

HISTORY, CULTURE OF INDIA, AND INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

ANCIENT HISTORY

1. Which of the following best explains the absence of Acheulian tools in the Western Ghats and coastal India?

- A) Non-availability of suitable stone
- B) Late arrival of Homo sapiens
- C) Heavy rainfall and dense vegetation
- D) Exclusive Mesolithic occupation

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Acheulian tools are largely absent in the Western Ghats and coastal belts due to heavy rainfall, dense vegetation, and thick soil cover, which limited preservation and visibility of large stone tools. Environmental factors, rather than cultural absence, explain this regional pattern.

2. The significance of Attirampakkam lies in the fact that it provides evidence for:

- A) Neolithic ash-mound culture
- B) Mesolithic microlithic industry
- C) Continuity of Lower to Middle Palaeolithic occupation
- D) Early Harappan urbanisation

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Attirampakkam near Chennai has yielded Lower and Middle Palaeolithic tools, indicating technological continuity and early human presence. Its stratigraphy shows transitions in lithic technology, making it crucial for understanding early hominin evolution in South Asia.

3. The Sohanian industry differs from the Acheulian tradition mainly in its emphasis on:

- A) Blade tools
- B) Choppers and chopping tools
- C) Bone implements
- D) Polished stone axes

Explanation

Ans : (B)

The Sohanian industry primarily used choppers and chopping tools made from pebbles, unlike Acheulian cultures which emphasized hand-axes and cleavers. However, later research suggests overlap rather than strict separation between these two lithic traditions.

4. Which feature most clearly distinguishes the Mesolithic economy from the Palaeolithic?

- A) Use of fire
- B) Dependence on hunting
- C) Seasonal mobility with semi-permanent settlements
- D) Use of stone tools

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Mesolithic communities practiced seasonal mobility with semi-permanent camps, unlike the highly nomadic Palaeolithic groups. Though hunting remained central, improved microlithic tools and adaptation to varied eco-zones marked a transitional economic pattern.

5. Which of the following correctly pairs a Harappan site with its unique feature?

- A) Kalibangan – Dockyard
- B) Dholavira – Massive water reservoirs
- C) Lothal – Great Bath
- D) Harappa – Rock-cut caves

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Dholavira is notable for its sophisticated water management system, including large reservoirs and channels adapted to an arid environment. This distinguishes it from other Harappan cities and highlights regional ecological adaptation.

6. The Mehrgarh Neolithic culture is considered a precursor to the Indus Valley Civilisation mainly because it shows:

- A) Use of burnt bricks
- B) Urban town planning
- C) Early agriculture and animal domestication
- D) Bronze metallurgy

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Mehrgarh demonstrates early cultivation of wheat and barley and domestication of sheep, goats, and cattle. These developments laid the agricultural and pastoral foundation necessary for later Harappan urban growth, making it a cultural precursor.

7. The standardisation of weights and measures in the Indus Valley primarily indicates:

- A) Religious uniformity
- B) Centralised political control
- C) Advanced trade and economic regulation
- D) Military administration

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Uniform weights based on binary multiples reflect regulated trade practices and economic integration across Harappan regions. Such standardisation facilitated long-distance commerce rather than directly proving centralized monarchy or military dominance.

8. Which inference about Harappan religion is most logically supported by archaeological evidence?

- A) Dominance of Vedic fire rituals
- B) Complete absence of religious practices
- C) Fertility and nature worship
- D) Monotheistic belief system

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Female figurines interpreted as Mother Goddess, proto-Shiva seals, and fertility symbols suggest nature and fertility worship. Absence of temples and scriptures prevents definitive conclusions, but archaeological motifs strongly support this inference.

9. The period called marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

- A) Palaeolithic
- B) Mesolithic
- C) Neolithic
- D) Megalithic

Explanation

Ans : (C)

The Neolithic Age marks a major shift from food gathering to food production. Systematic agriculture, domestication of animals, permanent settlements, pottery, and polished stone tools emerged during this period, laying the foundation for village life and later civilizations.

10. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

- A) Stone Age B) Palaeolithic
C) Mesolithic D) Neolithic

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Sir Robert Bruce Foote discovered the first Palaeolithic stone tools at Pallavaram in 1863. This discovery established the existence of the Old Stone Age in India and marked the beginning of prehistoric archaeological studies in the Indian subcontinent.

11. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the culture.

- A) Middle Pleistocene B) Calabrian
C) Upper Paleolithic D) Lower Paleolithic

Explanation

Ans : (D)

Lower Palaeolithic culture is characterized by large stone tools such as hand axes and cleavers, mainly associated with the Acheulian tradition. These tools were primarily used for hunting, butchering, and processing animal carcasses.

12. is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Palaeolithic and NeolithicC)

- A) Chalcolithic B) Mesolithic period
C) Microlithic D) Epipalaeolithic

Explanation

Ans : (B)

The Mesolithic period is termed the Middle Stone Age as it forms a transitional phase between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic ages. It is marked by microlithic tools, seasonal settlements, hunting-gathering economy, and gradual adaptation to environmental changes.

13. What metals were known to the people of Indus Civilisation ?

- A) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron
B) Copper, silver, iron, but not bronze
C) Copper, gold, iron, but not silver
D) Copper, silver, iron, but not gold

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The Indus Civilisation belonged to the Bronze Age. Harappans used copper and bronze extensively along with gold and silver for ornaments. Iron was completely unknown to them, which distinguishes Harappan culture from later Iron Age societies.

14. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- A) Old stone age B) Medieval stone age
C) New stone age D) Metal age

Explanation

Ans : (D)

The Indus Civilisation belonged to the Bronze Age, a phase of the Metal Age. The extensive use of bronze tools, advanced metallurgy, standardized weights, and urban

craftsmanship confirms its classification as a metal-age civilisation rather than a stone-age culture.

15. The dancing girl statue was made out of

- A) gold B) silver
C) bronze D) iron

Explanation

Ans : (C)

The famous Dancing Girl statue from Mohenjo-daro was made using the lost-wax method of bronze casting. It reflects the advanced metallurgical skills, artistic excellence, and aesthetic sense of the Harappan people.

16. Which of the following statements about Mohenjo-Daro is correct ?

- A) People led nomadic life
B) Hunting was the main occupation
C) Well planned streets were there
D) They did not have a script

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Mohenjo-daro was a well-planned urban centre with a grid-pattern street layout, standardized bricks, advanced drainage system, and public buildings. These features reflect a high degree of civic planning and administrative organization in the Indus Civilisation.

17. Who among the following first deciphered the Ashokan inscriptions in 1837?

- A) William Jones B) James Prinsep
C) A.L. Basham D) Alexander Cunningham

Explanation

Ans : (B)

James Prinsep, an accomplished numismatist and linguist of the East India Company, made the landmark breakthrough in 1837 by deciphering the Brahmi script used in Ashokan inscriptions. His achievement enabled historians to read the emperor's edicts for the first time, transforming the understanding of Mauryan history, ethical governance, and administrative policies. Prinsep's work also laid the foundation for subsequent advances in Indian epigraphy and opened new avenues for reconstructing early Indian political and cultural history.

18. Consider the following statements regarding literary sources:

1. The Rig Veda is primarily a collection of prayers, while the later Vedic texts contain rituals and myths.
2. The Upanishads deal mainly with philosophical speculations.
3. The earliest Buddhist texts were composed in Sanskrit.

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

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The Rig Veda, the earliest Indo-Aryan text, is primarily a collection of hymns and prayers addressed to various deities, while later Vedic literature—Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and Samhitas—focuses on ritual procedures, sacrificial theology, and mythic narratives. The Upanishads shift the focus toward philosophical inquiry, exploring

concepts like Brahman, Atman, and liberation. Early Buddhist teachings, however, were preserved mainly in Pali and Prakrit languages, not Sanskrit. Thus, only the first two statements are accurate.

