. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang in 31 March 1867 when Keshub Chandra Sen visited Maharashtra, with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God. It became popular after Mahadev Govind Ranade joined. The main reformers were the intellectuals who advocated reforms of the social system of the Hindus. It was spread to southern India by noted Telugu reformer and writer, Kandukuri Veeresalingam.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Servants of the People Society (SOPS) is a non-profit social service organization founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, a prominent leader in the Indian Independence movement, in 1921 in Lahore. The society is devoted to "enlist and train national missionaries for the service of the motherland"

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Satyashodhak Samaj was a social reform society founded by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Maharashtra, on 24 September 1873. The society endeavoured to mitigate the distress and sufferings of Dalits and women. It espoused a mission of education and increased social rights and political access for underprivileged groups, focused especially on women, peasants, and Dalits, in Maharashtra. Jyotirao's wife Savitribai was the head of women's section of the society. The Samaj disbanded during the 1930s as leaders left to join the Indian National Congress party

13. During 18th century, on the debris of Mughal empire, arose large number of independent states.

Which of the following statements are regarded as the main characteristics of these states?

1. Secular politics
2. Decentralised political authority
3. Modern commercial structure
4. Improved conditions of peasants

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 & 2 are correct: During the eighteenth century, on the debris of the Mughal Empire and its political system, rose a large number of independent and semi-independent powers such as the Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Maratha kingdoms. In general, there was in most of the state's decentralization of political authority, with chiefs, jagirdars and zamindars gaining in economic and political power. The politics of these states were invariably non-communal or secular, the motivations of their rulers being similar in economic and political terms.

Statement 3 is incorrect: These rulers did not discriminate on religious grounds in public appointments, civil or military; nor did the rebels against their authority pay much attention to the religion of the rulers. While these states prevented any breakdown of internal trade and even tried to promote foreign trade, they did nothing to modernize the basic industrial and commercial structure of their states. This largely explains their failure to consolidate themselves or to ward off external attack

Statement 4 is incorrect: All of them remained basically rent-extracting states. The zamindars and jagirdars, whose number and political strength constantly increased, continued to fight over the income from agriculture, while the condition of the peasantry continued to deteriorate.

14. Consider the following events

1. First Carnatic war
2. Establishment of dual government in Bengal
3. Establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta
4. First Anglo-Maratha war



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Arrange the above events in chronological order

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

Ans: a (1-2-3-4)

Explanation:

First Carnatic War: The First Carnatic War (1740–1748) was the Indian theatre of the War of the Austrian Succession and the first of a series of Carnatic Wars that established early British dominance on the east coast of the Indian subcontinent. In this conflict the British and French East India Companies vied with each other on land for control of their respective trading posts at Madras, Pondicherry, and Cuddalore, while naval forces of France and Britain engaged each other off the coast. The war set the stage for the rapid growth of French hegemony in southern India under the command of French Governor-General Joseph François Dupleix in the Second Carnatic War.

Dual government in Bengal: Robert Clive introduced the dual government system in 1765. Under dual government system, the East India Company collected revenue while the Nawab of Bengal was placed in charge of law and order.

Supreme Court at Calcutta: The Letters of Patent was issued on 26 March 1774 to establish the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, as a Court of Record, with full power & authority to hear and determine all complaints for any crimes and also to entertain, hear and determine any suits or actions against any of His Majesty's subjects.

First Anglo-Maratha war: The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782) was the first of three Anglo-Maratha Wars fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Confederacy in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai. The war, fought in between Surat and Poona, saw British defeat and restoration of positions of both the parties before the war. Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of Bengal decided not to attack Pune directly.

15. Consider the following statements about Pitt's India Act, 1784

- 1. It introduced a dual system of control which lasted till 1858.
- 2. It prohibited all aggressive wars and treaties aimed at conquest and extension of British dominion in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)

Statement 1 is correct: Pitt's India Act of 1784 brought about two important changes in the constitution of the Company. First, it constituted a department of state in England under the official style of "Commissioners for the Affairs of India" more popularly known as the Board of Control, whose special function was to control the policy of the Court of Directors, thus introducing the Dual System of government by the Company and by a Parliamentary Board, which lasted till 1858.

Statement 2 is correct: Among the most striking provisions of the Act was the prohibition not merely of all aggressive wars in India but of all treaties of guarantee with Indian Princes like those with the nawabs of Carnatic and Oudh on the ground that "to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour and policy of this nation."

16. Consider the following statements about educational development during the British rule in India

- 1. Warren Hasting established the Calcutta Madrassa for teaching of Muslim law
- 2. Charles Grant is considered as 'Father of Modern Education in India'
- 3. Wood dispatch has mandated the government to take the responsibility of education of Indian subjects
- 4. Hunter commission recommended that local bodies should be given responsibility of managing primary education

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two



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(c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: The company wanted some educated Indians who could assist them in the administration of the land. Also, they wanted to understand the local customs and laws well. For this purpose, Warren Hastings established the Calcutta Madrassa in 1781 for the teaching of Muslim law.

Statement 2 is correct: Charles Grant who is often referred to as 'father of modern education in India' made recommendations for introduction of English education in India and English to be official language of the company for the local affairs, but his intentions and methods were not accepted by British Parliament

Statement 3 is correct: Educational Dispatch of 1854 was also called Wood's Dispatch (after Sir Charles Wood, the then President of Board of Control, who became the 1st Secretary of State for India).

- It rejected the 'filtration theory' & laid stress on mass education & improvement of vernaculars, favored secularism in Education.
 - Traditional education should not be ignored.
 - Regularize education system from the primary to the university levels.
 - To support traditional education a system of grant-in-aid was introduced.
 - Modern education should be imparted in English but vernacular language should not be ignored.
 - English to be medium of learning only in Higher Education
 - Primary & Secondary education should be in vernacular language
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- Responsibility of mass education was assumed by the Government.

Statement 4 is correct: Lord Ripon appointed Hunter Commission under the chairmanship of Sir WW Hunter (remarks confined to secondary & primary education). To review the working of Charles Wood's Despatch. It recommended that local bodies should be entrusted with the management of primary schools.

17. Consider the following Pairs

Policy	Associated Governor General
Ring Fence Policy	William Bentinck
Subsidiary Alliance	Warren Hasting
Permanent Settlement	Lord Cornwallis

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: a (Only one)

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Ring Fence Policy (1765-1813): It was the policy of creating buffer states around the Company's territories. The idea was purely that of defence of the frontiers of the Company. Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defence of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas. To safeguard against these dangers, the Company undertook to organize the defence of the frontiers of Oudh on the condition that the Nawab would defray the expenses of the defending army. The defence of Oudh constituted the defence of Bengal at that time. William Bentinck came to India only in 1828 for the period of seven years that is till 1835. However, Warren Hasting introduced the 'Ring Fence Policy'

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The Subsidiary Alliance System was used by Wellesley to bring Indian states within the orbit of British political power. The system served the double purpose of asserting British supremacy in India and at the same time of saving India from the menace of Napoleon. The system played a very important part in the expansion of the Company's dominions and many new territories were added to the Company's possessions.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: In 1793 Lord Cornwallis had by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal transformed tax-collectors (zamindars) into landlords and placed the ryot at their tender mercy. The zamindars were recognised owners of land and a ten year's settlement was made with them in 1790. In 1793 the decennial settlement was declared



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permanent and the zamindars and their legitimate successors were allowed to hold their estates at that very assessed rate for ever. The state demand was fixed at 89% of the rental, leaving 11% with the zamindars as their share for their trouble and responsibility.

18. The end of ‘American war of independence’ had which of the following impacts on India?

1. Boost to cotton exports on account of increased demand for Indian cotton.
2. Victory of Tipu Sultan over British in the second Anglo-Mysore war

Select the correct answer

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

Ans: d

Statement 1 is incorrect: Britain emerged as one of the biggest importer of cotton in post industrialisation era. America and India were two of the biggest supplier of cotton to Britain. But, as soon as the American war of independence broke out, the supply of cotton from America declined to minimum levels.

This created a shortage (not the increased demand for Indian Cotton) of supply for cotton in British market. This shortage caused the increase in demand for Indian cotton and hence, provided the boost to cotton exports in India. However, soon as the American war of independence ended, it started supplying cotton to European market and the demand for Indian cotton decreased and cotton exports declined relatively.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Soon as the news of the end of American war of independence reached India, the French army (supporting Tipu Sultan in the war against British i.e. II Anglo-Mysore war) withdrew their support following the Treaty of Paris in July 1783. This shows that the end of American war of Independence in no way helped Tipu. The II Anglo-Mysore war came to end with the Treaty of Mangalore in Mar 11, 1784 signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company; and under the terms of the treaty, both sides once again returned the conquered territories as well as the prisoners.

19. Consider the following statements about 1857 revolt

1. The tremors of this revolt was felt in almost every cantonment of Bengal, but it remained totally elusive in the province of Madras.
2. Hatred for foreign rule was the dominant shared feeling among the rebels , they completely lacked political perspective and a definite vision for future
3. Inam commission appointed by Lord Dalhousie led to loss of ownership on land by large number of Zamindars
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt from Kanpur

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: The Revolt was not confined to these major centers. It had embraced almost every cantonment in the Bengal and a few in Bombay. However, the Madras army remained totally loyal.

