

(SOLUTION) TEST - 30 (IPM 2022)

8. Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Features of the Act of 1853:

1. It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.
2. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
3. It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown. But, it did not specify any particular period, unlike the previous Charters. This was a clear indication that the Company's rule could be terminated at any time the Parliament liked.
4. It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the governor general's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra

Q Source: Ch 1: Laxmikanth - Indian Polity

9. Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

The present system of higher education dates back to Mountstuart Elphinstone's minutes of 1823, which stressed **on the need for establishing schools for teaching English and the European sciences.**

Later, Lord Macaulay, in his minutes of 1835, advocated "efforts to make natives of **the country thoroughly good English scholars**".

Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch of 1854, famously known as the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India', recommended creating a properly articulated scheme of education from the primary school to the university. It **sought to encourage indigenous education and planned the formulation of a coherent policy of education.**

Subsequently, the universities of Calcutta, Bombay (now Mumbai) and Madras were set up in 1857, followed by the university of Allahabad in 1887.

The Inter-University Board (later known as the Association of Indian Universities) was established in 1925 to promote university activities, by sharing information and cooperation in the field of education, culture, sports and allied areas.

Learning: The first attempt to formulate a national system of education in India came in 1944, with the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post War Educational Development in India, also known as the Sargeant Report. It recommended the formation of a University Grants Committee, which was formed in 1945 to oversee the work of the three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi. In 1947, the Committee was entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with all the then existing Universities. Soon after Independence, the University Education Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S Radhakrishnan "to report on Indian university education and suggest improvements and extensions that might be desirable to suit the present and future needs and aspirations of the country".

Q Source: <https://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Genesis.aspx>

10. Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

The Himalayan Region: the faunal groups best represented here are **wild sheep and goats (chief ancestral stock), ibex, snow leopard, marbled cat, marmots and black-necked crane.**

Animals of Himalayas show several behavioural and physiological adaptations. **Sambar and muntjac are found in the subtropical foothills; serow, goral and the Himalayan thar are found in the temperate and subalpine regions; snow leopard and brown bear inhabit the alpine region.** Carnivores are the most elusive of all mammals in the Himalayas.

There are a variety of carnivores in the higher mountains, some of which are rare and threatened with extinction.

Learning: The fantastic altitude gradient results in the tremendous biodiversity of the Himalayan region. Flora and fauna vary according to both altitude and climatic conditions: tropical rainforests in the Eastern Himalayas and dense subtropical and alpine forests in the Central and Western Himalayas. The lower levels of the mountain range support many types of orchids. On the eastern slopes, rhododendrons grow to tree height.

Q Source: Biodiversity Himalayan regions