

## IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 8

Q1. Indian Universities Act, 1904 was enacted based on the recommendations of which Commission?

- (a) Hunter Commission
- (b) Raleigh Commission
- (c) Hartog Committee
- (d) Saddler Commission

**Correct Option: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- In 1902, **Raleigh Commission** was set up to go into conditions of universities in India: to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education.
- Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

Source: Spectrum

Q2. Annuling of partition of Bengal was decided in 1911. What were the other decision in this regarding?

1. Shifting capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
2. Assam was made a separate province.
3. Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- It was decided to annul the partition of Bengal in 1911 mainly to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.
- **It was also decided to shift the capital to Delhi, as it was associated with Muslim glory, but the Muslims were not pleased.**
- **Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal and Assam was made a separate province.**

Source: Spectrum

Q3. Which of the following personalities did **not** become the president of congress of any session?

1. Madan Mohan Malviya
2. Lala Lajpat Rai
3. M A Jinnah

4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Madan Mohan Malviya: 1909, 1918, and 1932.
- Lala Lajpat Rai: Calcutta (special session), 1920.
- **Both Jinnah and Tilak could not become the president of Congress.**

Source: Spectrum

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. He is known as 'Father of Revolutionary Thoughts' in India.
2. He started Bande Mataram, an English daily, later edited by Aurobindo Ghosh.
3. He was imprisoned for six months on the ground of his refusal to give evidence against Aurobindo in the Bande Mataram Sedition Case.

Which of the following nationalist leaders is being described above?

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Correct Option: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Bipin Chandra Pal, known as 'Father of Revolutionary Thoughts' was born on November 7, 1858, at Sylhet district in British ruled India presently in Bangladesh. He was among the triumvirate of Lal, Bal, Pal which consisted of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal. During the anti-partition movement, the trio advocated the Swadeshi movement by boycotting all imported goods and the use of Indian-made goods. He was also a member of the Brahma Samaj and encouraged widow remarriages and female education.
- Through his weekly journal, the New India (1892), he preached the ideal of Swaraj or complete political freedom to be achieved through courage, self-help and self-sacrifice.
- **In 1896 Bipin Chandra started a daily paper, the Bande Mataram.**
- Some of the books he authored are 'Indian Nationalism', 'Swaraj and the Present Situation', 'Nationality and Empire', 'The Basis of Social Reform', 'The New Spirit and Studies in Hinduism', and 'The Soul of India'.

- Though he was opposed to secret terroristic activities, advocated by Aurobindo and others, the British Government regarded him as their great enemy and imprisoned him for six months on the ground of his refusal to give evidence against Aurobindo in the so-called Bande Mataram Sedition Case.
- He opposed the non-cooperation movement mainly because it was associated with the Khilafat cause and pervaded by a blind reverence for Gandhiji's leadership.

Sources: NCERT, <http://www.vandemataram.com/biographies/patriots/bchandrapal.htm>

Q5. Which of the following was the first president of the 'Independence for India League', formed in 1928?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) S. Srinivasa Iyengar
- (d) Sardar Patel

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Nehru and Subhash Bose rejected the Congress' modified goal of Dominion status in the Nehru Report and jointly set up the **Independence for India League**.
- It was formed in August 1928 with Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretaries and **S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President**.
- This league declared purna swaraj or complete independence from British rule as its ultimate goal and not dominion status.

Source: Spectrum

Q6. The Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920 was important in which of the following aspects?

1. Congress committed itself to an extraconstitutional mass struggle for the first time.
2. Many groups of revolutionary nationalists also pledged support to the Congress programme.
3. Mohammad Ali Jinnah left the Congress.

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, 2, and 3

**Correct Option: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in December 1920,
  - The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed;
  - **An important change was made in Congress creed that now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of**

**swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extraconstitutional mass struggle;**

- Some important organisational changes were made such as a Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis were organised; ward committees were organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas;
- Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.
- **Many groups of revolutionary terrorists, especially those from Bengal, also pledged support to the Congress programme.**
- **At this stage, some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress** as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle while some others like Surendra Nath Banerjee founded the Indian National Liberal Federation and played a minor role in national politics hence forward.

Source: Spectrum

Q7. Which of the following were the main recommendations of the Nehru Report?

1. Complete independence to India in a time bound manner.
2. Complete dissociation of state from religion.
3. Universal adult suffrage.
4. Joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the centre and in all the provinces.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The report was finalised by August 1928. Its main recommendations were:
  - **Dominion status** on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
  - Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; **instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the centre and in provinces where they were in minority** (and **not in those where Muslims were in majority**, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.
  - Linguistic provinces.
  - Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and **universal adult suffrage**.

