

50+ Expected Questions for AFCAT 02 2019 Exam

Solution Set

1. Ans. B.

The President of India is a part of the Parliament of India along with Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Therefore, the correct answer is option- B.

2. Ans. B.

- * American constitution is written while British constitution is unwritten.
- * A written constitution is usually less flexible because it needs a definite procedure to amend it while unwritten rules do not require formal amendments.
- * An unwritten constitution is formed on basis of historical practices, culture, conventions, ethos and values of people. It evolves with time.

3. Ans. C.

- * Consultative Committees consist of members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. These committees provide a forum for informal discussions between the ministers and the members of Parliament on policies and programmes of the government.
- * The maximum membership of a committee is 30 and the minimum is 10.
- * A parliamentary committee is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker /Chairman. However consultative committees are constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Hence they are not considered as parliamentary committees.

4. Ans. D.

- The district judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. The district judge is also the sessions judge. When he deals with civil cases, he is known as the district judge and when he hears the criminal cases, he is called as the sessions judge.
- The district judge is appointed and promoted by the governor of the state in consultation with the high court.

5. Ans. D.

Statement 1 is incorrect as the Constitutional amendment bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

Statement 2 is incorrect as the amendment bill must be passed in each House by a special majority i.e. majority of the total membership of the

house and a majority of two-thirds of present and voting. There is no provision for holding a joint sitting in case of disagreement over a constitutional amendment bill.

Statement 3 is incorrect as the states need to pass the bill with a simple majority.

6. Ans. C.

Statement 1 is incorrect because a proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. The approval must be supported by a simple majority.

Statement 2 is correct because unlike National emergency (Article 352) and President's Rule (Article 356) which need periodic re-approval, the financial emergency after its approval by both the Houses of Parliament continues indefinitely till it is revoked.

Statement 3 is incorrect as a proclamation of financial emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.

7. Ans. D.

Statement 1 is correct. In case of other states, the union can unilaterally change the name, area and boundary of a state but can't do the same in case of Jammu & Kashmir. J&K is a constituent state of the Indian Union and has its place in Part I and Schedule I of the Constitution of India.

Statement 2 is correct. The state of J&K has its own Constitution and is administered according to that Constitution. Hence, Part VI of the Constitution of India (dealing with state governments) is not applicable to this state. The very definition of 'state' under this part does not include the State of J&K.

Statement 3 is correct because unlike other high courts which can issue writs not only for fundamental rights but also for any other purpose, the J&K high court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

8. Ans. C.

Statement 1 is correct. The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act added this provision to limit the size of the council of ministers to 15% of the strength of the Lok Sabha.

Statement 2 is incorrect as the ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. Though the prime minister advises the President in this regard but officially they hold office during President's pleasure.

Statement 3 is incorrect because the term 'cabinet' is mentioned in Article 352 of the constitution. It was inserted in Article 352 of the Constitution in 1978 by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Statement 4 and 5 are correct. These are cabinet committees. Cabinet

Committees are extra-constitutional bodies as they are not mentioned in the Constitution. They are of two types – standing and ad hoc. The important standing committees are four – Political affairs committee, Economic Affairs Committee, Appointments Committee, and Parliamentary affairs committee. The first three are chaired by the PM and the last one by the home minister.

9. Ans. C.

Statement 1 is incorrect. An impeachment motion for the removal of a judge does not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Statement 2 is correct. A distinguished jurist is one of the qualifications to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court i.e. a person should be distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President. The same qualification is not mentioned in the case of High Court judges.

Statement 3 is correct. The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court. But, it also authorizes the chief justice of India (CJI) to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court. He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The Parliament is not authorized to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court. The Constitution has guaranteed to the Supreme Court, jurisdiction of various kinds. However, the Parliament can extend the same.

Statement 5 is correct. In case of federal disputes i.e. any dispute between the Centre and one or more states; or the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other; or between two or more states, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction. Exclusive means, no other court can decide such disputes and original means, the power to hear such dispute in the first instance, not by way of appeal.

10. Ans. B.

Statement 1 is incorrect because NHRC is a statutory body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Statement 2 is correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect as the selection committee is a six member body. Its composition is: Prime Minister, Home Minister, Leader of opposition in both the Houses, Speaker of Lok Sabha and deputy speaker of Rajya Sabha.

11. Ans. D.

All the three statements are correct.