19. Archaeology is considered a crucial source for Indus Valley studies mainly because:

- A) Literary texts are abundant
- B) Coins are widely available
- C) The script remains undeciphered
- D) Genealogical traditions exist

Explanation

Ans : (C)

The Indus script has not been deciphered so far, making archaeological evidence such as town planning, seals, pottery, tools, and burials the primary source for reconstructing Harappan society, economy, religion, and administration in the absence of readable written records.

20. Which of the following is the most reliable archaeological indicator of urban planning in the Indus Valley Civilisation?

- A) Terracotta figurines
- B) Standardised baked bricks
- C) Stone tools
- D) Painted pottery

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Uniform baked bricks of standard ratio used across settlements reflect centralized planning, technical knowledge, and administrative control. Such standardisation is a strong archaeological indicator of an organised urban civilisation rather than a rural or tribal society.

21. The Indus Valley script is mainly found on:

- A) Copper plates
- B) Palm-leaf manuscripts
- C) Stone seals and tablets
- D) Rock inscriptions

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Most Harappan inscriptions appear on seals, sealings, and tablets, usually containing a few symbols. Their brevity and lack of long texts distinguish the Indus script from Egyptian or Mesopotamian writing systems.

22. Which feature best differentiates Harappan towns from Later Vedic settlements?

- A) Use of fire
- B) Presence of agriculture
- C) Planned drainage system
- D) Domestication of animals

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Harappan cities possessed advanced, covered drainage systems connected to individual houses, reflecting civic consciousness. Later Vedic settlements were largely rural and lacked such elaborate urban sanitation infrastructure.

23. The absence of monumental temples in Harappan cities suggests:

- A) Complete absence of religion
- B) Dominance of atheism

- C) Private or non-institutional worship
- D) Buddhist influence

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Although religious symbols and figurines exist, the absence of temples indicates that worship was likely household-based or community-oriented rather than organised through large institutional religious structures.

24. Which material source provides the strongest evidence of Harappan overseas trade?

- A) Pottery styles
- B) Dockyard remains
- C) Indus seals found in West Asia
- D) Terracotta toys

Explanation

Ans : (C)

The discovery of Indus seals in Mesopotamian regions confirms long-distance trade contacts. These seals acted as markers of identity and authority in commercial transactions beyond the Indian subcontinent.

25. Which statement best explains the economic base of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

- A) Pastoral nomadism
- B) Hunting-gathering
- C) Agriculture supported by craft production
- D) Maritime piracy

Explanation

Ans : (C)

The Harappan economy rested on surplus agriculture combined with specialised crafts like metallurgy, bead-making, pottery, and trade. This surplus enabled urban growth and sustained a complex city-based civilisation.

26. The Later Vedic period differs from the Early Vedic period mainly in terms of:

- A) Language used
- B) Expansion of territorial states
- C) Absence of rituals
- D) Nomadic economy

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Later Vedic society witnessed eastward expansion, emergence of large territorial kingdoms, hereditary monarchy, and decline of tribal assemblies, marking a shift from tribal polity to state-level political organisation.

27. Which institution lost its political importance during the Later Vedic period?

- A) Rajan
- B) Purohita
- C) Sabha and Samiti
- D) Varna system

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Sabha and Samiti, which played key roles in Early Vedic tribal governance, declined as monarchy strengthened. Power became concentrated in the king, reducing participatory political institutions.

28. The Later Vedic economy shows increasing importance of:

- A) Hunting
- B) Pastoral nomadism
- C) Iron-based agriculture
- D) Maritime trade

HISTORY, CULTURE, HERITAGE AND SOCIO-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN TAMIL NADU

1. In Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, Subramaniya Siva Campaigned for strike in 1908.

- A) March - April
- B) January - February
- C) February - March
- D) April - May

Explanation:

Subramaniya Siva (1884–1925) was a prominent Tamil nationalist, freedom fighter, and revolutionary who played a key role in the Indian independence movement, particularly in Tamil Nadu. Alongside other leaders like V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC) and Subramania Bharati, he mobilized workers and the public against British colonial rule.

Background of the Tuticorin Strike (February - March 1908)

- ◆ The strike was part of the Swadeshi Movement, which encouraged Indians to boycott British goods and promote indigenous industries.
- ◆ V.O. Chidambaram Pillai had launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) in 1906 to challenge British monopoly in shipping, particularly the British India Steam Navigation Company.
- ◆ The British authorities, threatened by this economic resistance, arrested VOC on charges of sedition.

Subramaniya Siva's Role in the Strike

- ◆ After VOC's arrest, Subramaniya Siva took over the leadership of the protests in Tuticorin.
- ◆ He organized workers' strikes, public meetings, and protests demanding VOC's release and advocating for Swadeshi ideals.
- ◆ The British responded with repressive measures, including police crackdowns and arrests.
- ◆ Siva was arrested in April 1908 for his involvement in the protests.

Aftermath & Significance

- ◆ The strike was a landmark event in India's labor and freedom movements, showcasing worker solidarity and anti-colonial resistance.
- ◆ Siva, along with VOC, faced brutal imprisonment, including hard labor in the Coimbatore and Kannur prisons.
- ◆ Despite the suppression, the movement inspired future struggles in Tamil Nadu and across India.

2. The Justice Party was established in the year 1916 by whom?

- A) T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty
- B) P. Rangaiah Naidu and P. Ananda Charlu
- C) Chidamparam Pillai and Subramania Siva
- D) Jotirao Phule and Ram Mohan Roy

Explanation:

The Justice Party was formally established in 1916 in Madras Presidency as a political organization that represented the non-Brahmin movement.

Founders:

- ◆ Dr. T.M. Nair, a medical doctor and political activist
- ◆ Sir P. Thiyagaraya Chetty, a wealthy merchant and leader
- ◆ Along with C. Natesa Mudaliar

The party was originally known as the South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) but was popularly called the Justice Party because it published the "Justice" newspaper as its mouthpiece. The SILF had launched other two newspapers: Dravidian in Tamil and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu. The Justice Party held many political meetings throughout Tamilnadu. Justice party in its manifesto demanded reservation for non-brahmins in government services. It opposed Home Rule movement dominated by Brahmins. Along with C. Natesa Mudaliar

The Justice Party played a pioneering role in promoting social justice, equal opportunities, and the idea of communal representation, which later evolved into what is known today as reservation policies. It formed the first elected government in the Madras Presidency in 1920 and introduced several progressive reforms, including the 1921 Communal G.O., which provided quotas in education and employment. Though it later declined in influence, the Justice Party laid the foundation for the Dravidian movement and inspired the creation of parties like Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) and DMK. Its legacy continues in the socio-political reforms of Tamil Nadu.

Achievements of Justice party

- ◆ The Justice Party remained in power for a period of thirteen years. Its administration was noted for social justice and social reform. Justice rule gave adequate representation to non-Brahman communities in the public services. It improved the status of depressed classes through education reforms.
- ◆ Justice Party introduced following reforms in the field of Education :
 - Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
 - Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
 - Midday Meals scheme was started at selected corporation schools in Madras.

- The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.
- The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
- Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
- Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

- ◆ The government took over the power of appointing district munsiffs out of the control of the High Court. The Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion.
- ◆ The Staff Selection Board, created by the Panagal Ministry in 1924, was made the Public Service Commission in 1929. It was the first of its kind in India.
- ◆ The women were granted the right to vote on the same basis as was given to men. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921, enacted by the Panagal Ministry, tried to eliminate corruption in the management of temples.
- ◆ Justice Party Government introduced economic reforms. To assist the growth of industries State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 was passed. This led to the establishment of new industries such as : sugar factories, engineering works, tanneries, aluminum factories, cement factories and oil milling so on. This act provided credits to industries, allotted land and water. This proved favourable for industrial progress.
- ◆ Similarly, Justice Party Government introduced schemes for rural development to help agrarian population, public health schemes to prevent diseases. To improve village economy village road scheme was introduced. In the city of Madras the Town Improvement Committee of the Madras Corporation introduced Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes.
- ◆ As a social welfare measures the Justice Party Government gave waste lands in village to Depressed Classes. The devadasi system, a disgrace to women, was abolished. The Justice administration reorganized the working of the University of Madras. During the administration of Justice Party, the Andhra University was established in 1926 and Annamalai University in 1929.

