

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 7

Q1. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Events: Governor- Generals

1. First Anglo-Afghan war: Lytton
2. Ilbert Bill controversy: Ripon
3. The Revolt of 1857: Dalhousie
4. Establishment of Congress: Dufferin

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The **Revolt of 1857** was occurred when **Lord Canning** was the governor general.
- The Second Afghan War was fought during Lytton's viceroyalty. The **First Afghan War** (1838-42) was fought when **Auckland** was the governor general.
- **The Ilbert Bill controversy was happened during the viceroyalty of Ripon.**
- The Indian National Congress was established during the **viceroyalty of Dufferin.**

Source: Spectrum

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Doctrine of lapse:

1. It was applicable to only those states which had signed the Subsidiary alliance.
2. Oudh was the last state that to be annexed by the use of the doctrine of Lapse.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- As per the 'Doctrine of Lapse', **if any ruler of a protected state (state which had signed subsidiary alliance) died without a natural heir, the states' authority will pass to the British East India Company.**

- **Awadh was annexed on the basis of poor administration.**

Source: NCERT

Q3. Consider the following pairs related to the Revolt of 1857:

1. Birjis Qadir: Bareilly
2. Khan Bahadur: Lucknow
3. Maulvi Ahmadullah: Faizabad
4. Rao Sahib: Gwalior

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- At Delhi the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah but, the real command rested with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan.
- Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the Peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the emperor of India and declared himself to be his governor.
- Begum Hazrat Mahal with her son, **Birjis Qadir** were fighting at **Lucknow**.
- At Bareilly, Khan Bahadur, a descendant of the former ruler of Rohilkhand, was placed in command.
- In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.
- **Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad** was another outstanding leader of the revolt.
- The most outstanding leader of the revolt was Rani Laxmibai. Driven out of Jhansi by British forces, she along with Tantia Tope and **Rao Sahib** (brother of Nana Saheb) marched towards **Gwalior** and fought with British there.

Source: NCERT

Q4. British Indian Association sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of the suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company. Which of the following were the suggestions?

1. Separation of executive from judicial functions of the company officers.
2. Establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character
3. Abolition of salt duty

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 2 only

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- In 1851, the Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society merged into the British Indian Association. It sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of its suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company, such as:
 - **Establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character**
 - **Separation of executive from judicial functions**
 - **Reduction in salaries of higher officers**
 - **Abolition of salt duty**, abkari and stamp duties.
- These were partially accepted when the Charter Act of 1853 provided for the addition of six members to the governor general's council for legislative purposes.

Source: Spectrum

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. Downward filtration theory was proposed by Charles Wood.
2. He laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.
3. The focus of the Hunter Commission mostly confined to primary and secondary education.

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

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Downward filtration theory is a theory introduced by Lord Macaulay** in his so called report called Macaulay's Minutes, which states that giving education to the members of the higher classes of the society would facilitate an opportunity for the grass root people of the society, too, because the lower class people always tend to imitate and follow the model of the people of higher status in the society.
- In 1854, **Charles Wood** prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India. It asked the Government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
- Also known as Wood's Despatch, it systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district

level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level. It laid stress on female and vocational, education, and on teachers' training. **It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.**

- In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854. **The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.**

Source: Spectrum

Q6. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Newspaper: Editor/founder

1. Indian mirror: Dinbandhu Mitra
2. Sudharak: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Voice of India: Dada Bhai Nauroji
4. Advocate: Surendranath Banerjee

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Indian mirror was started by N.N. Sen; Voice of India by Dada Bhai Nauroji; Sudharak by G K Gokhale, and Advocate by G.P. Varma.**

Source: Spectrum

Q7. Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

1. Treaty of Yandabo ended the First Anglo-Burma war.
2. Treaty of Gandamak was signed between British and Afghans.
3. Sikkim was taken away from Nepal by the Treaty of Sugauli.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- The **First Burma War** (1824-26) was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma, in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava. Peace was established in 1826 with the **Treaty of Yandabo**.
- **The Treaty of Gandamak was signed on 26 May 1879 to officially end the first phase of the Second Anglo-Afghan War.**
- The **treaty of Sugauli** was signed in 1816 to end the Anglo-Nepal war by which about one-third of Nepalese territory was taken away by the British including Kumaun-Garhwal, Kangra, **Sikkim**, etc.

Source: NCERT

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding the Land revenue policy of East India Company in India:

1. The feature of absent landlordism was absent in the Ryotwari Settlement.
2. The right of ownership in the Permanent Settlement was hereditary and transferable.
3. Unlike in the Permanent Settlement, the land revenue in the Mahalwari system was periodically revised.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- John Shore (conceptualized) and Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement policy in Bengal and Bihar in 1793. It had two special features viz. Zamindars and revenue collectors were converted into so many landlords; and the right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable. British designated zamindars (local tax collectors), as owners of the land in their district. Revenue amount was fixed at the beginning and remained the same permanently. They 'outsourced' their work to more intermediaries / sub-tenants known as absentee landlords.
- Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by Reed and Munro in Madras, Bombay, Assam to overcome the demerits of the Permanent settlement. Consequently, all subsequent land tax or revenue settlements made by the colonial rulers were temporary settlements made **directly** with the peasant, or 'ryot'. **It established a direct relation between the landholder and the government (no landlords or absentee landlords). The taxes were only fixed in a temporary settlement for a period of thirty years and then to be revised.**
- **Mahalwari system** was introduced in Gangetic valley, north-west provinces, parts of central India and Punjab. In this arrangement, the unit of assessment was the village (mahal), taxation was imposed on the village community since it had the rights over land. The village community had to distribute these tax collection targets among the cultivators. Each individual farmer contributed his share in the revenue. **In these areas also, the land revenue rates were periodically revised.**