The National Flag was adopted on July 22, 1947. Trick to remember this factual information is - we needed a national flag to hoist on 15th August 1947, and therefore it was adopted just before Independence Day.

Statement 2 and 3 are also correct. Trick to remember this information is that we needed National anthem and song before the commencement of the Constitution and thus these were adopted just a couple of days back.

12. Ans. C.

Statement 1 is incorrect as Preamble is part of the constitution. In Kesavananda Bharti Case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is part of the constitution.

Statement 2 is incorrect as the Preamble can be amended by the Parliament. It has been amended only once so far, by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976

Statement 3 is correct. Preamble highlights the philosophy of the Constitution but it not justiciable like the fundamental rights.

13. Ans. C.

- SK Dhar Commission was appointed in 1948 to examine the feasibility of the idea of reorganization of states on linguistic basis.
- In order to examine the whole question afresh, the GoI appointed another commission in 1948. It consisted of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya (JVP Committee).
- Fazl Ali Commission was appointed in 1953) Its other two members were KM Pannikkar and HN Kunzru.

14. Ans. B.

The Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. All the above grounds mentioned in the statements are correct except 'place of residence'. Place of birth is 5th ground mentioned under the Article 15

15. Ans. D.

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act brought following changes to the constitution:

- Article 21A was added. It made Right to Education a Fundamental Right for Children from Age 6-14.
- Amendment to Article 45 made education for all children below 6 years a part of Directive Principle for State Policy (DPSP).
- Article 51A(k) was added. It made the opportunities for education to child a Fundamental duty of the parents of the children.

16. Ans. B.

- The constitution of J&K was adopted on 17 November 1956, and came into effect on 26 January 1957.

- Article 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir constitution reads as, "Relationship of the State with the Union of India:- The State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India"

- Article 147 of the Jammu and Kashmir constitution states that no Bill shall be introduced or moved in State Legislative Assembly to amend or change article.

Constitution of J&K has been in news on account of sanctity of articles 35A and 370 of Indian constitution. Knowing basic facts about constitution of J&K may pay dividend. Students generally remember the important dates and articles of Indian constitution. A question from constitution of J&K is yet to be asked. Be ready!

17. Ans. A.

- Snehlata Shrivastava, a 1982 batch IAS officer from the Madhya Pradesh cadre, has recently been appointed as new Secretary-General of Lok Sabha. She is the first woman secretary general of the Lok Sabha

- Rama Devi holds the distinction of the being the first woman secretary general of the Rajya Sabha.

- The secretaries-general of the two Houses enjoy the rank of the Cabinet Secretary.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/lok-sabha-gets-new-secretary-general-snehlata-shrivastava-4959556/>

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/snehlata-shrivastava-appointed-lok-sabha-secretary-general/articleshow/61838807.cms>

18. Ans. A.

The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. It is responsible for the operation of the state's proceedings and maintaining discipline in the House.

19. Ans. B.

The highest body for planning is NDC. So drop point No. (1) and choose the correct answer.

20. Ans. C.

Parliament is empowered to make a law determining "to what extent any of the rights shall, in their application to A . the members of the armed forces or B . the members of the armed forces charged with the maintenance of the law and order", be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties. They need to maintain discipline and that is what this article demands.

21. Ans. B.

Hungary is a landlocked country in the continent of Europe. Its capital is Budapest. Therefore, the correct answer is option-B.



22. Ans. B.

China is the largest silk producer in the world followed by India. Therefore, the correct answer is option – B.

23. Ans. A.

Uttar Pradesh is called as the sugar bowl of India because it is the largest producer of sugarcane in India. Therefore, the correct answer is option-A.

24. Ans. C.

2011 Census - Literacy rates-

Overall-74% Male- 82.14%

Female- 65.46

Therefore, the correct answer is option- C.

25. Ans. C.

Baltoro, Hispar, Siachin, Biafo are found in Karakoram range. Sona-Pani, Gangri are present in Pirpanjal. Gangotri, Kedarnath are present in Kumaon Himalayas.

26. Ans. A.

This constitutes the Eastern Boundary of India piercing into North-Eastern states. It Extends along Indo-Myanmar border. In Indian Boundary Himalayas extension are represented by Mizo, Naga and Patkai Bum Hills.

27. Ans. D.

The important tributaries of Brahamaputra river are: Dibang River, Lohit River, Kameng River, Teesta River and Subansiri River etc.