3. **Arrange the event in Chronological order :**

- 1) South Indian liberal Federation was formed
- 2) Madras United League was renamed as Madras Dravidian Association
- 3) Periyar E.V.R. transformed the Justice Party into Dravidar Kazhagam
- 4) The Ministry of A. Subbarayalu Reddiar fought against the Swarajya Party

Select the correct answer :

- A) (2), (4), (1), (3) B) (2), (1), (4), (3)
C) (1), (2), (4), (3) D) (1), (2), (3), (4)

Explanation:

Ans : (B)

Chronological Order of Events:

- 1) **Madras United League was renamed as Madras Dravidian Association** – The Madras United League, originally formed in 1912, was later renamed as the Madras Dravidian Association, around 1914. It was established under the leadership of Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar to represent and uplift the interests of non-Brahmin communities in the Madras Presidency. The association aimed to counter Brahminical dominance in administration, education, and public life, and to promote social justice, education, and employment opportunities for backward classes. It was the first organization to use the term "Dravidian" in its name, reflecting an emerging sense of regional and cultural identity. The ideas and objectives of the Madras Dravidian Association laid the foundation for the formation of the Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation) in 1916, which later played a pivotal role in shaping the Dravidian movement in Tamil Nadu.
- 2) **South Indian Liberal Federation was formed** – This is another name for the Justice Party, which was founded in 1916. It emerged as a political platform to represent the interests of non-Brahmin communities in the Madras Presidency, advocating for social equality, representation in government jobs, and education. The Justice Party was the first political party in India to form a government, winning the elections in 1920 under the dyarchy system.
- 3) **A. Subbarayalu Reddiar** became the first Chief Minister (Premier) of the Madras Presidency in 1920, heading the government formed by the Justice Party under the dyarchy system introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919. During his tenure, the Swarajya Party, formed by Congress leaders like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923, emerged as a strong opposition force. The Swarajya Party contested elections to enter legislative councils and oppose colonial policies from within, unlike the Justice Party, which was seen as more cooperative with the British. The Justice Party ministry under Subbarayalu Reddiar faced sharp criticism and political resistance from the Swarajya Party on issues like civil rights, self-governance, and administration, leading to intense ideological and political clashes in the Madras Legislature during the early 1920s.
- 4) **Periyar E.V.R. transformed the Justice Party into Dravidar Kazhagam** – In 1944, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy transformed the Justice Party into the Dravidar Kazhagam (DK), marking a significant shift in the Dravidian movement. Disillusioned with the Justice Party's declining political influence and increasing elitism, Periyar reoriented the organization towards

a radical social reform agenda. Dravidar Kazhagam rejected participation in electoral politics and instead focused on fighting caste oppression, advocating atheism, women's rights, and Tamil identity. Periyar's leadership gave the movement a strong anti-Brahminical and rationalist tone, and DK became the ideological base for future Dravidian parties like Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). This transformation signaled a departure from elite non-Brahmin politics to a mass-based socio-political reform movement in Tamil Nadu.

4. When one sees the person who taught not forgetting what they taught is dealt in the chapter
A) Detectives
B) Hopefulness in Trouble
C) Tyranny of rule
D) Benignity (perspective)

Explanation:

Ans : (D)

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொடர் திருக்குறள் அடிகள் இல்லை. அவை திருக்குறளில் கண்ணோட்டம் என்ற அதிகாரத்தில் 8 ஆவது குறளுக்கு (குறள் எண் – 578) பரிமேலழகர் எழுதிய உரையில் உள்ள தொடராகும். கண்ணோட்டம் என்றால் பிறரது துயரம் கண்டு இரங்கும் பண்பையும், பிறர் குற்றத்தை மன்னிக்கும் பெருந்தன்மையையும் குறிக்கும். மனிதாபிமான முறையில் நாட்டை ஆள வேண்டும் என்பதை மன்னர்களுக்கு உணர்த்தும் பொருட்டு வள்ளுவர் பெருந்தகை கண்ணோட்டம் என்ற ஓர் அதிகாரத்தைப் படைத்துள்ளார். எனினும் இப்பண்பு தனி மனிதருக்கும் பொருந்தும். திருக்குறளுக்கு உரையெழுதிய பழைய உரையாசிரியர்கள், உரையைப் பெரும்பாலும் செய்யுள் வடிவில் எழுதியுள்ளனர்.

கருமம் சிதையாமல் கண்ணோட வல்லார்க்கு

உரிமை உடைத்து வல்லு.

பிரிவு – பொருட்பால்

இயல் – அரசியல்

அதிகாரம் – கண்ணோட்டம்

குறள் எண் – 578

பொருள் : தாம் மேற்கொண்ட செயல்பாட்டில் குறை ஏற்படாமல் இரக்கம் காட்டி உதவும் பண்புடையவர்களுக்கு இந்த உலகம் உரித்தாகும்.

பரிமேலழகர் உரை:

கருமம் சிதையாமல் கண்ணோட வல்லார்க்கு – முறை செய்தல் ஆகிய தன் தொழில் அழியாமல் கண்ணோட வல்ல வேந்தர்க்கு.

உரிமை உடைத்து இவ்வுலகு – உரித்ததாம் தன்மை உடைத்து இவ்வுலகம் தம்மோடு பயின்றார் பிறரை இடுக்கண் செய்துழி அவரைக் கண்ணோடி ஓறாதார்க்கு முறை சிதைத்தல், மேல் ஓர்ந்து கண்ணோடாது என்ற முறை இலக்கணத்தாலும் பெற்றாம். முறை சிதைய வரும் வழிக் கண்ணோடாமையும், வாராவழிக் கண்ணோடலும் ஒருவற்கு இயல்பாதல் அருமையின், 'கண்ணோட வல்லார்க்கு' என்றும், அவ்விதம் உடையார்க்கு உலகம் நெடுங்காலம் சேறலின், 'உரிமை உடைத்து' என்றும் கூறினார்.

விளிவான விளக்கம்:

ஒரு வேந்தன் தனக்கு வேண்டப்பட்டவர்கள் குற்றம் செய்யும் போது தண்டிக்க விரும்பாமல் இருத்தலும், தன்னால் வெறுக்கப்படுபவன் குற்றம் செய்யாமல் இருக்கும் போது தண்டிக்க நினைத்தலும் தவறாகும். இந்த இரண்டு தவறுகளைத்தான், **கருமம் சிதையாமல்** என்று வள்ளுவர் கூறியுள்ளார். இவ்வாறு கருமம் சிதையாமலும் இரக்கத்துடன் வாழ்பவருக்கும் இந்த உலகம் உரித்தாகும்.

இடுக்கண் – துன்பம், கண்ணோடி – இரக்கங்காட்டி, ஓறாதர் – தண்டிக்காத மன்னர், முறை – நீதி, முறையிலக்கணம் – நீதி வழங்கும் முறைக்குள்ள இலக்கணம்.

குறிப்பு: தன்னோடு பயின்றாரைக் கண்டால் அவர் கூறின மறுக்க மாட்டாமை என்று வினாவில் தவறாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

5. "Ozhukkaaraak Kolka Oruvandhan Nenjatthu Azhukkaaru Iladha Iyalpu", What is the meaning of the word "Azhukkaaru"?
A) Love
B) Submissive
C) Jealous
D) Good Character

Explanation:

Ans : (C)

அழக்காராமை

“ஒழக்காராக் கொள்க ஒருவன் தன் நெஞ்சத்து

அழக்காறு இலாத இயல்பு” – குறள் : 161

பொருள் : ஒருவன் தன் நெஞ்சில் அழக்காறு (பொறாமை) இல்லாமல் வாழும் இயல்பைத் தனக்கு உரிய ஒழுக்க நெறியாகக் கொண்டு போற்றவேண்டும்.