- Responsible government at the centre and in provinces: The Indian Parliament at the centre to consist of a 500 member House of Representatives elected on the basis of adult suffrage, a 200-member Senate to be elected by provincial councils; the House of Representatives to have a tenure of 5 years and the Senate, one of 7 years; the central government to be headed by a governor-general, appointed by the British Government but paid out of Indian revenues, who would act on the advice of the central executive council responsible to the Parliament. Provincial councils to have a 5-year tenure, headed by a governor acting on the advice of the provincial executive council.
- Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
- Complete dissociation of state from religion.

Source: Spectrum

Q8. Which of the following leaders were known as No-changers?

1. Ajmal Khan
2. C. Rajagopalachari
3. M.A. Ansari
4. Motilal Nehru

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among nationalist ranks. A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.
- One section led by 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 and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm. Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists or pro-changers.
- **The other school of thought led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'.** The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated, concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.
- The differences over the question of council entry between the two schools of thought resulted in the defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress (December 1922). C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship respectively of the Congress and announced the formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.

Source: Spectrum

Q9. Which of the following leaders were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case in 1924?

1. Nalini Gupta
2. Muzaffar Ahamed
3. M N Roy
4. Ghulam Hussain

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Kanpur Conspiracy Case was against the communists which were abhorred by the British Government. Some newly turned communists named **M N Roy, Muzaffar Ahamed, S A Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain were charged for the conspiracy.**
- The Charge on them was "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution."
- In this case, **M N Roy was charged in absentia, so he was not arrested. Ghulam Hussain turned a British informer and was pardoned. Rest all people were arrested and sent to jail for 4 years.**

Source: Spectrum

Q10. Which of the following parties boycotted the Simon Commission?

1. Unionists Party
2. Justice Party
3. Muslim League under M A Jinnah
4. Hindu Mahasabha

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of M.A. Ansari decided to boycott the Simon Commission "at every stage and in every form".
- **Those who decided to support the Congress call of boycott included the Liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah.**

- Some others, such as the Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.

Source: NCERT

Q11. India Child well-being index is prepared by\_\_

- (a) Ministry of women and child development.
- (b) UNICEF.
- (c) C) World vision India.
- (d) Bachpan bachao aandolan.

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The index was released by the NGO World Vision India and research institute IFMR LEAD.
- Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Puducherry topped the child well-being index. Meghalaya, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh featured at the bottom of the list.

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

- (a) Good governance index has been launched by Dept. of administrative reform and public grievances and Centre for Good governance.
- (b) Tamil Nadu topped the SDG India index 2019.
- (c) Global multi-dimensional poverty index is released by UNDP, the Oxford poverty and human development initiative.
- (d) India lifted 271 million people out of poverty between 2006 and 2016, recording the fastest reductions in the multidimensional poverty index values during the period.

**Correct Option: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- NITI aayog has released the second edition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index (SDG Index 2.0).
- The Index spans 16 out of 17 SDGs which marks an improvement over the 2018 Index, which covered only 13 goals.
- Kerala has the top rank with a score of 70 followed by Himachal Pradesh with 69 points.
- Further, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana shared the third spot with each state scoring 67 on the Index.

Q13. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- (a) DISHA act is passed by Andhra Pradesh legislative assembly.
- (b) South Asia Safety Summit was organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) and FACEBOOK.
- (c) 'The World Population Prospects 2019' report is published by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

(d) GOAL is a Google program in association with Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**Correct Option: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- GOAL is a Facebook program in association with Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- It was launched in March 2019 to encourage tribal girls from across India to become village-level digital young leaders for their communities.

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

- (a) The Global Migration Report 2020 is released by the UN-affiliated International Organization for Migration.
- (b) The Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) released the International Migrant Stock 2019.
- (c) The Chagos Archipelago is a disputed territory between Mauritius and USA.
- (d) Eastern Economic Forum (EEF) is held in Vladivostok, Russia.

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- In 1965, three years before Mauritius got its independence, Britain separated the Chagos islands to carve out a British Indian Ocean Territory.
- In 1966, the UK leased Diego Garcia (the biggest island in the Chagos archipelago) to the US to create an air & naval base.
- For constructing the defence installation, the inhabitants of the island were forcibly removed. In 1968 Mauritius was granted independence and since then wants its sovereignty over the islands restored.

Q15. Project SURE is related to \_\_

- (a) Renewable energy
- (b) Apparel industry
- (c) Information Technology
- (d) Food processing

**Correct Option: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The SURE project is a commitment by India's apparel industry to set a sustainable pathway for the Indian fashion industry.
- SURE stands for 'Sustainable Resolution' - a firm commitment from the industry to move towards fashion that contributes to a clean environment.