Source: NCERT, Mrunal.org

Q9. Consider the following pairs:

1. Atmiya Sabha: Debendranath Tagore
2. Dharma Sabha: Radhakant Deb
3. Adi Brahma Samaj: Keshub Chandra Sen
4. Social Service League: Narayan Malhar Joshi

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Before founding the Brahma Sabha in August 1828, Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1814 in Calcutta to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills. Roy's progressive ideas met with strong opposition from orthodox elements like **Raja Radhakant Deb who organized the Dharma Sabha** to counter Brahma Samaj propaganda.
- Keshub Chandra Sen was instrumental in popularising the Brahma Samaj movement. But due to differences with Debendranath Tagore, he was dismissed from the office of acharya in 1865. Then, Keshub and his followers founded the Brahma Samaj of India in 1866, **while Debendranath Tagore's Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahma Samaj.**
- **Narayan Malhar Joshi, the follower of Gokhale, founded the Social Service League** in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.

Source: NCERT, Spectrum

Q10. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage.
2. He founded the Widow Remarriage Association in 1856.
3. Satya Prakash, a Gujarati weekly which advocated for widow remarriage, was started by Dayananda Saraswati.
4. Derozians were unsuccessful in creating a movement because they did not take up the peasants' cause.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Women in the medieval India were generally accorded a low status, and were considered to be inferior adjuncts to men, with no identity of their own. Therefore, almost all of the reformist movements were focused on the upliftment of their status.
- Raja Rammohun Roy started the movement by rebelling against the practice of sati.
- Derozians were passionate advocates of women rights among other things. But they did not succeed in creating a movement because social conditions were not yet ripe for their radical ideas; **they did not take up the peasants' cause** and there was not any other class/group at that time which can support their ideas.
- Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was one of the most important personalities to popularise the issue of widow remarriage and education. **He cited Vedic texts to prove that the Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage and was phenomenal in passing of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856.**
- **Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded the Widow Remarriage Association in the 1850s.**
- Another prominent worker in this area was **Karsondas Mulji, who started Satya Prakash, a Gujarati weekly, to advocate widow remarriage.**

Source: NCERT, Spectrum

Q11. Gandhipedia, an online repository of books, letters and speeches written by Mahatma Gandhi, is an initiative of which of the following institutes?

1. National Council of Science Museums (NCSM)
2. IIT Kharagpur
3. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith
4. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Which of the above options are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Ministry of Culture has approved a project for development of Gandhi Encyclopedia or Gandhi Pedia by National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata.
- It is being developed for promotion of appropriate Gandhian philosophy and thoughts through social media platforms under 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi commemoration.
- The entire project will be done with the help of Artificial Intelligence (AI), with the aid of IIT Kharagpur.

Q12. Which of the following statement is *incorrect*?

- (a) Democracy Index was released by The Economist Intelligence Unit — the research and analysis division of The Economist Group.
- (b) India is the largest arms importer according to SIPRI report of 2019.
- (c) International criminal court is first permanent, treaty based criminal court established to help end impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community.
- (d) Nobel Peace Prize for 2019 is awarded to Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali for his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, and in particular for his decisive initiative to resolve the border conflict with neighbouring Eritrea.

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The five largest arms importers according to SIPRI 2019 report were Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt, Australia and China.

Q13. In 2019 which of the following cities are part of UNESCO creative cities network?

- (a) Srinagar and Shimla.
- (b) Jaisalmer and Agra.
- (c) Puri and Mahabalipuram.
- (d) Mumbai and Hyderabad.

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- On the occasion of World Cities Day 2019, celebrated on 31 October, UNESCO announced that the cities of Mumbai and Hyderabad are joining the UNESCO network of Creative Cities.
- Mumbai has been designated a Creative city of film and Hyderabad a Creative city of gastronomy.

Q14. Which of the following statement is *incorrect*?

- (a) GSAT-11 is the heaviest ever built by ISRO.
- (b) II) GSAT-7A will enable superior real-time aircraft-to-aircraft communication and between aircraft and base station.
- (c) III) GSAT-29, weighing 3,423kg, is the heaviest satellite to be put into orbit by ISRO's launch vehicle.
- (d) IV) European space agency PARKER probe seeks to gather information about the Sun's atmosphere.

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- On August 12, 2019 NASA's Parker Solar Probe completed a year in service. It is part of NASA's "Living with a Star" programme that explores different aspects of the Sun-Earth system.

Q15. Climate Change Performance Index is released by__

- (a) Germanwatch
- (b) IUCN

(c) Bird life international

(d) Conservation international

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an annual publication by Germanwatch, NewClimate Institute and Climate Action Network Europe.
- The report states that the current level of per capita emissions and energy use in India ranks ninth in the higher category.

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