28. Ans. A.

The correct pair is :

List-I

(Country)

- A) Azerbaijan
- B) Gambia
- C) Kazakhstan
- D) Latvia

List-II

(Capital)

- 1. Baku
- 2. Banjul
- 3. Astana
- 4. Riga

29. Ans. A.

The Himalayas, together with other ranges, have acted as a formidable physical barrier in the past. Except for a few mountain passes such as the Khyber, the Bolan, the Shipkila, the Nathula, the Bomdila, etc. it was difficult to cross it. It has contributed towards the evolving of a unique regional identity of the Indian subcontinent.

- 1) Khyber pass - Afghanistan & Pakistan
- 2) Nathula - India & Bhutan
- 3) Shipkila - India & Tibet
- 4) Bolan pass - Sibi & Quetta (Pakistan)
- 5) Bomdila - India & Bhutan

30. Ans. B.

In Bastar district of Chhattisgarh maximum percentage of tribal population found.

31. Ans. C.

Benguela is the main Cold ocean current found in the southern Atlantic Ocean.

32. Ans. A.

* Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.

* Basalt and Granite are igneous rocks.

* Some examples of metamorphic rocks are gneiss, slate, marble, schist, and quartzite.

33. Ans. A.

Water Body	% of water present on earth
Oceans	97.3
Ice-caps	2
Ground water	0.68
Fresh water lakes	0.009
Inland seas and salt lakes	0.009
Atmosphere	0.0019
Rivers	0.0001

34. Ans. B.

* The areas where a warm and cold current meet experience foggy weather making it difficult for navigation.

* The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world. Seas around Japan and the eastern coast of North America are such examples.

* The Labrador Ocean current is cold current while the Gulf Stream is a warm current.

35. Ans. C.

Coniferous Forests or Boreal Forests are found in the higher latitudes (50° – 70°) of Northern hemisphere. These are also called as Taiga. These trees are also found in the Himalayas in abundance. They are tall, softwood evergreen trees. The woods of these trees are very useful for making pulp which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood. Chir , pine, cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests. Silver fox, mink, polar bear are the common animals found here.

36. Ans. B.

* Tropical Rain (evergreen) Forests are found in regions of high rainfall and high temperature. These thick forests occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the northeastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany etc. are common here.

* Tropical Deciduous Forests are found in Eastern slope of the Western Ghats.

37. Ans. D.

The mineral resource in India are generally concentrated in three broad belts: the North-Eastern Plateau Region, the South-Western Plateau Region and the North-Western Region

This South-Western Plateau Region extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.

It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt packs in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite. This belt does not have as diversified mineral deposits as the north-eastern belt. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, bauxite clay. Goa has iron ore deposits.

38. Ans. D.

Barren and Wastelands: The land which may be classified as a wasteland such as barren hilly terrains, desert lands, ravines, etc. normally cannot be brought under cultivation with the available technology

Culturable Waste-Land: Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.

Fallow other than Current Fallow: This is also a cultivable land which is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years. If the land is left uncultivated for more than five years, it would be categorised as culturable wasteland.

39. Ans. D.

Petroleum refineries are located at the following places in India: Barauni, Koyali, Haldia, Mathura, Panipat, Digboi, Bongaigaon, Guwahati, Paradip, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Bathinda, Kochi, Chennai, Nagapattinam, Numaligarh, Tatipaka, Mangalore, Jamnagar

40. Ans. C.

Many items are derived from crude petroleum, which provide raw materials for many new industries. These are collectively known as petrochemical industries. This group of industries is divided into four sub-groups namely, polymers, synthetic fibres, elastomers, and surfactant intermediate. Surfactants are compounds that lower the surface tension (or interfacial tension) between two liquids or between a liquid and a solid. Surfactants may act as detergents, wetting agents, emulsifiers, foaming agents, and dispersants.

41. Ans. A.

- World Trade Report is published by WTO
- Trade and Development Report and World Investment Report are key publication of UNCTAD

42. Ans. B.

- DMH-11 is a Genetically Modified (GM) mustard hybrid.
- Hybrids are normally obtained by crossing 2 genetically diverse plants from the same species.

The 1st-generation offspring resulting from it has higher yields than what either of the parents is individually capable of giving.

But there is no natural hybridization system in mustard, unlike in, say, cotton, maize or tomato.

- This is because its owners contain both the female (pistil) and male (stamen) reproductive organs, making the plant naturally self-pollinating.