Statement 2 is correct: A weak and old man, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was chosen as the face of the revolt against British power. It is imperative that rebels were only concerned with overthrowing the Company’s rule from India.

Statement 3 is correct: The Inam Commission was appointed by the Lord Dalhousie to look into land records. The commission mandated that the owners of land holdings had to produce title deeds. They had to prove their ownership or lose their inam land.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

Places of Revolt	Leaders Associated
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Kanpur	Nana Saheb
Jhansi & Gwalior	Lakshmi Bai & Tantia Tope
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan
Allahabad and Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali
Bihar	Kunwar Singh



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20. "If Dupleix had not been recalled and allowed to continue in India for another two years, the rich heritage of Bengal would have fallen to France instead of his rivals". What was the reason for his recall?

- (a) He was charged with corruption charges that brought bankruptcy to French companies in India.
- (b) The change in the constitution of French company caused suspicion about the activities of Dupleix
- (c) He led France into the third Carnatic war that ended up in a humiliation for Dupleix
- (d) His scheme for Carnatic dented heavily to the interest of French company in India.

Ans: d (His scheme for Carnatic dented heavily to the interests of French company in India)

Explanation: Dupleix held a high post at Pondicherry in 1720. Here Dupleix made a great fortune by indulging in private trade then permitted to servants of the French Company in India. A drastic change in the constitution of the French Company caused misunderstandings at Pondicherry about the activities of Dupleix and was suspended from service. But, he remained in India and demanded compensation for the injustice he had suffered. As a result, he was appointed as the Governor of Chandernagore in 1730. In 1741, Dupleix was named as the Director General of French Colonics in India. He did not led France into Third Carnatic war, he was called after the unsuccessful venture of second Carnatic war and before Third war. He was recalled mainly because his schemes for Carnatic failed to establish the supremacy of French company in India. The war expenses were heavy and could buy only humiliation for France, after a brief period of success.

21. Consider the following pairs

Journal/Book	Editor
Mirat-ul-Akbar	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Amrit Bazar Patrika	Rabindranath Tagore
Indian Mirror	Debendranath Tagore
India in Transition	M.N Roy

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Mirat-ul-Akbar journal was written by Raja Rammohan Roy. It was a Persian-language journal that was first published on April 12, 1822.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The newspaper was started in 1868 by two brothers, Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh. The first editor of the Amrit Bazar Patrika was Sisir Kumar Ghosh. After Sisir Ghosh retired, his son Tushar Kanti Ghosh became the editor and ran the newspaper from 1931 to 1991.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Indian Mirror: First Indian daily paper in English, by Debendranath Tagore

Pair 4 is correctly matched: India in transition was written by M.N Roy. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.

22. Which of the following were the founding members of 'Bombay Presidency Association'?

- 1. Badruddin Tayabji
- 2. Pherozeshah Mehta
- 3. M.G. Ranade
- 4. Dadabhai Naoroji
- 5. K.T. Telang

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans: c (1, 2 and 5 only)

Explanation: The Bombay Presidency Association was a political organization founded in Bombay in 1885 by Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji, and others. It was one of the first political organizations in India to demand greater self-government for Indians under British rule.

23. Who among the following was the first person to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indians"?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) M.K. Gandhi
- (c) Dayanand Saraswati



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(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: c (Dayanand Saraswati)

Explanation: Dayanand Saraswati was the first man to give a call for Swaraj as “India for Indians” in 1876, which was later pursued by Lokmanya Tilak. Some historians call him “The grandfather of Indian Nation”

Dadabhai Naoroji was declared Swaraj as the objective Indian National Congress in 1906 during the Calcutta session.

24. Consider the following statements about Indian Universities Act: 1904

1. The major objective of this act is to curb the growing nationalism among students in Indian Universities
2. This act was passed based on the recommendations of Woods dispatch
3. The act introduced the concept of affiliating colleges with universities

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: The main objective of this act to curb the national feeling among the students of Bengal, which is considered as nerve centre of national movement that time

Statement 2 is incorrect: The first decades of the twentieth century were marked by political instability. The official narrative was that under private ownership, educational institutions had degraded and had become factories for the production of political revolutionaries. The Raleigh Commission was subsequently constituted in 1902 with the aim of assessing the present and future of Indian universities and making recommendations to improve their governance and operations. The Indian Universities commission was formed under the Thomas Raleigh with members such as Syed Hussain Belgrami and Justice Grurudas Banerjee, who is the first vice-chancellor of Culcutta University.

Statement 3 is correct: The act introduced the concept of affiliating colleges with universities.

Colleges could seek affiliation with a university, which allowed them to offer university-level courses and examinations. This system facilitated the expansion of higher education by increasing the number of institutions offering recognized degrees.

25. Who described Indian National Congress as “A Congress of Flatterers”?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Lala Laja Pati Rai
- (c) Bipin Chandra pal
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans: d (Bal Gangadhar Tilak)

Explanation: Tilak described the Congress as a “Congress of flatterers” and the congress session as ‘a holiday recreation’. He asserted that, ‘we will not achieve success in our labours if we croak once a year like a frog’.

26. Which one of the following statement best defines the extremist ideology followed during the early phase of Indian Freedom Movement?

- (a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities
- (b) Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways
- (c) Providing national education according to the requirements of the country
- (d) Organising coups against the British Empire through military revolt

Ans: b (Obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways)

Explanations: The extremist saw clearly the clash between the British interests and Indian national interests. They realised that their goals will not achieved by 3Ps, petitions, prayers and Protect and this put forward 3S’s which focuses on Self-reliance, sacrifice and strong will and obtaining self-government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways.

27. What is the purpose of ‘Kitchener Test’ introduced by Lord Curzon?

- (a) To reform the police administration



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- (b) To implement administrative reforms
- (c) To increase the efficiency of Indian soldiers
- (d) To test the standards of students in Indian Universities

Ans: c (To increase the efficiency of Indian soldiers)

Explanation: To introduce police reforms he appointed a police commission in 1902 headed by Air Andrew Frazer. The commission reported that police was corrupt, oppressive and had failed to secure the trust and cooperation of the people

There was hardly a department which escaped the curzonian storm of reform. Efficiency and Centralisation were the key guiding forces. His method of work was to first appoint an expert commission and then enacted the required legislation. To increase the efficiency of the soldiers, every battalion was subjected to a severe test called ‘the Kitchener Test’.

He appointed the Universities Commission to raise the standards of education and based on the recommendations of this committee passed the Indian Universities act

28. Consider the following pairs about different commissions formed by British in early 20th century

Commission	Headed by
Railway commission	Thomas Robertson
Police Reforms	Sir Andrew Frazer
Irrigation commission	Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff
Famine commission	Sir Anthony MacDonnell

How many pairs given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Curzon built more mileage of railway lines than any other viceroy so far. He formed the Robertson Railway Commission headed by Thomas Robertson from England, which recommended the setting up of a railway board

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Curzon appointed a police commission in 1902 headed by Sir Andrew Frazer. The Commission reported among other things

that police was corrupt, oppressive and had failed to secure the trust and cooperation of the people.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: In order to promote agriculture productivity irrigation commission was appointed by Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff

Pair 4 is correctly matched: The Indian famine of 1899–1900 began with the failure of the summer monsoons in 1899 over Western and Central India and, during the next year, affected an area of 476,000 square miles and a population of 59.5 million. To address this Curzon appointed a commission headed by Sir Anthony MacDonnell

29. Consider the following statements about Swadeshi movement

1. Boycott was first proposed by Krishna Kumar Mitra in his journal Sanjibani
2. Thakurmar Jhuli (grandmother’s tales) was also composed during this time
3. Abindranath Tagore painted during the Swadeshi Movement, took inspiration from indigenous Mughal, Rajput and Ajanta paintings
4. Carlyle circular was issued to threaten the student activists

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: Boycott was first suggested by Krishna Kumar Mitra in his journal Sanjibani in 1905

Statement 2 is correct: In the realm of culture, the Swadeshi movement saw the flowering of nationalist literature, plays, poetry and prose. Swadeshi also evoked the rise of Bengali folk music such as Palligeet and Jarigan and fairy tales such as Thakurmar Jhuli (Grandmother’s tale written by Dakshinaranjan Mitra Majumdar)

Statement 3 is correct: Abindranath Tagore painted during the Swadeshi movement and expressed his patriotic sentiments through his artworks. Abindranath Tagore took his inspiration from indigenous Mughal, Rajput and Ajanta paintings. He



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is best known for his painting Bharat Mata, which depicts Mother India as a four-armed Hindu goddess holding a book, a sheaf of paddy, a piece of cloth, and a garland. The painting was widely circulated and became a symbol of the Swadeshi movement.

Statement 4 is correct: The government adopted a stern attitude, making every attempt to suppress the students. On 22nd October, 1905, Carlyle, the chief secretary of Bengal government, issued the infamous Carlyle circular threatening the student's activists with disciplinary action.