6. Pick out the incorrectly paired from the following:

- 1) 1962 - The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act was passed by the Parliament
- 2) 1967 - Perarignar Anna Sworn in as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
- 3) 1968 - Perarignar Anna was elected to the Rajya Sabha
- 4) 1969 - The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act came into force

Select the correct answer :

- A) (1) only incorrect
- B) (1) and (2) are incorrect
- C) (1) and (3) are incorrect
- D) (1) and (4) are incorrect

Explanation:

Ans : (C)

STATEMENT 1 IS INCORRECT: The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1968, and it came into effect on 14 January 1969, officially renaming Madras State to Tamil Nadu.

The demand to rename Madras State to Tamil Nadu (Land of Tamils) was led by Chief Minister C.N. Annadurai (DMK) to assert Tamil linguistic and cultural identity. The bill was introduced in Parliament in 1968 and received Presidential assent on 18 December 1968. The name change took effect on 14 January 1969 (celebrated as Tamil Nadu Day).

Significance:

- ◆ Marked the culmination of the Dravidian movement's push for linguistic states.
- ◆ Followed the States Reorganization Act (1956), which created linguistic states.

In 1961, a resolution was passed in the Madras Legislative Assembly demanding the name change, but the central government delayed approval until 1968–69.

STATEMENT 3 IS INCORRECT: Perarignar C.N. Annadurai (Anna), was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1962, not in 1968 marking a significant phase in his political career. During his tenure as a Rajya Sabha member (1962–1966), Anna leveraged the national platform to champion Tamil identity, federal autonomy, and social justice. He vehemently

GEOGRAPHY

1. Who among the following tribes act as cattle keepers?

- A) Dhimor B) Kewats
C) Rawats D) Bhils

Explanation:

Ans : (C)

The Rawat tribe is a prominent Adivasi (tribal) community mainly found in Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and parts of Uttarakhand. Traditionally, the Rawats have been associated with pastoralism and cattle herding, earning them the identity of cattle keepers in their regions.

Their name itself is believed to be derived from "Raut" or "Rautar," meaning protector of cattle or cowherd, which reflects their close connection with livestock, especially cows and buffaloes. In many rural societies of central India, the Rawats are known for their expertise in animal husbandry, and they often supply milk and dairy products to nearby villages and towns.

Cattle are not just an economic asset for them, but also hold cultural and religious significance. During local festivals and rituals, cattle—especially bulls and cows—are decorated and worshipped by the community. This deep-rooted tradition highlights the Rawats' identity as custodians of cattle wealth in tribal India.

- ◆ **A) Dhimor:** This community is traditionally linked with water-related occupations such as fishing, boating, and irrigation works, especially in eastern and central India.
- ◆ **B) Kewats:** Similar to the Dhimors, the Kewats are also associated with river-based livelihoods. They work as boatmen, fishermen, and sometimes as agricultural laborers in riverine areas.
- ◆ **D) Bhils:** One of the largest tribal groups in India, the Bhils are mainly engaged in shifting agriculture, hunting, and forest-based activities. Though some Bhils may keep livestock, cattle rearing is not their traditional or primary occupation.

2. Match the following type:

Match correctly the river and its places of rises.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a) The Krishna | 1. Garwal Tibet border |
| b) The Alaknanda | 2. Central Himalayas |
| c) The Gandak | 3. Tibet |
| d) The Brahmaputra | 4. Sahyadris |

Codes:

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

Explanation:

Ans : (D)

A) The Krishna River is one of the major rivers of peninsular India, originating from Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats (Sahyadri Hills), located in Satara district, Maharashtra. It flows for about 1,400 km through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh before

draining into the Bay of Bengal. The river supports extensive irrigation and agriculture in the Deccan region. Important tributaries include the Bhima and Tungabhadra rivers. It also holds religious significance and is home to several major dams like the Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisailem.

B) Alaknanda River flows through the Central Himalayas, specifically in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, India. Originating from the Satopanth Glacier near Badrinath, it is a major Himalayan river that drains part of the central Himalayan ranges. As it travels southward, it carves deep valleys and gorges through the rugged terrain of the Central Himalayas, collecting water from numerous tributaries like the Dhauliganga, Nandakini, Pindar, and Mandakini rivers. At Devprayag, the Alaknanda merges with the Bhagirathi River, marking the formation of the sacred Ganga River. The Alaknanda is central to the region's religious significance, hydrological system, and geological features of the Central Himalayan zone.

C) The Gandak River is a major tributary of the Ganga River, originating in the Nepal Himalayas near the Tibet-Nepal border, close to the Garhwal region. It flows through Nepal and enters India in Bihar, eventually joining the Ganga near Patna. In Nepal, it is known as the Narayani River and carries significant religious and ecological importance. The river supports irrigation, fishing, and hydroelectric power in both countries. It also plays a vital role in the agriculture and livelihoods of people in northern Bihar.

D) The Brahmaputra River originates in Tibet, where it is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo, and enters India through Arunachal Pradesh. It flows through the northeastern state of Assam, providing fertile plains and supporting agriculture. The river is one of the largest rivers in the world in terms of water volume and has many tributaries. It eventually enters Bangladesh, where it merges with the Ganges to form the Padma River before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra is vital for irrigation, transportation, and hydroelectric power, and holds deep cultural and religious significance.

3. Which of the following caused by earthquake?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| i) Lightning | ii) Landslide |
| iii) Thundering | iv) Tsunami |
| v) Floods | |

Select the correct answer :

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) (ii), (iv) and (v) | B) (i), (ii) and (iii) |
| C) (ii) only | D) (ii) and (v) |

Explanation:

Ans : (A)

Earthquakes can cause:

- ◆ **(ii) Landslides** – Strong ground shaking in hilly or mountainous regions can loosen rocks and soil, leading to landslides.

- ◆ **(iv) Tsunamis** – Undersea earthquakes can displace large volumes of water, generating powerful tsunamis that affect coastal regions.
- ◆ **(v) Floods** – Earthquakes can damage dams, levees, or riverbanks, leading to flooding in nearby areas. They do not cause:
 - ◆ **(i) Lightning** – This is caused by atmospheric electrical discharge, not earthquakes.
 - ◆ **(iii) Thundering** – This is related to lightning and weather, not seismic activity.

4. Choose the incorrect answer of forest types and their species in India.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Evergreen forest | - Rose wood, Toon, Ebony, Gurjan |
| 2) Monsoon forest | - Teak, Sal, Neem, Sandalwood, Pipal |
| 3) Tropical forest | - Chir, Blue Pine, Spruce, Cypress |

Select the correct answer :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A) (1) and (2) only | B) (1) and (3) only |
| C) (2) only | D) (2) and (3) only |

Explanation:

Ans : (A)

Tropical Evergreen Forests: Trees in these forests remain green all the year round as the climate of the region is warm and wet throughout the year. The leaves of these trees do not fall in any particular season. Hence, they are evergreen. These forests are found in the areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach a height up to 60 meters or even more. It has a dense and mixed vegetation of all kinds including trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers, epiphytes and ferns giving it a multilayered structure. Hence, their economic exploitation is not viable. The number of species of trees is very large in a small area. Rosewood, ebony, mahogany, rubber, jack wood and bamboo are the important species of trees found in Tropical Evergreen Forests. In India, this type of vegetation is found in the areas of heavy rainfall in Western Ghats, upper parts of Assam and islands of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar. Hardwood from these forests is used for furniture, handicraft etc. They prevent landslides and soil erosion.

Monsoon forests, also known as tropical deciduous forests, are found in areas of seasonal rainfall—typically ranging between 100 cm to 200 cm annually. These forests are widespread in central India, the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, and parts of the Himalayan foothills. Trees in monsoon forests shed their leaves during the dry season to conserve water, which gives them the name "deciduous."

Common Trees Found in Monsoon Forests:

1. Teak (*Tectona grandis*)
2. Sal (*Shorea robusta*)
3. Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)
4. Sandalwood (*Santalum album*)
5. Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*)
6. Banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*)
7. Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*)
8. Palash (*Butea monosperma*)

Tropical forest trees are incredibly diverse, with thousands of species found across various regions like the Amazon, Congo, and Southeast Asia. These forests are characterized by tall, evergreen trees and abundant rainfall. Some notable examples include the Kapok tree, rubber tree, and various fig species.