43. Ans. D.

- Every solar panel which is made in India is assembled while all the material comes from China, Europe and some other countries. India is yet to develop semiconductor clusters.
- CERC determines solar power tariffs and regulates the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government.
- SECI has a power-trading license, but it does not set solar power tariffs..

44. Ans. C.

- The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Committee headed by N.K. Singh submitted its report to Finance Minister in January 2017.
- The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Review Committee Report has recommended a debt to GDP ratio of 60% for the general (combined) government by 2023, comprising 40% for the Central Government and 20% for the State Governments.
- As per the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State to take the Central Government's consent for raising any loan if the former owes any outstanding liabilities to the latter. (A-293)

45. Ans. A.

- The quantity of the imported oil is almost 60% of total oil consumption in India.
- Government imposes custom duty on several edible oil, such as palm oil.

46. Ans. C.

- Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of a process, which enables increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities of the people of the country.
- Tangible wealth's are material, seen and easily quantified.
- On the other hand, things that are intangible are immaterial, unseen, and not easily quantified. So it is also related to human capital formation.

47. Ans. D.

- Capital-output ratio (COR) basically indicates the amount of capital required to produce one unit of output.
- If COR is high, despite saving high and generating enough capital, our output may not grow significantly because the COR is high. This may be a result of poor technology or poor management.
- It is also represented by the famous economic model called as Harod-Domar Model

48. Ans. B.

- Coverage and entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): Upto 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population will be covered under TPDS, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg per person per month. Not restricted to only BPL families.
- Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years will be entitled to meals as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes. The nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition as prescribed by GOI is, 600 (not 1600) calories.

49. Ans. B.

- The MSP is fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The CACP is a statutory body and submits separate reports recommending prices for Kharif and Rabi seasons.
- Initially, MSP covered paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi (Finger Millet), barley, gram, tur, moong, urad, sugarcane, groundnut,

soybean, sunflower seed, rapeseed and mustard, cotton, jute and tobacco.

- From 1994-95 onwards, Nigerseed and Sesame were included under MSP Scheme of CACP, in addition to the edible oilseeds already covered by the Commission.
- Similarly, during 2001-2002, the government enhanced the terms of reference of the Commission by including lentil (masur).

50. Ans. C.

* The fiscal deficit target for the financial year 2019-20 is **3.3% of GDP**, lower than the **3.4% estimated earlier** in the interim Budget presented in February 2019.

* The fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts (excluding borrowing) during a fiscal year. In simple words, it is the amount of borrowing the government has to resort to meet its expenses.

51. Ans. A.

* **Japan has the largest economy** among the given countries in terms of nominal GDP.

* Japan's economy is the third-largest in the world by nominal GDP and the fourth-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP).

* India's economy is the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity. The government has set the target of 5 trillion Dollar economy by 2024.

52. Ans. C.

* **Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)** aims to boost the quality of higher education in India by tapping the talent pool of global scientists and entrepreneurs to engage with the institutes of higher education in India.

* GIAN was launched by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) in 2015.

* Initially, 500 international faculties will be engaged in conducting courses and later in subsequent years 1000 faculties would be engaged throughout India.

53. Ans. A.

Startup India is a revolutionary scheme that has been started on **August, 2015** to help the people who wish to start their own business.

* Startup India Scheme facilitate bank loan **between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 Crore** to at least one Scheduled Caste or **Scheduled Tribe** borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise.

54. Ans. C.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th September 2014 launched the "**Make In India**" campaign with a high pitch event held in **New Delhi's Vigyan Bhawan**.

* The Campaign aims at reviving the job creating manufacturing sector, which is being seen as the key to taking the Indian economy on a sustainable high growth path.

* Make In India aims to take manufacturing growth to **10%** on a sustainable basis.

55. Ans. A.

- Primary sector is the economic sector that involves the retrieval and production of raw materials, such as corn, coal, wood and iron. Ex - A coal miner, farmer or fisherman, Apiculture.
- Secondary sector is the economic sector that involves the transformation of raw or intermediate materials into goods e.g. manufacturing steel into cars, or textiles into clothing. Ex - A builder and a dressmaker, Shoe factory.
- Tertiary sector is the economic sector that involves the supplying of services to consumers and businesses, such as baby - sitting, cinema and banking. Ex - A shopkeeper and an accountant, consultancy.

56. Ans. D.

* Fixed Costs are also known as **supplementary costs**, on-costs or overhead charges.