30. Consider the following pairs

Periodical	Edited by
Jugantar	Bhupendranath Dutta
New India	M.K Gandhi
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Sandhya	Bipin Chandra Pal

How many pairs given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Bhupendranath Datta was an Indian communist revolutionary and later a noted sociologist and anthropologist. He associated Rishi Aurobindo in his political works. In his youth, he was closely associated with the Jugantar movement, serving as the editor of Jugantar Patrika until his arrest and imprisonment in 1907. In his later revolutionary career, he was privy to the Indo-German Conspiracy. His elder brother was Swami Vivekananda.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: New India was edited by Bipin Chandra Pal. As a journalist, Pal worked for Bengal Public Opinion, The Tribune and New India, where he propagated his brand of nationalism. He wrote several articles warning India of the changes happening in China and other geopolitical situations. In one of his writings, describing where the future danger for India would come from, Pal wrote under the title "Our Real Danger".

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The Bande Mataram was an English language weekly newspaper published from Calcutta founded in 1905 by Bipin

Chandra Pal and edited by Sri Aurobindo. Its aim was to prepare Indians to struggle for complete independence. It was a daily organ of Indian nationalism. It was accused of spreading 'radical Indian nationalism' and 'Nationalist Extremism'.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Brahmabandhav Upadhyay was an Indian Bengali theologian, journalist and freedom fighter. He was closely attached with Keshub Chandra Sen, classmate of Swami Vivekananda and close acquaintance of Rabindranath Tagore. Brahmabandhab Upadhyay acted as editor of Sandhya, till the last day of his life. After the movement of partition of Bengal in 1905, there was a boost in nationalist ideologies and several publications took active and fierce role in propagating them, including Sandhya. In March 1907, Sandhya elaborated its motto, "If death comes in the striving, the death will be converted to immortality".

31. Who is regarded as "Revolutionary in the garb of a Scientist"

- (a) Prafulla Chandra Ray
- (b) Satyendra Nath Bose
- (c) Jagadish Chandra Bose
- (d) Meghnad Saha

Ans: a (Prafulla Chandra Ray)

Statement 1 is correct: P C Ray was a staunch nationalist who had observed the deterioration that Indian society had undergone due to suppression by the British. He was sympathetic towards the revolutionaries and would make arrangements for their shelter and food at his factories. After his death, many revolutionaries and his colleagues mentioned about his indirect support and help in manufacturing explosives. The Government records of that time mention him as a "Revolutionary in the garb of a Scientist. He set up the famous Bengal Chemical Factory during the Swadeshi movement

Statement 2 is incorrect: Satyendra Nath Bose was an Indian mathematician and physicist specializing in theoretical physics. He is best known for his work on quantum mechanics in the early 1920s, in developing the foundation for Bose-Einstein statistics and the theory of the Bose-Einstein condensate. A Fellow of the Royal Society, he was awarded India's second highest civilian award, the Padma Vibhushan, in 1954



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by the Government of India. In 1937, Rabindranath Tagore dedicated his only book on science, *Visva-Parichay*, to Satyendra Nath Bose.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose was a polymath with interests in biology, physics, botany and writing science fiction. He was a pioneer in the investigation of radio microwave optics, made significant contributions to botany, and was a major force behind the expansion of experimental science on the Indian subcontinent. Bose is considered the father of Bengali science fiction. He invented the crescograph, a device for measuring the growth of plants. A crater on the Moon was named in his honour.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Meghnad Saha was an Indian astrophysicist who helped devise the theory of thermal ionisation. His ionisation equation allowed astronomers to accurately relate the spectral classes of stars to their actual temperatures. He was elected to the Parliament of India in 1952.

32. Which of the following society organised the “Magic Lantern Lectures” in Bengal?

- (a) Anushilan Samiti
- (b) Swadeshbandhav Samiti
- (c) Dawn Society
- (d) Anti-Circular Society

Ans: b (Swadeshbandhav Samiti)

Explanation: The Swadeshbandhav Samiti set up by Ashwini Kumar Dutta who was a school teacher in Barisal. With the help of its 159 branches, Dutta was able to reach the remotest of regions and mobilise the people particularly Muslim peasants. Samiti spread the message of Swadeshi to villages through “Magic Lantern lectures” and swadeshi songs.

33. Consider the following statements about All India Muslim League

- 1. The formation of Muslim League was first proposed by Khwaja Salimullah
- 2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first and last president of Muslim League
- 3. Sir Muhammad Iqbal vision led to the idea of separate nation of Pakistan

4. The one of the objective behind the formation of League is to promote loyalty towards British government

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: During the 1906 annual meeting of the All-India Muslim Education Conference held in Israt Manzil Palace, Dhaka, the Nawab of Dhaka, Khwaja Salimullah, forwarded a proposal to create a political party which would protect the interests of Muslims in British India. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi, a prominent Muslim leader from Lahore, suggested the political party be named the 'All-India Muslim League'. The motion was unanimously passed by the conference, leading to the official formation of the All-India Muslim League in Dhaka.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The first president of Muslim league was Adamjee Peerbhoy in the Karachi session. Aga Khan was 3rd president and first permanent president and the last president of Muslim league was Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Statement 3 is correct: In the 1930s, the idea of a separate nation-state and influential philosopher Sir Muhammad Iqbal's vision of uniting the four provinces in North-West British India further supported the rationale of the two-nation theory.

Statement 4 is correct: The objectives of the league were: To create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards the British Government. To safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to convey the same to the government. To prevent the rise of prejudice against other communities of India among the Muslims.

34. Which Five Year Plan was based in Harrod Domer model?

- (a) Second
- (b) Third
- (c) First
- (d) Fifth

Answer: (c)



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Explanation:

First Five-Year plan was based on Harrod Domer model which states that growth rate of the economy depends upon investment rate and productivity of capital in a positive manner.

35. Consider the following statements about Savarkar brothers

1. Abhinav Bharat and Mitra Mela secret societies were organised by Savarkar brothers
2. V.D. Savarkar popularised the term Hindutva
3. They supported the two nations theory of Muslim league
4. Ganesh Savarkar translated the Mazzini's writings into Mazzini Charitra

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: In 1904, Abhinav Bharat and Mitra Mela secret societies of revolutionaries were formed by VD Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Savarkar.

Statement 2 is correct: Savarkar brothers developed the Hindu nationalist political ideology of Hindutva while imprisoned at Ratnagiri in 1922. They were leading figures in the Hindu Mahasabha.

Statement 3 is correct: By 1939, Savarkar committed an alliance with the Muslim League after both were decimated by the Indian National Congress. He also supported the two-nation theory. He opposed the call for the Quit India Movement and boycotted it officially.

Statement 4 is incorrect: In 1906, Vinayak Savarkar left to London to study law. In the same year, he compiled a volume called Mazzini Charitra, a translation of the Italian revolutionary Mazzini's writings with a 25-page introduction added. The book was published in Maharashtra in June 1907 and the first edition of 2,000 copies is said to have sold out within a month. Mazzini's techniques of secret societies and guerrilla warfare were fully embraced by Savarkar. He wrote regular newsletters to his

compatriots in India as well as carrying out revolutionary propaganda in London

36. Consider the following statements about Muzaffarpur Conspiracy case

1. This case was associated with conspiracy against Douglas Kingsford
2. This case led to the discovery of Maniktala bomb factory
3. Narendra Gosain turned approver during the trail
4. Bagha Jatin took over the leadership of the Jugantar group following the arrest of Ghosh brothers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: On 30th April 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Kudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage, which they believed was occupied by the unpopular British Magistrate Douglas Kingsford, district judge of Muzaffarpur.

Statement 2 is correct: The Muzaffarpur conspiracy case led to a series of government searches. The Maniktala bomb factory was also discovered and several revolutionaries were arrested including Ghosh brothers. The trail came to be known as the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case

Statement 3 is correct: During the trail Narendra Gosain turned approver, he was killed in jail other revolutionaries.

Statement 4 is correct: During the trail, Bagha Jatin took over the leadership of Jugantar group.

37. Consider the following pairs

Association/Society	Key People Associated
Indian Society	Madam Cama
Gadhar Party	Virendranath Chattopadhyay
Indian Home Rule Society	Shyamji Krishna Varma
Indian Independence Committee	Lala Hari Dayal



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How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: In 1905, Madam Cama founded the Paris-Indian Society along with Singh Rewabhai Rana and Munchersshah Burjorji. She also wrote Bande Mataram in response to the crown ban on the poem Vande Mataram and later Talwar in response to the execution of Madan lal Dhingra.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: In November 1913, the Ghadhar Party was founded at San Francisco in USA by the firebrand revolutionary from Punjab Lala Har Dayal.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: In 1905, Shyamji founded the Indian Home Rule Society in London also known as India House to serve as a residence for Indian students and promote nationalist views.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: The Berlin committee was established for Indian Independence in the year 1915. Behind its formation key persons were Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal. The committee was formed by the help of the German foreign office under 'Zimmerman Plan'.

38. Consider the following statement about Ghadar party activities

1. Alien Land Law was passed by the Canadian government to prevent Indians to own land
2. Hindustani Association was formed by Tarak Nath Das to spread the message of Gadhar party
3. Komagatu maru incident was associated with Gadhar movement
4. The activities of the party were secular

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Alien Land Law which prohibited Indian from owning land was passed in the

USA. Such discriminatory policies of host countries moved the Indian emigrants into a flurry of political activity.