5. Consider the statements on monsoon and choose the right answer

- i) Most monsoon rainfall is caused by the depression over Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
- ii) The amount of rainfall increases with increasing distance from the sea shore.
- iii) The eastern coastal area of Tamil Nadu remains dry during South West monsoon.

Select the correct answer :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) (i) is true | B) (i) and (iii) are true |
| C) (ii) and (iii) are true | D) (i) and (ii) are true |

Explanation:

Ans : (B)

The south west monsoon winds normally divided into two branches because of the peninsular shape of the country. They are (a) Arabian Sea branch and (b) Bay of Bengal branch. Overall nearly 75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon. Tamil Nadu which is located in the leeward side receives only a Meagre rainfall.

(i) Most monsoon rainfall is caused by the depression over Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

True – Depressions over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are crucial low-pressure systems that intensify the Southwest Monsoon and bring heavy rainfall, especially to the eastern and western coastal regions of India.

(ii) The amount of rainfall increases with increasing distance from the sea shore.

False – This is the opposite of what actually happens. Rainfall generally decreases as one moves away from the coast because moisture-laden winds lose water content as they travel inland.

(iii) The eastern coastal area of Tamil Nadu remains dry during Southwest monsoon.

True – Tamil Nadu lies on the leeward (rain-shadow) side of the Western Ghats during the Southwest monsoon, so it receives very little rainfall during this season. Instead, it gets most of its rain during the Northeast monsoon (Oct–Dec).

6. Consider the following statements about the physical features of Tamil Nadu:

- I. Tamil Nadu is located on the Peninsular Plateau, known as Deccan Plateau. It is also a part of the ancient Gondwana land that broke away 135 million years ago during Cretaceous Period. Tamil Nadu is divided into the physical divisions of Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Plateaus, Coastal and Inland plains.
- II. Western Ghats extend from the Niligris in the north to Marunthuvazh Malai at Swamithope in Kanyakumari district in the south. Height of the Western Ghats ranges from 2,000 to 3,000

metres. It covers an area of about 2,500 sq.km. Though the Western Ghats is a continuous range, it has some passes. The passes are Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, and Achankoil. The Niligris, Anaimalai, Palani hills, Cardamom hills, Varusanadu, Andipatti and Pothigai hills are the major hills of Western Ghats.

III. All districts of Tamil Nadu except the Chennai, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari were bifurcated at different points of time.

- A) I & II only B) II & III only
C) I & III only D) All of these

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Statement I is correct as Tamil Nadu is part of the Deccan Plateau, which itself was formed from the ancient Gondwana land. Its primary physical divisions are accurately listed. Statement II is largely accurate, correctly identifying the Western Ghats' major hills and passes. The names Marunthuvazh Malai and the stated area may vary in some sources, but the core geographical information is sound. Statement III is incorrect, as district bifurcation is a continuous administrative process; many districts other than the three named have been bifurcated, and some, like Chennai, have been expanded rather than split.

7. Which of the following statements are true about the Nordics?

- Indo-Aryans are the last immigrants into India.
- This group was the next to come to India after the Negritos.
- This group have come into India between 2000 and 1500 BC.

Choose the correct answer :

- A) (i) only B) (i) and (iii) only
C) (i) and (ii) only D) (ii) and (iii) only

Explanation :

Ans. (B)

(i) Indo-Aryans are the last immigrants into India.

- ◆ This statement is correct. The Indo-Aryans were the final major group to migrate to India in prehistoric times.
- ◆ They entered from Central Asia through the north-west, around 2000–1500 BC.
- ◆ Their arrival led to the Vedic period, a new cultural phase in Indian history.
- ◆ After them, there were no significant racial migrations, though some smaller invasions (like Greeks, Scythians, and Kushans) occurred much later but did not significantly alter India's racial composition.

(ii) This group was the next to come to India after the Negritos.

- ◆ This is incorrect statement. The Negritos were the earliest inhabitants of India, possibly over 50,000 years ago.
- ◆ Between the Negritos and the Indo-Aryans, several other groups migrated to India:
- ◆ Proto-Australoids
- ◆ Mongoloids
- ◆ Dravidians

- ◆ Hence, the Indo-Aryans were not directly next after the Negritos but came much later in the sequence.

(iii) This group have come into India between 2000 and 1500 BC.

- ◆ This statement is correct. Historical, linguistic, and archaeological evidence supports that the Indo-Aryans entered India roughly between 2000 and 1500 BCE.
- ◆ Around this time, The Indus Valley Civilization was declining (1900 BCE).
- ◆ The Vedic Age began with the composition of the **Rig Veda** in north-western India (Punjab region).
- ◆ This migration period is crucial because it marks the transition from the urban Harappan culture to the rural Vedic society.

8. Choose the right statement(s) about Malwa Plateau:

- It has an average altitude of 600 m and slopes towards the east.
 - The plateau region IS mostly drained by chambal and its tributary rivers.
 - The Malwa plateau IS located III Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- A) (1) is correct
B) (1) and (3) are correct
C) (2) and (3) are correct
D) (1) and (2) are correct

Explanation :

Ans. (C)

The Malwa Plateau is a volcanic upland mainly situated in **Madhya Pradesh**, extending into parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. It has an average elevation of about 500–600 meters, though it slopes generally towards the **north and northwest**, not the east. The plateau is primarily drained by the Chambal River and its tributaries like **Kalisindh, Parbati, and Shipra**, which flow northward to join the Yamuna. Statements (2) and (3) correctly describe the drainage and location, whereas statement (1) is partly wrong about the slope direction, the correct answer is **(C) (2) and (3) are correct.**

9. Consider the statements about the soil and choose the right answer:

- The soils of northern plains are largely deposited by Himalayan Rivers.
- The presence of Iron Oxide is more in a soil popularly known as black soil.
- The soil derived from deccan trap is fertile and has high moisture holding capacity.

Choose the correct answer :

- A) (1) is true/correct
B) (1) and (3) are correct
C) (2) and (3) are correct
D) (1) and (2) are correct

Explanation :

Ans. (B)

(1) The soils of northern plains are largely deposited by **Himalayan Rivers.**

The statement is true. The alluvial soils of the northern plains are indeed formed by the deposition of silt and sediments brought by the rivers originating from the Himalayas — mainly the Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra systems.

INDIAN POLITY

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step toward central administration in India.
2. It established the office of Governor-General of Bengal.
3. It created a Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Which of the statements above are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1 and 3 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The 1773 Act centralized administration under the Governor-General of Bengal with an executive council. The Supreme Court at Calcutta was set up later under the **Regulating Act of 1781**, not 1773. Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct. It marked the British Government's first direct control over the East India Company and laid the foundation for British constitutional governance in India.

Ans : (A)

2. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Pitts India Act (1784)?

- A) It abolished dual control.
B) It introduced dual government under the Crown and Company.
C) It created the office of Secretary of State for India.
D) It transferred power from Company to Crown.

Explanation

The **Pitts India Act of 1784** introduced **dual control** — political affairs were to be directed by the British Government through the **Board of Control**, while commercial functions remained with the Company's Court of Directors. This was a halfway measure toward direct Crown control and established a regulated bureaucracy linking Britain and Indian administration.

Ans : (B)

3. With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following:

1. It ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India except for trade in tea and China.
2. It authorized Christian missionaries to preach in India.
3. It laid the foundation for education in India.

Which of the above are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 2 and 3 only

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1813** ended the Company's trade monopoly except tea and China trade, opened India to Christian missionaries, and earmarked ₹ 1 lakh annually for education. It reflected Britain's liberal and evangelical influences and marked the early phase of state involvement in Indian education — a key milestone before Macaulay's 1835 reforms.

Ans : (C)

4. Consider the following statements:

1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India.
2. It introduced a legislative council for the first time.
3. It attempted to introduce open competition for civil services.