* A fixed cost is an expense or cost that does not change with an increase or decrease in the number of goods or services produced or sold.

* Fixed costs are expenses that have to be paid by a company, independent of any business activity.

57. Ans. D.

The Sangam Age constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. According to Tamil legends, there existed three Sangams (Academy of Tamil poets) in ancient Tamil Nadu popularly called Muchchangam.

These Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyas. The first Sangam, held at Then Madurai, was attended by gods and legendary sages but no literary work of this Sangam was available. The second Sangam was held at Kapadapuram but the all the literary works had perished except Tolkappiyam. The third Sangam at Madurai was founded by Mudathirumaran. It was attended by a large number of poets who produced voluminous literature but only a few had survived. These Tamil literary works remain useful sources to reconstruct the history of the Sangam Age.

58. Ans. B.

1. The reactions of the kshatriyas against the ritualistic domination of the brahmanas. There is no means to find out the reactions of the vaishyas and the shudras.
2. The spread of new agricultural economy in north-eastern India, including the regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh and northern and southern Bihar.

59. Ans. B.

1. Buddha believed in transmigration of soul i.e. life after death. It is so because he believed in Karma siddhant i.e. for every reaction, there is equal and opposite reaction.
2. He remained agnostic on the existence of God. He neither denied nor accepted
3. 4 noble truths or Arya Satya of Buddha:
 - The truth of Suffering – No matter how much we struggle, we are unable to find the ultimate happiness or satisfaction. Suffering is the common bond we share. Therefore suffering is the real truth of our existence.
 - 2. Desire : The truth about the cause of suffering – Cravings, desires, zeal and ignorance about reality are the cause of suffering.
 - 3. The truth about end of suffering – If desire is eliminated, then only the suffering would stop. This stage when all desires are burned is called "nirvana" in Buddhism.
 - 4. The path for ending suffering – This path is called the eightfold path. It emphasizes on a middle path between worldly pleasure and painful asceticism.

60. Ans. D.

1. Atharvaveda include witchcraft, sorcery and invoking evil spirits. It is considered as Veda because it- deals with Ayurveda, RekhaganithaandGanithashastra.
2. It was composed entirely by NON- Aryans
3. No Brahmin ever recites Atharvaveda

61. Ans. C.

This is an expression for the post-Gupta period. The age of the Vikramadityas is also used for the Gupta period. The Age of scientific knowledge has also been used by some.

62. Ans. A.

Magadha enjoyed a special advantage in military organisation. Although, the Indian states were well acquainted with the use of horses and chariots, it was Magadha which first used elephants on a large scale in its wars against its neighbours. The eastern part of the country could supply elephants to the princes of Magadha, and we learn from Greek sources that the Nandas maintained 6000 elephants. Elephants could be used in storming fortresses and in marching over marshy and other areas lacking roads and other means of communication.

Source:- Sharma, R.S., *Ancient India*, Class IX, NCERT, 1999, p. 106.

63. Ans. C.

The Satavahana rulers were brahmanas, and they represented the march of triumphant Brahmanism. However, the Satavahana rulers promoted Buddhism by granting land to the monks. In their kingdom the Mahayana form of Buddhism commanded considerable following, especially in the artisan class. Nagarjunakonda and Amravati in Andhra Pradesh became important seats of Buddhist culture under the Satavahana.

64. Ans. B.

- Sher Shah Suri (1540-1545) started his career as the manager of a small territory for his uncle in Bihar and eventually challenged and defeated the Mughal emperor Humayun.
- Sher Shah captured Delhi and established his own Sur dynasty (1540-1555)
- Sher Shah's administration was followed by the great emperor Akbar(1556-1605) when he consolidated the Mughal Empire.
- Sher Shah Suri had issued the first Rupiya coin. He also extended the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong in Bengal to Kabul in Afghanistan

65. Ans. D.

- The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (1) rank, (2) salary and (3) military responsibilities.

- Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.
- The mansabdar's military responsibilities required him to maintain a specified number of sawar or cavalrymen.

66. Ans. A.

- * VD Savarkar had called this revolt as "First War of Independence".
- * RC Mazumdar emphasized that it was neither First nor National nor war of independence.
- * Syed Ahmed Khan wrote a book Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind or the Causes of Indian Mutiny.

67. Ans. D.

All the three statements are wrong. Firstly **rebels had poor understanding of imperialist ideology** and quasi-democratic functioning of home government of Britain.