Statement 2 is correct: Tarak Nath Das founded the Indian Independence League. Adhar Laskar arrived from Calcutta with funds sent by Jatin Mukherjee (also known as Bagha Jatin), permitting Tarak to start his journal Free Hindustan in English, as well as its Gurumukhi edition, Swadesh Sevak ('Servants of the Motherland'). Free Hindustan has been claimed by Constance Brissenden as "the first South Asian publication in Canada, and one of the first in North America." They were assisted by Professor Surendra Mohan Bose, who was an expert in explosives. Through regular correspondence, personalities like Leo Tolstoy, Henry Hyndman, Shyamji Krishnavarma, and Madame Cama encouraged Tarak in his venture. Described as "community spokesman", he had established Hindustani Association in Vancouver in 1907.

Statement 3 is correct: Canadian government had imposed strict restrictions on Indian immigration. Its law forbade entry to all except those who made a continuous journey from India to Canada. However the Supreme Court of Canada had allowed entry to 35 Indians who had made a continuous journey. Encouraged by this a Japanese Ship carrying 376 India was started from Yokohama. However this ship was prohibited from entering into Canada.

Statement 4 is correct: The activities of Gadhar party were largely secular which can be seen from "We were not Sikhs or Punjabis our religion was patriotism".

39. Who is considered as "The Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"

- (a) Tilak
- (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (c) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Maulana Mohammad Ali

Ans: b (Mohammad Ali Jinnah)

Explanation: The Congress-League pact, also known as the Lucknow pact was signed between the Indian National congress and the Muslim League during the joint session of both the parties held in 1916 at Lucknow. Mohammad Ali Jinnah then a member of



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both congress and Muslim league was himself mastermind and architect of this pact. Due to this role of Jinnah, he called “the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity” by Sarojini Naidu

40. Consider the following news paper and their founder

News Paper/Journal	Founder
Commonweal	Annie Besant
Al-Hilal	Maulana Mohammad Ali
The Comrade	Abul Kalam Azad
Bande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: New India and Commonweal are the two newspaper brought by Annie Besant to spread nationalist feeling in the country

Statement 2 is incorrect: Al-Hilal was organised and founded by Abul Kalam Azad. Azad was one of the main organizers of the Dharasana Satyagraha in 1931, and emerged as one of the most important national leaders of the time, prominently leading the causes of Hindu-Muslim unity as well as espousing secularism and socialism. He served as Congress president from 1940 to 1945, during which the Quit India rebellion was launched. Azad was imprisoned, together with the entire Congress leadership. He also worked for Hindu-Muslim unity through the Al-Hilal newspaper.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Comrade, the daily English news paper was founded and organised by Maulana Mohammad Ali. Ali became a writer and an orator of the first magnitude and a farsighted political leader, writing articles in major British and Indian newspapers like The Times, London, The Manchester Guardian and The Observer. He launched the English weekly The Comrade in 1911 in Calcutta. It quickly gained circulation and influence. He moved to Delhi in 1912 and there he launched an Urdu-language daily newspaper Hamdard in 1913.

Statement 4 is correct: Aurobindo Ghoh was an Indian philosopher, yogi, maharishi, poet, and Indian

nationalist. He was also a journalist, editing newspapers such as Vande Mataram. He joined the Indian movement for independence from British colonial rule, until 1910 was one of its influential leaders, and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.

41. Consider the following statements about 1920, Nagpur Session of the Congress

1. CR Das became a ardent supporter of Gandhi and he himself moved the resolution on non-cooperation
2. New constitution of the congress was adopted
3. The meaning of Swaraj was explicitly provided
4. Resolution on removal of untouchability was adopted

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: The 1920, Nagpur session was historical in nature because of many reasons. It was presided by C. Viraragavachari. Most surprising was the transition of CR Das from a critic of Gandhi to his ardent supporter and he himself moved the main resolution on non-cooperation

Statement 2 is correct: Important changes were introduced in its aim and organisation structure. A new constitution of the Congress party (Handiwork of Gandhi himself) was adopted and the party was reorganised on modern, democratic lines.

Statement 3 is correct: The congress aim of swaraj was reaffirmed but now it was explained to mean: Self government within the empire if possible and outside if necessary

Statement 4 is correct: Resolutions about Hindu-Muslim unity, the removal of untouchability and promotion of Khadi too were passed in this congress.

42. Consider the following statements about Zakir Hussain



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1. In response to Non-Cooperation movement, he along with others founded the Jamia Milia Islamia University
2. He acted as a chairman of the Basic National Education Committee and framed a new education policy Nai Talim
3. He was the first Muslim President who was awarded with the 'Bharat Ratna'

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

Statement 1 is correct: A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Husain was a founding member of the Jamia Millia Islamia which was established as an independent national university in response to the Non-cooperation movement. He served as its Vice-chancellor during 1926 to 1948.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1937, Husain chaired the Basic National Education Committee which framed a new educational policy known as Nai Talim which emphasized free and compulsory education in the first language. He was opposed to the policy of separate electorates for Muslims and, in 1946, the Muslim League under Muhammad Ali Jinnah vetoed a proposal by the Indian National Congress to include Husain in the Interim Government of India.

Statement 3 is correct: He was elected president in 1967, succeeding Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and became the first Muslim to hold the highest constitutional office in India. He was also the first incumbent to die in office and has had the shortest tenure of any President. He was awarded with 'Bharat Ratna' in 1963.

43. Who among the following nationalist leaders were imprisoned under Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case?

1. S.A. Dange
2. M.N Roy
3. Singaravelu Chettiar
4. Nalini Gupta

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one

- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Explanation: On 17 March 1924, S.A. Dange, M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, Nalini Gupta, Shaikat Usmani, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain and others were charged that they as communists were seeking "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from Britain by a violent revolution" in what was called the Cawnpore (now spelt Kanpur) Bolshevik Conspiracy case. Singaravelu Chettiar was released on account of illness (but imprisoned). M.N. Roy was out of the country and therefore could not be arrested.

Ghulam Hussain confessed that he had received money from the Russians in Kabul and was pardoned. Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaikat Usmani and Dange were sentenced for four years of imprisonment. This case was responsible for actively introducing communism to the Indian masses.

44. Consider the following statements about the Independence of India League

Statement I: It was formed by J. Nehru and S.C Bose as a pressure group within Congress

Statement II: In Feb 1928, All Parties Conference passed a resolution to demand Dominion status within British Empire

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans: a (Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I)



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Statement I is correct: In August 1928, the Independence of India League was launched by J. Nehru with the support of Subhas Chandra Bose with S. Srinivas Iyengar as President as a pressure group within the congress with the aim of Countering the concept of Dominion status

Statement II is correct: In Feb 1928, All Party Conference passed a resolution stated that while drafting the Constitution for India, the principles of Dominion status should be kept in mind. Now Nehru had no alternative but to build up an opposition and gain support for the demand of Purna swaraj or complete independence.

45. Consider the following statements

1. The Bombay manifesto signed in 1936 openly opposed the preaching of socialist ideas
2. It evoked support from a large section of business community from all across India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: a (Only 1)

Explanation:

Bombay Manifesto:-

- Two groups among the Indian big businesses emerged by the 1920s, that pursued different policies. The first group was led by Tata's and included the Bombay Millowners Association. The second group was led by Birla and included the Indian Chambers of Commerce.
- The group headed by Tata was loyal to the British, whereas the one headed by Birla was the supporter of the Right-wing Congress leadership.
- In the Lucknow session(1936) of Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru was the president of this session, gave a speech in which he rejected the Government of India Act of 1935 and stated that the Constitution had been imposed on India was against the declared will of the people.

- He advocated socialism in India and sighted the example of Russia. He also reiterated that Congress was firm in its resolution regarding the Constituent Assembly. A few days later, A.D. Shroff of the Tata school of thoughts condemned Nehru's speech. Subsequently, in May 1936, about 21 influential and prominent businessmen of Bombay issued the 'Bombay Manifesto' against Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The signatories of the Bombay Manifesto included - Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir N. Saklatvala, Sir Chimanlal Seralvad, Sir Pheroze Sethna, A.D. Shroff, etc. According to the Tata group, the views expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru were not appropriate keeping in mind the prevailing economic situation of the country as it would jeopardize the institutions of private property.

46. Consider the following statements about the Delhi Proposal proposed by Jinnah

1. It was an attempt to narrow the gulf between the Congress and Muslim league
2. Muslim league agreed to forego separate electorate
3. One of the proposal was to demand one third of seats in central legislature be reserved to Muslims
4. These proposals led to the split among Muslim leaders and increased communal tensions in India

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

Explanation: In order to break the ice and to bridge the gulf between the Muslims League and Congress so that they could present common demands before the British for the legislation of the new Act, a group of prominent Muslims, mostly members of the two chambers of the central met at Delhi on March 20, 1927. M.A. Jinnah presided over the session. The proceedings were held in camera and lasted for almost seven hours. They knew that the greatest



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constitutional contention between Muslim League and Congress was the matter of electorate. Congress propagated joint electorates as to them separate electorates would have weakened the foundations of the Indian nationalism. Whereas Muslim League out of their insecurity of undermined representation were not ready to let go of their demand for separate electorate. Jinnah and team realized that they could only convince the Congress to accept a common agenda if they withdrew the League's demand of Separate electorate. They discussed and tried to chalk out the conditions following which the system of Joint Electorates could be accepted. After a prolonged discussion it was unanimously resolved that League should accept a settlement with the Congress on the basis of certain proposals; the concluded agreement came to be known as Delhi Proposals.