Select the correct answer:

- A) 1 and 3 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1833** was a landmark: it centralized administration by making the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India, added a legislative function to his council, and opened the civil services to Indians (though not implemented). It represented the highest stage of centralization under the East India Company.

Ans : (D)

5. What was unique about the Charter Act of 1853?

- A) It extended the Company's rule for 20 years.
B) It introduced open competition for civil services.
C) It created separate legislative and executive councils.
D) Both (B) and (C)

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1853** separated legislative and executive functions for the first time and introduced open competitive recruitment for the civil services (based on Macaulay Committee recommendations). This marked the administrative rationalization of British rule and a step toward merit-based bureaucracy.

Ans : (D)

6. With reference to the Government of India Act 1858, consider the following:

1. It created the office of the Secretary of State for India.
2. It introduced parliamentary control over Indian affairs.
3. It abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The 1858 Act transferred governance from the East India Company to the British Crown, creating a **Secretary of State for India** aided by a 15-member Council of India. It ended dual control by abolishing both the Board of Control and Court of Directors. For the first time, Indian administration came under **direct parliamentary supervision**, making the Crown responsible for Indian governance.

Ans : (D)

7. Why is the Indian Councils Act 1861 considered a milestone?

- A) It initiated decentralisation of power.
B) It introduced legislative councils at provincial level.
C) It associated Indians in legislation.
D) All of the above.

Explanation

Post-1857 revolt, the British sought native cooperation. The 1861 Act reintroduced **decentralisation** by restoring legislative powers to Bombay and Madras, created new provincial legislatures, and **included Indians** (Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Dinkar Rao) in law-making. It marked the first step toward representative institutions and formalised the '**portfolio system**' that evolved into cabinet governance.

Ans : (D)

8. Which of the following reforms were introduced under the 1892 Act?

1. Power to discuss the budget.
2. Power to move resolutions.
3. Indirect introduction of elections.

Choose the correct answer:

- A) 1 and 3 only
- B) 1 only
- C) 1 and 2 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The 1892 Act modestly widened participation—members could **discuss the budget** and ask questions, but not move resolutions. It **indirectly introduced election** by nominating representatives recommended by chambers and local bodies, avoiding the word "election." Though limited, it reflected the rise of **public opinion** and the early Indian National Congress pressure on colonial policy.

9. Which one of the following statements is correct about the 1909 Act?

- A) It introduced direct elections on the basis of adult franchise.
- B) It legalised communal representation for Muslims.
- C) It granted provincial autonomy.
- D) It abolished official majority in councils.

Explanation

Ans : (B)

The **Indian Councils Act 1909**—known as Morley-Minto Reforms—expanded councils and, for the first time, **introduced communal electorates for Muslims**, institutionalising communal politics. While deliberative powers increased (questions, resolutions), officials still retained majority. It associated Indians with the executive (S.P. Sinha, Law Member). Lord Minto became the 'Father of Communal Electorate.'

10. The term "Dyarchy" introduced by the 1919 Act meant—

- A) Dual control between Centre and Provinces.
- B) Division of provincial subjects between elected ministers and Governor.
- C) Bicameralism at the Centre.
- D) Representation of Indians in the Executive Council.

Explanation

Ans : (B)

The **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms** created **Dyarchy (dual rule)** in provinces—"transferred" subjects under ministers responsible to the legislature, and "reserved" subjects under the Governor's executive control. It sought to introduce responsible government in stages, yet kept

effective authority with the British. Its failure paved the way for the 1935 restructuring.

11. Which of the following were introduced by the 1919 Act?

1. Bicameral legislature at the Centre.
2. Separation of provincial budgets.
3. Establishment of Public Service Commission.

Choose the correct answer:

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (D)

The 1919 Act created a **bicameral legislature**—Council of State (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House), separated **provincial from central budgets**, and established the first **Public Service Commission (1926)**. Though an advance in self-government, it retained unitary control at the Centre, revealing Britain's reluctance toward full autonomy.

12. Which statement regarding the Simon Commission (1927) is correct?

- A) It had Indian members nominated by the British.
- B) It recommended abolition of Dyarchy.
- C) It proposed separate electorates for women.
- D) It suggested Dominion Status for India.

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Appointed in 1927 (2 years early), the **Simon Commission** had all-British members, prompting an all-India boycott with the slogan "Simon Go Back." Its 1930 report recommended **abolition of Dyarchy**, extension of responsible government to provinces, and a federal structure. Though unpopular, it laid the foundation for constitutional reforms of 1935.

13. The Communal Award proclaimed by Ramsay MacDonald—

- A) introduced proportional representation.
- B) extended separate electorates to depressed classes.
- C) abolished communal representation.
- D) merged Bengal and Punjab.

Explanation

Ans : (B)

The **Communal Award (1932)** extended separate electorates beyond Muslims and Sikhs to **Depressed Classes**, provoking Gandhiji's fast unto death. The **Poona Pact** modified it—retaining joint Hindu electorates but reserving seats for Depressed Classes. The Award deepened communal politics and further complicated the federal scheme under British rule.

14. Which feature of the 1935 Act did not come into effect?

- A) Provincial autonomy
- B) Dyarchy at Centre
- C) Federal Court
- D) Abolition of Dyarchy in Provinces

Explanation

The Act proposed **Dyarchy at the Centre** (dividing federal subjects into reserved and transferred), but this never operated because Indian princes did not join the federation. However, **provincial autonomy, Federal Court (1937), and abolition of Dyarchy in provinces** were implemented. It was the largest constitutional document before 1950.

15. The Reserve Bank of India was established under—

- A) Indian Currency Act 1896
- B) Government of India Act 1919
- C) Government of India Act 1935
- D) Reserve Bank of India Act 1934

Explanation

Though provided for in the **Government of India Act 1935**, the RBI was actually set up under the **Reserve Bank of India Act 1934**, and began functioning in 1935 to regulate currency and credit. The 1935 constitutional framework merely recognized its central role in colonial finance.

16. The Federal Court established under the 1935 Act had—

- A) Original and appellate jurisdiction only.
- B) Original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions.
- C) Advisory jurisdiction only.
- D) No appellate jurisdiction over High Courts.

Explanation

The **Federal Court of India (1937)** was India's first constitutional court with original jurisdiction in Centre–Province disputes, appellate jurisdiction over High Courts in constitutional matters, and advisory jurisdiction when referred by the Governor-General. It was later succeeded by the Supreme Court in 1950.

17. Which of the following was a direct consequence of the Act of 1947?

- A) India remained a British Dominion within Commonwealth.
- B) Governor-General was appointed by British Parliament.
- C) Princely states lost British paramountcy.
- D) All of the above.

Explanation

The **Indian Independence Act 1947** ended British sovereignty and **lapsed paramountcy over princely states**, allowing them to join India, Pakistan or remain independent. It also created two Dominions — India and Pakistan — each governed by its own Constituent Assembly. Mountbatten became India's first Governor-General.

18. The Mountbatten Plan of 3 June 1947 proposed—

- A) Partition of India into two Dominions.
- B) Interim government till 1950.
- C) Continuation of 1935 Act in perpetuity.
- D) Referendum in Madras and Bombay.

Ans : (B)

Explanation

Lord Mountbatten's Plan accepted partition of India into **two Dominions** — India and Pakistan — and gave provinces the choice to join either. It was implemented through the **Indian Independence Act 1947**. Its quick execution was meant to avoid civil war but triggered mass violence and displacement.

19. Who among the following was not a member of the Interim Government (1946)?

- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Liaquat Ali Khan

Explanation

The Interim Government (1946) functioned as the transitional Cabinet under the Viceroy, headed by Nehru with Patel, Liaquat Ali Khan and others. **Ambedkar joined only after Independence** as Law Minister in the first Cabinet. The Interim Government symbolised transfer of administrative responsibility to Indians before sovereignty.

20. Which of the following portfolios was held by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the first Cabinet (1947)?