Secondly **1857 revolt was mainly feudal in character with some nationalistic elements** and mutineers wanted to establish old social and political medieval order. They lacked progressive democratic and social-economic reforms agenda which they could execute after overthrowing foreign yoke.

Tatiya Tope fought alongside Nana Saheb, but after capture of Kanpur he fled to fight with Rani Laxmibai. However after defeat of Rani he continued his struggle with Guerrilla warfare. Later he was **captured and executed by British government on 18 April 1859.**

68. Ans. C.

Lord Curzon served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 6 January 1899 to 18 November 1905. Important events during his tenure include Famine of 1899-1900, Appointment of Famine Commission under Sir Anthony McDonnell, Commission on Irrigation under Colin Scott Moncrieff, Police Commission under Andrew Frazer, Education Commission, enactment of Indian Universities Act, 1904, Land Resolution of 1902, Punjab Land Alienation Act 1900, Establishment of Imperial Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Industry; Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1899; establishment of a training college for army officers at Quetta; Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899; Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1904; Military expedition to Tibet, Occupation of Chumbi Valley and the most hated Partition of Bengal. His policy resulted in deep discontent and the upsurge of a revolutionary movement in the country.

69. Ans. B.

Charter Act of 1853 introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the governor-general's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.

70. Ans. A.

- The Regulating Act 1773, was the first attempt towards Centralised Administration, this act brought an end to Dual system of Government of India.
- The Pitts India Act 1784, brought Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the subordination to the Governor-General and Council of Bengal in all matters of diplomacy.

71. Ans. A.

- Indian Independence Act, 1947 did not lay down any provision for the administration of India.
- Partition of India and the establishment of two countries (India and Pakistan).
- Consistent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame and adopt any Constitution.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished and his work was to be taken over by the Secretary of State for common wealth affairs.

72. Ans. A.

Lord Rippon introduced 1882 resolution concerning with local self-government. His scheme of local self-government developed the Municipal institutions. His other notable initiatives were:

- a. Factory act, which regulated child labor in factories.
- b. Repealed hated Vernacular press act 1878.
- c. Iibert bill was introduced but was diluted due to strong opposition by Europeans.

73. Ans. B.

I. The East India Company decided to act as Diwan and to undertake the collection of revenue by its own agents. Hence, the Dual System introduced by Robert Clive was abolished by Warren Hastings.

II. He abolished the system of dastaks, or free passes and regulated the internal trade. He reduced the number of custom houses and enforced a uniform tariff of 2.5 percent for Indian and non-Indian goods.

74. Ans. A.

In 1858, during the merger of Awadh in the British Empire, there was residence James Outram.

75. Ans. A.

The 16th session of the Bihari Students Conference in Hazari Bagh was held in 1921.

76. Ans. A.

- Muhammadan Educational Conference is the Organisation led by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and others which aims to promote the education of Muslim masses on western lines and also known as 'Aligarh Movement'.
- Dar-ul-Ulum is the organisation for Improve the spiritual and moral conditions of Muslim
- Deccan Educational Society was founded by G.G Agarkar, M.G. Ranade, V.G Chibdonkar.
- Rahnumai Mazdayasanan Sabha is Religious Reform Organisation of Pasis

77. Ans. C.

The Indigo Rebellion 1859 Bengal was about the peasant not wanting to stow indigo but being forced to grow at a price that was unacceptable. The key leaders were Biswas Brothers of Nadia {Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas}, Kader Molla of Pabna, Rafique Mondal of Maida etc. Therefore, the correct answer is option- C.

78. Ans. C.

The immediate cause of Deccan Riots of 1875 was high land revenue rates. Therefore, the correct answer is option- C.

79. Ans. B.

According to Regulating Act of 1773, Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal.

This provision was changed through the Charter Act of 1833, according to which Lord William Bentinck was made the first Governor-General of India. Thus, the first statement is wrong and the second is correct.

80. Ans. D.

All the statements are correct. Under Morley-Minto reforms legislators were permitted to discuss budget, suggest amendments and even vote on them except items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions during the legislative proceedings.

As per Government of India act 1858 The Secretary of state for India was to administer India via Governor General of India.

The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 under the Governor Generalship and Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for better control of Indian language newspapers. It was repealed during Governor Generalship of Lord Rippon.

Montagu-Chelmsford report formed the theoretical basis for Government of India act 1919. The main element of the report was the recommendation that control over some aspects of provincial government be passed to Indian ministers responsible to an Indian electorate.

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