Jinnah and company declared that they would withdraw the demand of Separate Electorates provided the following demands will be accepted by the Congress:

- Sind should be separated from Bombay and should be constituted into an independent province.
- Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in any other province of India.
- Reservation of seats according to the population for different communities in the Punjab and Bengal.
- Muslims should be given 1/3rd representation in the Central Legislature.

The relinquishment of the right to separate electorate was an unprecedented concession by the Muslims and it was a major achievement of Jinnah to have convinced his colleagues to concede this. It was the first time that the Muslim League had agreed to joint electorates and would not do so ever again. The Muslim League was, however, divided because of these proposals and prominent Muslim League leaders, mainly from the Punjab, under the leadership of Sir Muhammad Shafi, decided to part away for the Jinnah Group.

47. Sir Harcourt Butler committee: 1927 was formed for the purpose of

- a) To resolve the tussle between Indian National Congress and Muslim League over Nehru report
- b) To look into issue of separate electorate for Muslims
- c) To investigate and clarify the relationship between princely states and the British Crown
- d) To negotiate with Indian leaders to ensure their participation in round table conferences.

Ans: c (To Investigate and clarify the relationship between princely states and the British crown)

Explanation: The Harcourt Butler Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler was appointed in 1927 to investigate and clarify the relationship between the paramount power of the British Raj sikkim in India, and the rulers of Princely States. There were two other members, William Searle Holdsworth and Sidney Peel. The committee visited 16 states and submitted its report in 1929.

48. Consider the following statements about Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

1. It was formed by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashafaqulla Khan, Sachindranath Sanyal and others
2. Its manifesto was titled as "The Revolutionary"
3. Its written constitution was known as Yellow Paper constitution

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans: d (1,2 and 3)

Statement 1 is correct: Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), previously known as the Hindustan Republican Army and Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), was a radical left-wing Indian revolutionary organisation founded by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashafaqulla Khan, Sachindra Nath Bakshi, Sachindranath Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee



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Statement 2 is correct: Sanyal wrote a manifesto for the HRA entitled **Revolutionary**. This was distributed around large cities of North India on 1 January 1925. It proposed the overthrow of British colonial rule and its replacement with what it termed a Federal Republic of the United States of India. In addition, it sought universal suffrage and the socialist-oriented aim of the abolition of "all systems which make any kind of exploitation of man by man possible"

Statement 3 is correct: With the consent of Lala Har Dayal, Bismil went to Allahabad where he drafted the constitution of the party in 1923 with the help of Sachindra Nath Sanyal and another revolutionary of Bengal, Dr. Jadugopal Mukherjee. The basic name and aims of the organisation were typed on a Yellow Paper and later on a subsequent Constitutional Committee Meeting was conducted on 3 October 1924 at Cawnpore in the United Provinces under Sanyal's chairmanship where the constitution was adopted and hence the name " Yellow Paper Constitution".

49. Cunningham Circular passed in Assam as part of Civil Disobedience Movement is about?

- (a) Restricts students from participating in political activities associated with national movement
- (b) Restricting the tribal and peasants from collecting the minor forest produce in their home lands
- (c) Restricting the women from participating in the national movement
- (d) Restriction placed on Indian newspapers from publishing Seditious content

Ans: a (Restricts students from participating in political activities associated with national movement)

Explanation: When the whole country was preparing for the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, students in Assam also played a key role. To discourage and stop students to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, J.R. Cunningham, the then powerful Director of Public Information of Assam, issued the Cunningham circular in 1930 imposing a blanket ban on any anti-British and pro- swadeshi

activity by students. It forced parents, guardians and students to furnish assurances of good behaviour and also asked them to sign an undertaking that they would have to quit their schools and colleges if they participated in anti-government demonstrations or movements.

50. Consider the following statements about the Gandhi's withdrawn from Indian National Congress
Statement I: Gandhi resigned from the congress in 1934

Statement II: Various ideologies were emerged within the Indian National congress in 1930s

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans: a (Both statement 1 and Statement II are correct and Statement II is correct explanation of Statement I)

Statement I is correct: In the early 1930's Gandhi was convinced that he was out of tune with powerful trends in Indian National Congress. Hence Gandhi resigned from congress in October 1934 by refusing its four-anna membership.

Statement II is correct: There were many groups within India. One section of congress men wants to enter into the legislature and to expose British repressive policies. Another section of people were the socialist, represented by Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. Another section of Intelligentsia felt estranged from the congress because of his emphasis on spinning wheel as the second lung of the nation. On Harijan work based on a moral and religious approach and on the other items of the constructive programme.



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51. Consider the following statements about Sunderlal Bahuguna:

1. He initiated the chipko movement to guard the trees on the Himalayan slopes.
2. He campaigned against Sardar Sarovar dam.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Sunderlal Bahugunan who was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2009 initiated the chipko movement to guard the trees on the Himalayan slopes.

Statement 2 is incorrect: He campaigned against Tehri dam.

52. With reference to Official Languages Act post its amendment in 1967, consider the following statements:

1. Use of English as an associate language in addition to Hindi for the official work at the centre.
2. Indefinite policy of bilingualism was adopted.
3. States were to adopt a two-language formula.
4. Public service exams were to be conducted in Hindi and English and in all the regional languages.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Act provided the use of English as an associate language in addition to Hindi for the official work at the centre & for communication between the centre and non-Hindi states would continue as long as non-Hindi states wanted it.

Statement 2 is correct: Indefinite policy of bilingualism was adopted.

Statement 3 is incorrect: States were to adopt a three-language formula that is study of a modern Indian language preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi speaking areas and of Hindi along with the regional languages and English in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

Statement 4 is correct: The Parliament endorsed a policy resolution stipulating that public service exams would be conducted in Hindi, English, and all regional languages. It included a provision stating that candidates should possess additional proficiency in either Hindi or English.

53. Consider the following matched pairs:

Princely State	Mechanism of accession
1. Junagarh	- Police action
2. Hyderabad	- Police action
3. Kashmir	- Instrument of Accession

Identify the correctly matched pairs:

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

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

1. Junagarh: Junagarh was a princely state which had a majority of Hindus but ruled by a Muslim ruler. A plebiscite was held in the state in February 1948 which went overwhelmingly in favour of joining India.

2. Hyderabad: Nawab of Hyderabad claimed an independent status and, encouraged by Pakistan, began to expand its armed forces. On 13 September 1948, the Indian army moved into Hyderabad. The Nizam surrendered after three days and acceded to the Indian Union in November.

3, Kashmir: On 26 October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh signed off the Instrument of Accession, in which Jammu and Kashmir joined the Dominion of India.

54. With reference to the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress (1931), consider the following statements:



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1. It was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. Resolution on Fundamental Rights was adopted.
3. The socio-economic programme passed.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Karachi session of Indian National Congress (INC):

1. It was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. Resolution on Fundamental Rights was adopted.
3. National -Economic Programme passed. The socio-economic provision in the Karachi Resolution went on to influence the Constituent Assembly in drawing up Part IV of the Indian.
4. Resolution on National Economic Programme was adopted.
5. For the first time, Congress spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses.

55. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It recommended a federal government.
2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

The high powered Cabinet Mission 1946 was headed by Pethick Lawrence. It consisted of three British Cabinet Members.

1. Pethick Lawrence , Secretary of State for India
2. Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade
3. A.V. Alexander, the first Lord of Admiralty

Statement 1 is correct: Federal structure was proposed for India by the Cabinet Mission 1946. All

subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces. The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

Provinces should be free to form groups with Executives and Legislatures, and each group could determine the Provincial subjects to be taken in common.

Statement 2 and 3 are incorrect: No such recommendations were made in the plan.

56. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for:

- (a) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement
- (b) Participating in the Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Leading a contingent of Indian National Army
- (d) Assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Usha Mehta was a Gandhian and freedom fighter of India. She participated in protests against Simon Commission. She quit her studies in 1942 to join the Quit India Movement.

On 14 August 1942, Usha and some of her close associates began the Secret Congress Radio. Secret Congress Radio also kept the leaders of the freedom movement in touch with the public.

57. With reference to Quit India movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was a leaderless one.
2. Praja Sarkars were organised in UP under the leadership of Chintu Pandey.
3. CPI supported the British.

How many of the above statements is/are correct:

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: On August 8, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi urged the termination of British rule and



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initiated the Quit India Movement during the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai. Gandhi's speech at Gowalia Tank Maidan included the rallying cry "Do or Die." Leaders were arrested and the movement was a leaderless one.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the leadership of Chintu Pandey, the peasant communities established parallel governments known as Praja Sarkars in the Balia district of UP. Similarly, under the guidance of Sarat Chandra in Monghy and Nana Patil in Satara, similar initiatives were undertaken.

Statement 3 is correct: The CPI played a controversial role by supporting the British.