- A) Finance
- B) Law
- C) Education
- D) Labour

Explanation

In the **First Cabinet of Independent India**, Dr. Ambedkar was **Minister of Law**, tasked with drafting the Constitution. Other key members included Nehru (PM), Patel (Home & States), Azad (Education), and R.K. Shanmukham Chetty (Finance). This Cabinet carried forward the administrative machinery while shaping a sovereign Constitution.

21. Which Act formally ended East India Company's trade and political existence?

- A) Charter Act 1853
- B) Government of India Act 1858
- C) Indian Councils Act 1861
- D) Charter Act 1833

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1833** ended the Company's trading functions, making it purely administrative. After 1858, it was abolished. This marked a turning point—transition from mercantile colonialism to direct imperial governance. The Act legally transformed Company rule into a Crown-controlled political entity.

22. Provincial Autonomy was introduced by—

- A) Government of India Act 1919
- B) Government of India Act 1935
- C) Indian Councils Act 1909
- D) Simon Commission Report

Explanation

The **Government of India Act 1935** introduced **Provincial Autonomy**, replacing dyarchy in provinces with responsible governments. Ministers were made answerable to legislatures, marking the beginning of real provincial self-government. It paved the way for India's federal democratic structure under the 1950 Constitution.

Ans : (A)

Ans : (A)

Ans : (B)

Ans : (D)

Ans : (B)

INDIAN ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

1. Which of the following statements are true?

- i) The National population policy, was promulgated in April 1976.
- ii) Included provisions for health care, nutrition and more stress on Education for girls.
- iii) The goal was an eventual average family size of two children.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (i) only correct
- B) (i) and (ii) only correct
- C) (ii) and (iii) only correct
- D) (i), (ii) and (iii) correct

Explanation:

Ans : (D)

The National Population Policy (NPP) of 1976 was India's first formal policy aimed at controlling population growth. It was introduced during the Emergency period (1975-77) under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and reflected the government's concern over rapid population growth and its socio-economic consequences.

Key Features of the 1976 Policy

1. Promulgation (Statement i: Correct)

- ◆ The policy was officially announced on April 16, 1976.
- ◆ It was influenced by the Emergency-era push for social reforms, including family planning

2. Key Provisions (Statement ii: Correct)

The policy included:

- ◆ Healthcare:
 - Expansion of primary health centers (PHCs) for maternal and child health.
 - Increased access to contraceptives and family planning services.
- ◆ Nutrition:
 - Programs to reduce malnutrition, particularly among women and children.
- ◆ Education for Girls:
 - Emphasis on female literacy to delay marriage and reduce fertility rates.
 - Linked to the broader idea that educated women tend to have fewer children.

3. Two-Child Norm (Statement iii: Correct)

- ◆ The policy encouraged (but did not legally enforce) a two-child family ideal.
- ◆ Some states later introduced disincentives (e.g., barring people with more than two children from government jobs).
- ◆ Unlike China's One-Child Policy, India's approach was persuasive rather than compulsory at the national level.
- ◆ The ultimate goal of the policy was to promote the "two-child norm", meaning families should

ideally have no more than two children. This target was seen as crucial to achieving population stabilization and improving the quality of life for all citizens. The policy laid the foundation for future measures, including the more comprehensive National Population Policy 2000, but the 1976 policy remains significant for its early recognition of the need for an integrated and development-focused population strategy.

2. "Over half of India's GDP comes from rural India and almost two thirds of rural GDP comes from non-farm activities. Despite this, there are too many people engaged in low productivity occupations, and a lot more work of better , predictable nature is needed to enable a better life for rural India's inhabitants, especially the young".

What can be inferred from the above statement about the economic contribution of rural India to the overall GDP?

- A) Rural India contributes less than half of India's GDP
- B) Rural India contributes more than half of India's GDP, but its economy heavily depends on farm activities
- C) The GDP of rural India is solely driven by agricultural activities
- D) Rural India contributes more than half of India's GDP, and a significant portion comes from non-farm activities

Explanation:

Ans : (D)

The passage states:

- ◆ "Over half of India's GDP comes from rural India" → This clearly indicates rural India contributes more than 50% to GDP.
- ◆ "Almost two thirds of rural GDP comes from non-farm activities" → This shows that non-farm activities (like services, trade, construction, etc.) are the main drivers of rural income.

Challenges Highlighted:

- ◆ Low-productivity occupations dominate rural employment.
- ◆ Need for better, predictable jobs (especially for youth).

So, Option D directly reflects both these points and is the only one that matches the passage completely.

3. Reason and Assertion type :

Assertion [A] : During 2001 to 2026, for the states Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the population is expected to increase by 45-55%.

Reason [R] : More than half of demographic transition is expected during that period.

Select the correct answer :

- A) [A] is true, [R] is false
- B) [R] is true, [A] is false
- C) Both [A] and [R] are true; but [R] is not correct explanation of [A]
- D) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Explanation:

Ans : (D)

Assertion [A] is true: Between 2001 and 2026, the population of the so-called "BIMARU" states — Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh — is projected to grow by 45–55%, according to official population projections by the National Commission on Population and various demographic studies.

- ◆ High fertility rates (TFR >2.1 in these states).
- ◆ Young demographic profile (median age ~20–25 years).

Reason [R] is also true: These states are at the second or early third stage of the demographic transition model, where birth rates remain relatively high while death rates decline, resulting in rapid population growth. During this period (2001–2026), more than half of their demographic transition is expected to occur.

[R] explains [A]: The high expected population growth is directly due to these states being in a critical phase of demographic transition where fertility begins to decline slowly, but population momentum continues due to a large base of young people.

4. Reason and Assertion type :

Assertion [A] : The demographic dividend is defined as a rise in the rate of Economic growth due to a rising share of working age people in a population.

Reason [R] : India is in the midst of process where it faces the window of opportunity created by Demographic Dividend.

Select the correct answer :

- A) [A] is true but [R] is false
- B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
- C) [A] is false, [R] is true
- D) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A] is correct

Explanation:

Ans : (D)

Assertion [A] is true:

The demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the working-age population (15–64 years) becomes larger than the non-working-age groups (children and elderly). With more people in the workforce and fewer dependents, the economy can grow faster if the right policies are in place.

Reason [R] is also true:

India is currently in this demographic phase, with a large and growing working-age population, and is expected

to remain so until around 2040–2050, depending on the region. This is considered a "window of opportunity" to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. 68% of India's population in the working-age group (2023).

5. Match with the schemes and its main focus:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| a) PMGSY | 1. Focus on rural youth between the age of 15 to 35 years from poor families |
| b) DDUGKY | 2. Sustainable livelihood opportunities |
| c) NRLM | 3. Rural connectivity |
| d) MGNREGA | 4. Livelihood security in rural areas |

Codes:

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

Explanation:

Ans : (B)

A) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched on 25 December 2000 by the Government of India. Its primary objective is to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected rural habitations, particularly in remote and backward areas, to ensure access to markets, health services, and education. The scheme plays a key role in promoting rural development, agricultural mobility, and economic inclusion by improving transportation infrastructure. Over the years, it has undergone multiple phases, including PMGSY-II and PMGSY-III, with enhanced focus on upgrading existing rural roads, green technology, and climate resilience. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, and works are executed in coordination with State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs). As of recent reports, PMGSY has helped connect over 97% of eligible habitations, significantly improving rural accessibility and integration with urban markets.

B) The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a flagship skill development initiative launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) on 25 September 2014, as part of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The scheme focuses on rural youth aged 15 to 35 years from poor households and aims to provide them with demand-driven, market-relevant vocational training to enhance their employability. DDU-GKY is unique in that it links skill development with guaranteed placement support and targets sectors like retail, hospitality, healthcare, logistics, and construction. The program emphasizes industry partnerships, soft skills, digital literacy, and English communication training to ensure holistic development. With a goal of creating a skilled rural workforce, DDU-GKY is implemented through Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) and

GENERAL SCIENCE

PHYSICS

1. **Telescope was invented by**

- A) Han Lippershey
- B) Galilio
- C) Nicolus Copernicus
- D) Ptolomy

Explanation

Ans : (A)

Hans Lippershey, a Dutch spectacle maker, is credited with inventing the first refracting telescope and applying for a patent in 1608. Galileo improved upon this design for astronomical observations but was not the original inventor.