58. Consider the following statements about Congress Socialist Party:

1. It was formed in 1924.
2. Bhulabhai Desai was the founding general secretary.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was formed in 1934. Socialist members of the Indian National Congress formed it. They wanted the Congress party to move to the left. They wanted Congress to support socialist ideas and labour rights.

Statement 2 is correct: Bhulabhai Desai was the founding general secretary. Jai Prakash Narayan was a key leader. Acharya Narendra Deo shaped the party's ideology.

59. Consider the following statements about August offer:

1. It was made by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow.
2. A war cabinet with all portfolios under Indians, except the finance was proposed.
3. India was promised a Dominion status after the war.

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 1 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on August 6, 1940 made the offer in order to win the support of Indians in the war effort.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It proposed for a War Cabinet with all the portfolios under the Indians except defence.

Statement 3 is correct: India was promised Dominion Status and a Constituent Assembly after the War.

60. Who among the following was/were a Swarajists?

- (a) M. A. Ansari
- (b) C. R. Das
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

During the passive phase of Non-cooperation movement, Congressmen were divided on the further course of action. Swarajists like C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies. No-changers like C. Rajagopalachari, M. A. Ansari and others opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work.

61. Which of the following events occurred when Lord Ripon was the Viceroy?

1. The first Factory Act was passed.
2. Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter.
3. Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind'.

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

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

Ans: (c)

Explanation:



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Lord Ripon was the viceroy between the years 1880 and 1884.

Statement 1 is correct: The Factory Act in 1881 focused on the welfare of working children. It ensured that children below the age of 7 could not be employed in factories. It also mandated that children between 7 and 12 years of age cannot be made to work more than 9 hours a day and should be given a one-hour break each day.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1882, a commission chaired by W.W. Hunter was appointed by the government to assess the advancements in education since the Despatch of 1854. The recommendations of the Hunter Commission primarily focused on primary and secondary education.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lord Lytton was the Viceroy when Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind'.

62. In integrating the princely states, which of the following strategies was/were taken up by the Government of India?

1. Appeal to states to accede to India Union in three subjects – foreign affairs, communication and defence.
2. Threatening them that the Government wouldn't be able to restrain the impatient people of the states and terms of conditions would differ after 15 August.
3. Providing compensation to princes in the form of privy purses.

How many of the above strategies was/were taken up by the Government of India?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

All statements are correct.

Sardar Patel adopted a dual strategy, initiating an appeal to the heads of specific princely states.

1. This appeal was directed at states with territories situated within India, urging them to embrace the terms of the Union of India, particularly in the

domains of foreign affairs, communications, and defence.

2. Alongside this appeal, Sardar Patel issued a warning that the government's conditions would become more stringent after the 15th of August.

3. To further incentivize the princely states, he offered attractive compensation in the form of privy purses, making it advantageous for them to integrate into India.

63. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): In 1946, the Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Reason (R): The Muslim League joined the interim government formed in 1946.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Answer. b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation:

A: On 29 July 1946, the Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Mission Plan and declared Direct Action.

R: The Muslim League joined the interim government formed in 1946 on 26 October 1946.

64. Consider the following statements.

1. In 1940, S.C Bose convened an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh.
2. It was a joint effort of the Forward-Bloc and the Congress, with a call to the people not to help the Imperialist forces with any resources-men, money or material.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Ans: (a) 1 only.



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Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: In 1940, S.C Bose convened an Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh. The main objective of the conference was to oppose India's participation in the Second World War.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was a joint effort of the Forward-Bloc and the Kisan Sabha, with a call to the people not to help the Imperialist forces with any resources- men, money or material.

65. Desai-Liaqat Pact was an effort towards?

- Formation of an interim government.
- To reconstruct the governor-general's executive council for the preparation of a new constitution.
- To persuade Muslim League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provincial government at the centre.
- None of the above

Answer: (a) formation of an interim government.

Explanation:

Desai-Liaqat came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of:

- An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.
- 20% reserved seats for minorities.

66. Consider the following statements

- Onchocerciasis, commonly known as "river blindness", is caused by parasitic worm *Onchocerca volvulus* that spreads by the bites of infected black flies.
- It is the second leading infectious cause of blindness after trachoma.
- South Asia and South East Asia is home to 99% of people at risk of onchocerciasis

Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- All are correct

Ans: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Onchocerciasis, commonly known as "river blindness", is caused by parasitic

worm *Onchocerca volvulus* that spreads by the bites of infected black flies that breed in rapidly flowing rivers.

Statement 2 is correct: It is the second leading infectious cause of blindness after trachoma.

Symptoms: Intense itching, rashes, skin discoloration, visual impairment and permanent blindness.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Africa is home to 99% of people at risk of onchocerciasis; the remaining 1% lives on the border between Brazil and Venezuela.

67. Consider the following statements regarding Fortification of Rice.

- Rice fortification is a process of adding fortified rice kernels, that has required micro nutrients, to normal rice in the ratio of 1:50.
- In India, extrusion technology is employed, where milled rice is pulverized and mixed with a premix containing vitamins and minerals.
- Fortified rice could be beneficial to people suffering from thalassemia and sickle cell anemia.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- All are correct

Ans: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Fortification is the addition of key vitamins and minerals to staple foods such as rice, wheat, oil, milk and salt to improve their nutritional content.

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Fortification is the process of adding Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK), containing FSSAI prescribed micronutrients (Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamin B12) to normal Rice (Custom Milled Rice) in the ratio of 1:100 (Mixing 1 Kg of FRK with 100 Kg custom milled rice). Fortified rice is nearly identical to traditional rice in aroma, taste, and texture.

This process is done in the rice mills at the time of milling of rice.

Statement 2 is correct: Coating, extrusion and dusting are key technologies for rice fortification. In India,



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extrusion technology is employed, where milled rice is pulverized and mixed with a premix containing vitamins and minerals.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Key issues: Fortified rice could be harmful to people suffering from thalassemia and sickle cell anaemia.

68. What does 'E Prime Layer' refers to?

- (a) Layer in the Earth's atmosphere directly above the mesosphere and below the exosphere.
- (b) The outermost part of Earth's core as a result of surface water penetrating deep into the planet.
- (c) Transition layer between Outer core and Inner core.
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Option a is incorrect: Thermosphere: Layer in the Earth's atmosphere directly above the mesosphere and below the exosphere.

Option b is correct:

As per new study, a new layer called "E prime layer" at the outermost part of Earth's core is a result of surface water penetrating deep into the planet

-This alters the composition of the metallic liquid core's outermost region proposes.

-This latest research suggests that tectonic plates carrying surface water have transported it deep into the Earth over billions of years. This led to the formation of a hydrogen-rich, silicon-depleted layer at the outer core.

-Discovery enhances our comprehension of Earth's internal mechanisms

Option c is incorrect: Lehman Discontinuity: Transition zone between Outer core and Inner core.

69. Consider the following Statements

- 1. Yellow Hydrogen -hydrogen made through electrolysis powered by solar power.
- 2. Pink Hydrogen -naturally occurring geological hydrogen found in underground deposits
- 3. Brown Hydrogen -hydrogen produced using coal.

4. White Hydrogen -hydrogen generated through electrolysis powered by nuclear energy.

How many of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) One pair only
- (b) Two pairs only
- (c) Three pairs only
- (d) Four Pairs only

Answer:(b) Two pairs only

Explanation:

Option a is correct: Yellow hydrogen: is commonly used to describe hydrogen produced by solar-powered electrolysis.

Option b is incorrect: Pink hydrogen: is created using nuclear-powered electrolysis. Purple hydrogen and crimson hydrogen are other names for nuclear-produced hydrogen.

Option c is correct: Brown Hydrogen: The hydrogen produced by using black coal or lignite (brown coal) is the polar opposite of green hydrogen in the hydrogen spectrum and the most ecologically harmful

Option d is incorrect: White hydrogen: is a kind of naturally occurring hydrogen that may be found in underground deposits.

70. Consider the following statements

- 1. Direct listing is a process by which a company can go public by selling new shares instead of selling existing ones.
- 2. Companies (Amendment) Act 2020 allows for direct listing for a certain class of unlisted Companies to directly issue a certain class of securities in foreign stock exchanges.
- 3. A lock-up period of 90 days is generally prescribed for direct listings by SEBI.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Ans:(b) 2 only.

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Direct listing is a process by which a company can go public by selling existing



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shares instead of offering new ones. It facilitates access to global capital.

Statement 2 is correct: Companies (Amendment) Act 2020 (Section 5) has allowed direct listing for a certain class of unlisted Companies to directly issue a certain class of securities in foreign stock exchanges. Statement 3 is incorrect: A lock-up period is a contract provision that prevents insiders who already have shares of a company from selling them for a certain amount of time after an initial public offering (IPO). The purpose of a lock-up period is to prevent large investors from flooding the market with shares and depressing the stock price. A standard IPO lock-up period is typically 180 days, while lock-ups for special purpose acquisition company (SPAC) IPOs normally last 180 days to one year. Lock-up periods are not required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or any other regulatory body, but are usually imposed by the company or the underwriter of the IPO

Direct listings are different from IPOs in several aspects, such as:

- No new shares are created or issued in direct listings, only existing shares are sold by employees and investors²
- No underwriters are involved in direct listings, which means no intermediaries charge fees or set the initial offer price of the shares²
- No lock-up period applies to direct listings, which means existing shareholders can sell their shares as soon as the company goes public

71. Article 142 of the Indian Constitution, sometimes in news is related to.

- (a) Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme court.
- (b) Original Jurisdiction of Supreme court.
- (c) Unique Power to Supreme Court to do complete justice between the parties where the law may not provide a remedy.
- (d) Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme court.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Option a is incorrect: Article 132 provides for the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases

Option b is incorrect: In the case of the Supreme Court in India, its original jurisdiction is covered under Article 131

Option c is correct: Article 142 of the constitution confers unique power on the Supreme Court to do 'complete justice' between the parties where the law may not provide a remedy.

Option d is incorrect: The Constitution under Article 143 authorizes the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.

On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagements and or other similar instruments.

72. Consider the following statements

1. PUSA-44 is a semi-dwarf wheat variety developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
2. It is a high-yielding variety that is resistant to pests and diseases

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Ans: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Pusa-44, a long-duration paddy variety bred by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), has been a key contributor to stubble burning.

Its growth cycle of 155-160 days, from nursery sowing to harvesting, leads to late October maturity, leaving a short window for field preparation for the next crop.

Due to time constraints, farmers resort to burning the stubble, causing severe environmental issues.

Despite its longer duration, the high-yielding nature of Pusa-44, averaging 35-36 quintals an acre, makes it popular among farmers.



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Statement 2 is correct: 2. It is a high-yielding variety that is resistant to pests and diseases

73. Consider the following statements

1. An IMF quota determines the subscription or contribution of each member to the capital of the Fund.
2. International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Board approved a proposal for a 30 % quota increase allocated to members in proportion to their current quotas.
3. IMF Quota system helps to safeguard global financial stability by enhancing its permanent resources.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Ans: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: A quota determines the subscription or contribution of each member to the capital of the Fund; and the total of the quotas of all members determines the size of the Fund's financial resources.

Statement 2 is incorrect: International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Board approved a proposal to increase in IMF Quota. The board proposes a 50 % quota increase allocated to members in proportion to their current quotas.

Statement 3 is correct: Significance of the rise in Quota-Help safeguard global financial stability by enhancing the IMF's permanent resources.

-Reducing reliance on borrowed resources.

- Currently, the Fund relies on bilateral borrowing arrangements and pledges to a crisis lending fund called the New Arrangements to Borrow for nearly 60% of its lending resources.

74. Choose the correct answer with respect to Vilayati Kikar (*Prosopis juliflora*):

1. It is a species native to Africa.
2. It has a deep root system that can tap into underground water supplies, leading to water shortages for native plants and animals.

3. Its beneficial qualities like erosion control, shade, fuelwood, building materials, and pods for animal and human consumption in arid and semi-arid regions.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

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

Ans: (b) 1 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: *Prosopis juliflora* is a shrub or small tree in the family Fabaceae, a kind of mesquite.

It is native to Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Various *Prosopis* species have been introduced to Africa over the past 190 years for their beneficial qualities.

Statement 2 is correct: Its roots are able to grow to a great depth in search of water similar to other *Prosopis* species.

Statement 3 is correct: their beneficial qualities include erosion control, shade, fuelwood, building materials, and pods for animal and human consumption in arid and semi-arid regions.

They have been traditionally used for the treatment of asthma, birth/postpartum pains, callouses, conjunctivitis, diabetes, diarrhea, expectorant, fever, flu, lactation, liver infection, malaria etc.

75. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under.

- (a) Environment Protection Act, 1986
- (b) The National Green Tribunal Act 2010
- (c) Water Prevention and Control Of Pollution Act of 1974
- (d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

Ans: (a) Environment Protection Act, 1986

Explanation:

At the central level, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted in January 1986 under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Central Ground Water Authority has been vested with responsibility for regulation and control of groundwater development and management. CGWA has been granted the powers to, amongst



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others, regulate and control, manage and develop groundwater in the entire country and to issue necessary directions for this purpose.

76. What does the term “Bullet Repayment” refer to

- (a) Repayment made for short-term loan used until a person or company secures permanent financing or pays an existing obligation.
- (b) Borrowers are required to repay the entire principal and interest amount at the conclusion of the loan tenure.
- (c) The borrower pays a smaller EMI in the initial years of the loan and as the tenure reaches the midpoint, EMI will begin to get higher until the last year of the home loan.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans : (b)

Explanation:

Option a is incorrect: A bridge loan is a short-term loan used until a person or company secures permanent financing or pays an existing obligation. It allows the borrower to meet current obligations by providing immediate cash flow. Bridge loans have relatively high interest rates and are usually backed by some form of collateral.

Option b is correct: Known as “balloon payment” or bullet repayment option, here borrowers are required to repay the entire principal and interest amount at the conclusion of the loan tenure. Unlike traditional loans with monthly EMI schedules, this option eliminates the need for periodic payments during the loan term.

Option c is incorrect: A step-up repayment plan will see the EMI component increasing with each year of the loan tenure. In this plan, the borrower pays a smaller EMI in the initial years of the loan and as the tenure reaches the midpoint, EMI will begin to get higher until the last year of the loan.

77. Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding International Atomic Energy Agency.

- 1. It is the intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear field.
- 2. It was created in 1987 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated in the aftermath of The Chernobyl accident in 1986.

3. India is not a member of IAEA owing to its progress in nuclear energy.

Select the incorrect answer

- (a) (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Ans: (c) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: It is the intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear field. It works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Currently, it has 171 members. The latest member is Saint Lucia which joined the IAEA in 2019. India became a member in 1957 itself.

78. Consider the following statements

- 1. Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) is a freshwater aquatic plant found throughout Europe and Asia.
- 2. As a folk medicine, seabuckthorn has been widely used for treating stomach, heart and skin problems.
- 3. In India, it is found in coastal regions of Tamilnadu and Kerala.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Ans: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: *Hippophae rhamnoides*, also known as sea-buckthorn, is a species of flowering plant in the family Elaeagnaceae, native to the cold-temperate regions of Europe and Asia. It is a spiny deciduous shrub, not an aquatic plant.



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Statement 2 is correct: As a folk medicine, seabuckthorn has been widely used for treating stomach, heart and skin problems. Its fruit and leaves are rich in vitamins, carotenoids and omega fatty acids and it can help troops in acclimatising to high-altitude.

-Seabuckthorn is a soil-binding plant which prevents soil-erosion, checks siltation in rivers and helps preserve floral biodiversity.

-Seabuckthorn also has commercial value, as it is used in making juices, jams, nutritional capsules etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: In India, it is found above the tree line in the Himalayan region, generally in dry areas such as the cold deserts of Ladakh and Spiti. In Himachal Pradesh, it is locally called chharma and grows in the wild in Lahaul and Spiti and parts of Kinnaur.

79. Select the correct statements regarding Depleted uranium (DU)

1. Depleted uranium is a byproduct of the process of creating enriched uranium.
2. Due to its low density, depleted uranium is widely used in weapons.
3. Even though DU munitions are not considered nuclear weapons, DU possesses the same chemical toxicity properties as uranium, although its radiological toxicity is less.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Ans: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Depleted uranium (DU) is a toxic heavy metal and the main by-product of uranium enrichment.

-It is the substance left over when most of the highly radioactive isotopes of uranium are removed for use as nuclear fuel or for nuclear weapons.

-In comparison to enriched uranium, depleted uranium is much less radioactive and is incapable of generating a nuclear reaction.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Due to its high density, which is about twice that of lead, DU has been used

in munitions designed to penetrate armour plate and make for a formidable weapon against heavily armoured tanks. It can also be used to reinforce military vehicles, such as tanks.

Statement 3 is correct: Even though DU munitions are not considered nuclear weapons, DU possesses the same chemical toxicity properties as uranium, although its radiological toxicity is less.

-In the situations where fragments of, or complete, DU ammunitions were found, there is a potential risk of radiation effects for individuals who come into direct contact with such fragments or ammunitions

-Ingesting or inhaling quantities of DU can cause severe diseases (such as depressing renal function and developing a range of cancers).

80. The term "Vitrimers" sometimes seen in the news is related to?

- (a) Category of plastics known for strength at low temperatures.
- (b) Plants grown using a water-based nutrient solution rather than soil.
- (c) Silvery metal with a corrosion-resistant oxide used in jet engines and rockets.
- (d) An allotrope of carbon consisting of a single layer of atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice nanostructure.

Answer: (a)

Option a is correct: Vitrimers represent a relatively recent category of plastics known for their impressive strength at low temperatures.

-They also possess the unique ability to be reshaped numerous times when exposed to higher temperatures. At a high temperature of around 150 degrees Celsius, VPR starts to recombine, allowing the material to take on different forms.

Option b is incorrect: Hydroponics is the technique of growing plants using a water-based nutrient solution rather than soil, and can include an aggregate substrate, or growing media, such as vermiculite, coconut coir, or perlite.

Option c is incorrect: Niobium is a rare, soft, malleable, ductile, gray-white metal. Niobium resists corrosion due to the oxide film. Alloys containing niobium are used in jet engines and rockets, beams and girders for buildings



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and oil rigs, and oil and gas pipelines. This element also has superconducting properties. It is used in superconducting magnets for particle accelerators, MRI scanners and NMR equipment.