2. **The galaxy containing young and hot stars is**

- A) elliptical galaxy
- B) irregular galaxy
- C) cluster
- D) spiral galaxy

Explanation

Ans : (D)

Spiral galaxies contain abundant interstellar gas and dust in their spiral arms, which are active regions of star formation. Massive, young, and hot blue stars are commonly found in these arms. In contrast, elliptical galaxies mainly contain old, red stars with little star-forming material. Hence, spiral galaxies prominently host young and hot stars.

3. **With the launch of this satellite, ISRO became capable of launching 4 ton heavy satellites**

- A) GSAT-13
- B) GSAT-14
- C) GSAT-17
- D) GSAT-19

Explanation

Ans : (D)

GSAT-19 was the first satellite launched by India's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III (LV3). This successful mission in 2017 demonstrated ISRO's indigenous capability to launch heavy satellites weighing around 4 tons into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit.

4. **What type of galaxy is the milky way?**

- A) Spherical
- B) Irregular
- C) Spiral
- D) Elliptical

Explanation

Ans : (C)

The Milky Way is a barred spiral galaxy characterized by a rotating disk of stars, gas, and dust forming distinct spiral arms. These arms contain young stars and star-forming nebulae, winding outward from a central bar-shaped core.

5. **Stars mainly consists of**

- A) Oxygen and hydrogen
- B) Hydrogen and helium
- C) Oxygen and nitrogen
- D) Carbon and helium

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Stars are massive balls of plasma composed primarily of hydrogen (about 70-75%) and helium (about 25-28%). These light elements serve as the nuclear fuel for fusion

reactions in stellar cores, where hydrogen fuses into helium to produce the enormous energy that makes stars shine.

6. **The Great Bear or Saptha Rishi Mandalam are the names of**

- A) The Ursa Major
- B) Orion
- C) Both (A) and (B)
- D) None of these

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The constellation Ursa Major, commonly known as the Great Bear, is called Saptarishi Mandalam in Indian astronomy. The seven brightest stars of this constellation represent the seven revered sages (Saptarishi) in Hindu tradition, making it one of the most recognizable asterisms in the northern sky.

7. **GSLV means**

- A) Global Satellite Locus Verification
- B) Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle
- C) German Satellite Launching Vehicle
- D) None of these

Explanation

Ans : (B)

GSLV stands for Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle, an expendable launch system developed by ISRO. This rocket is designed to launch satellites into geostationary transfer orbit, enabling India to independently deploy heavy communication satellites without relying on foreign launch providers.

8. **Parsec is equal to**

- A) 2 light years
- B) 5 light years
- C) 4.56 light years
- D) 3.26 light years

Explanation

Ans : (D)

A parsec (parallax of one arcsecond) is a fundamental unit of astronomical distance, equivalent to approximately 3.26 light-years. It is defined as the distance at which one astronomical unit subtends an angle of one arcsecond, and is derived directly from stellar parallax measurements without requiring trigonometric functions.

9. **The hottest planet in the solar system is**

- A) Mercury
- B) Venus
- C) Sun
- D) Mars

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Venus is the hottest planet despite not being closest to the Sun. Its thick atmosphere, composed mainly of carbon dioxide, creates a runaway greenhouse effect that traps heat, maintaining a consistent surface temperature of about 464°C across the entire planet.

10. **The first artificial satellite is**

- A) Sputnik-I
- B) Sputnik-II
- C) Apollo-II
- D) Vostok

Explanation

The Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1 on October 4, 1957, marking the beginning of the space age. This 83.6 kg spherical satellite transmitted radio signals for 21 days until its batteries depleted, circling Earth every 98 minutes on its elliptical orbit.

11. The nearest galaxy to our milky way is

- A) Andromeda
- B) Proxima centauri
- C) Large megallanic cloud
- D) None of these

Explanation

The Andromeda Galaxy (M31) is the nearest major galaxy to the Milky Way, located approximately 2.5 million light-years away. It is a barred spiral galaxy and the largest member of the Local Group of galaxies.

12. Chandrayaan-3 was launched on

- A) 16 July 2023
- B) 14 July 2023
- C) 23 June 2023
- D) 23 July 2023

Explanation

ISRO launched Chandrayaan-3 on July 14, 2023, at 2:35 PM local time from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota. The spacecraft was carried by the LVM3-M4 rocket on its 40-day journey toward the lunar South Pole.

13. Chandrayaan-1 was launched on

- A) 22nd October 2008
- B) 8th November 2008
- C) 22nd July 2019
- D) 22nd October 2019

Explanation

Chandrayaan-1, India's first lunar mission, was successfully launched by PSLV-C11 on October 22, 2008 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre. The spacecraft orbited the Moon at 100 km altitude, carrying 11 scientific instruments from India and international partners.

14. is called as Red planet.

- A) Mercury
- B) Venus
- C) Earth
- D) Mars

Explanation

Mars appears reddish due to iron oxide (rust) on its surface. Ancient Romans named it after their god of war because its blood-like color reminded them of warfare. NASA confirms iron minerals in Martian dirt oxidize, causing the characteristic red appearance.

15. Which of the following is working principle of Rockets ?

- A) Newton's first law
- B) Newton's second law
- C) Newton's third law
- D) All the above

Explanation

Rockets operate on Newton's third law: for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. When hot gases are expelled downward at high velocity, the rocket experiences an upward thrust. NASA explains this principle using balloon experiments where escaping air causes forward movement.

Ans : (A)

Ans : (A)

Ans : (B)

Ans : (A)

Ans : (D)

Ans : (C)

16. Cryogenic fuels are stored at

- A) room temperature
- B) low temperature
- C) very low temperature
- D) very high temperature

Explanation

Cryogenic fuels like liquid hydrogen and oxygen must be stored at extremely low temperatures below -150°C to remain liquid. Liquid hydrogen requires -253°C , while liquid oxygen needs -183°C . These temperatures maintain the fuels in liquid state for rocket propulsion.

Ans : (C)

17. One Rutherford is equal to

- A) 10^8 disintegrations per second
- B) 10^4 disintegrations per second
- C) 10^6 disintegrations per second
- D) 1 disintegrations per second

Explanation:

Ans : (C)

The Rutherford (Rd) is a non-SI unit of radioactivity named after the famous physicist Ernest Rutherford, who made pioneering contributions to nuclear physics and the understanding of radioactive decay.

- ◆ 1 Rutherford = 1,000,000 disintegrations per second
- ◆ That is, 1 Rd = 10^6 disintegrations/second

This unit measures how many atomic nuclei are decaying (or disintegrating) in one second. Radioactivity is essentially the process of unstable atoms losing energy by emitting radiation, and this is counted in disintegrations per second.

SI Equivalent:

The internationally accepted SI unit for radioactivity is the Becquerel (Bq):

- ◆ 1 Becquerel = 1 disintegration per second
- Therefore:
- 1 Rutherford = 10^6 Bq

Example:

If a radioactive sample has an activity of 2 Rd, it means it undergoes 2 million disintegrations per second, or 2×10^6 Bq.

18. Kessler syndrome refers to

- A) Radio Frequency Interference in space
- B) Light Pollution in space
- C) Accumulation satellite fragments, spent rocket stages and other discarded materials in space
- D) Formation of Cirrus, Cumulus, Cumulo Nimbus clouds that distract s the light penetration

Explanation:

Ans : (C)

The Kessler Syndrome, proposed by NASA scientist Donald J. Kessler in 1978, refers to a scenario in which the density of objects in low Earth orbit (LEO) — including defunct satellites, spent rocket stages, and space debris — becomes so high that collisions between objects cause a chain reaction.

In this chain reaction:

- ◆ A single collision creates a cloud of debris.