Option d is incorrect: Graphene is an allotrope of carbon consisting of a single layer of atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice nanostructure. Graphene has become a valuable and useful nanomaterial due to its exceptionally high tensile strength, electrical conductivity, transparency, and being the thinnest two-dimensional material in the world

81. Consider the following regarding Hemochromatosis.

1. Hemochromatosis is a rare genetic disorder characterized by severe iron deficiency in the body.
2. It can affect vital organs such as the liver, heart, and pancreas.
3. Hemochromatosis has been dubbed “bronze diabetes” because of the darkening of the skin.

Which of the following statements are correct.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Ans :(c) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Hemochromatosis is an inherited condition where iron levels in the body slowly build up over many years. This build-up of iron, known as iron overload, can cause unpleasant symptoms.

Statement 2 is correct: The organs affected by hemochromatosis include the liver, pancreas, heart, thyroid, joints, skin, gonads and pituitary glands.

Statement 3 is correct: Hemochromatosis has been dubbed “bronze diabetes” because of the skin darkening and concomitant pancreatic illness.

82. Consider the following statements with respect to National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013.

Statement I: The law mandates that 75% of the urban population and 50% of the rural population must be covered by the PDS.

Statement II: The state-wise coverage was determined by the Niti Aayog based on the 2011-12 Household Consumption Expenditure survey of NSSO.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) Both Assertion Statement I and Statement II are the true and Statement II is a correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both Assertion Statement I and Statement II are true but Statement II is not a correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false and Statement II is true

Answer :(d)

The Act provides for food and nutritional security in the human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to an adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices for people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Statement I is false: The Act legally entitled up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidized foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Statement II is true: The state-wise coverage was determined by the NITI Aayog based on the 2011-12 Household Consumption Expenditure survey of NSSO.

83. 'No person ought to be punished for the same offense more than once' is based on which of the following doctrine?

- (a) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
- (b) Doctrine of Double Jeopardy
- (c) Doctrine of severability
- (d) Doctrine of colourable legislation

Ans: (b) Doctrine of Double Jeopardy

Explanation:

Option a is incorrect: The doctrine of ultra vires states that an authority can exercise only too much power as is conferred on it by law. An action of the authority is intra vires when it comes under the limits of the power conferred on it but ultra vires if it goes outside this limit.

Option b is correct: The doctrine of double jeopardy is a rule that states that no one should be put twice in peril for the same offense. “No individual shall be



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arrested and punished for the same offense more than once.

Option c is incorrect: The doctrine of severability means that when some particular provision of a statute offends or is against a constitutional limitation, but that provision is severable from the rest of the statute, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute.

Option d is incorrect: The doctrine of colourable legislation implies that whatever is prohibited directly is prohibited indirectly also. This is intended to bar the legislature from doing something indirectly or covertly that has been prohibited from doing directly.

84. Consider the following statements.

- A. The return received by the investor on the 1. Bond Hardening capital invested on a particular bond.
- B. If the market value increases above the face 2. Bond Yield value of bond, then the rate of returns on the purchase of the bond in the secondary market Decreases.
- C. If the market value decreases below 3. Bond Softening the face value of the bond, then the rate of returns on the purchase of the bond in the secondary market increases.

Match the following statements with correct pairs.

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (b) A-2, B-3, C-1
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1
- (d) A-3, B-1, C-2

Ans : (b) A-2, B-3, C-1

Explanation:

Bond Yield: The return received by the investor on the capital invested on a particular bond. The yield of the bond depends on the market value of the bond.

Softening of bond yields: If the market value increases above the face value of the bond (the price at which it is purchased in the primary market when it was issued), then the rate of returns on the purchase of the bond in the secondary market decreases. This phenomenon is often known as softening of bond yields.

Hardening of bond yields: if the market value decreases below the face value of the bond, then the rate of returns on the purchase of bond in secondary

market increases. This phenomenon is known as hardening of bond yields.

85. Defence Technology Council, sometimes seen in the news, is a recommendation of which of the following committee?

- (a) Akhilesh Ranjan Committee
- (b) Rituraj Committee
- (c) Vijay Raghavan Committee.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans: (c) Vijay Raghavan Committee.

Explanation:

Expert committee headed by Vijay Raghavan (former principal scientific advisor) recommended that an apex body known as Defence Technology Council chaired by the Prime Minister should determine the country's defense technology roadmap.

-The Defence Technology Council headed by the Prime Minister would play a pivotal role in identifying the right players for specific defense technologies.

-The defense minister and the National Security Advisor will act as Vice Presidents.

-It will determine the country's defense technology roadmap and decide on major projects and their execution.

-The Defence Technology Council is proposed to have an executive committee to be chaired by the Chief of Defence Staff.

-The Principal Scientific Advisor, along with the three service chiefs and their vice chiefs will also be its members.

86. A, B and C invest Rs. 4000, 5000, and 6000 respectively in a business and A gets 25% of profit for managing the business the rest of the profit is divided by A, B and C in proportion to their investment. If in a year, A gets Rs. 200 less than B & C together, what is the total profit of that year?

- (a) 1000/-
- (b) 1500/-
- (c) 1800/-
- (d) 2000/-

Ans: d



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87. Siva, a money lender, lends in the following manner. For the first year, he charges 2% p.a. for the second year, he charges 4% p.a. for the third year, the charges 6% p.a. and so on. If he lends a sum in this way at simple interest, find the least integral number of years in which it will fetch an interest at least equal to itself

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

Ans: a

88. Bhavan invested two equal amounts at simple interest. He invested one amount at 15 % p.a. and the other at 20 % p.a. The total interest earned at the end of a year was Rs. 1400. Find the total amount invested in Rs.

- (a) 4000
- (b) 10000
- (c) 5000
- (d) 8000

Ans: a

89. The rate of interest on a sum of money is 4% p.a. for the first two years and 6 % p.a. for the next 4 years, 8% p.a for the period beyond 6 years. If the S.I occurred by the sum for a total period of 9 years is Rs. 1120 then find the sum

- (a) 2400/-
- (b) 2200/-
- (c) 2000/-
- (d) None

Ans: c

90. Rs 16820 is divided between two brothers of age 27 years and 25 years. They invested their money at 5% per annum compound interest in such a way that both will receive equal money at the age of 40 years. The share in Rs of eldest brother is

- (a) 8280
- (b) 8410
- (c) 8820
- (d) 8000

Ans: c

91. The difference between simple and compound interests compounded annually on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 4% per annum is Re. 1. The sum in Rs is:

- (a) 625
- (b) 630
- (c) 640
- (d) 650

Ans: A

92. P purchased a watch for some money and sold to Q at a profit of 20 %. Q sold to R with a loss of 10 % percent. If R paid Rs. 756 for it. Then the cost price of P was?

- (a) Rs. 600
- (b) Rs. 675
- (c) Rs. 700
- (d) Rs. 775

Ans: c

93. $\frac{5}{6}$ th of the cost price and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of marked price and $\frac{10}{13}$ th of selling price of an article are equal. Find the percentage of discount

- (a) $13\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (c) 20%
- (d) 30%

Ans: a

94. A mechanic purchases a cooler for Rs. 32000 and incurs Rs. 13000 on installation and repairs. After one year he sold it for 40000. What is the profit or loss percentage if the depreciation rate of the machine is 20 % p.a?

- (a) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (c) $16\frac{1}{4}\%$
- (d) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$

Ans: d

95. A dealer sold a bicycle at a profit of 10 %. Had he bought the bicycle at 10 % less price and sold it at a price Rs. 60 more, he would have gained 25%. The cost price of the bicycle was

- (a) 2400/-
- (b) 2600/-



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(c) 2000/-

(d) 2200/-

Ans: a

96. A sum of money lent out at simple interest amounts to Rs. 720 after 2 years and to Rs. 1020 after a further period of 5 years. The sum is?

(a) 500/-

(b) 600/-

(c) 700/-

(d) 710/-

Ans: b

97. Gopi borrowed certain sum at the rate of 7% p.a for the first 2 years, 9% p.a for next 3 years and 13% p.a. for the period beyond 5 years. He paid an interest of Rs. 18600 for 9 years. Find the principal borrowed by him

(a) Rs. 20000

(b) Rs. 10000

(c) Rs. 15000

(d) Rs. 25000

Ans: a

98. A person invests money in three different schemes for 5 years, 10 years and 15 years at 8 %, 10%, 12% simple interest respectively. At the completion of each scheme he gets the same interest. The ratio of his investment is?

(a) 45:9:5

(b) 45:18:10

(c) 25:18:10

(d) 25:9:5

Ans: b

99. Siva invested $\frac{2}{5}$ th of his capital at 10 % per annum, $\frac{1}{4}$ th at 12% per annum and the remaining amount at 6 % p.a. if his annual interest earnings from this was Rs. 910, the capital invested by the siva was

(a) 10000/-

(b) 12000/-

(c) 13000/-

(d) 15000/-

Ans: a

100. Arun and Ram started a business investing Rs. 85000 and Rs. 15000 respectively. In what ration the profit earned after 2 years be divided between Arun and Ram respectively?

(a) 3:4

(b) 3:5

(c) 15:23

(d) 17:3

Ans: d