

(SOLUTION) Online Prelims TEST - 4 (SUBJECT WISE)

13 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Important acts/commissions during the **tenure of Lord Curzon** were:

1. **Ancient Monuments Act (1904)**, to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus, established **Archeological Survey of India**.
2. In 1899, the number of Indian members in Calcutta Corporation was reduced through **Calcutta Corporation Act**.
3. In 1904, the **Indian Official Secrets Act** passed restricting the freedom of the Press.
4. **Indian Universities Act, 1904** passed to improve the condition of education in India and upgrade the system to a better level.
5. **Second Police commission** was set up in 1902 under the chairmanship of Andrew Fraser. Hence, **option (d) is correct**.

14 Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Dadabhai Naoroji was also known as the "**The Grand Old Man of India**". He was prominent moderate leader who criticized the economic policy of British government. He wrote the book '**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**' which brought attention to the draining of **India's** wealth into Britain. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.

As the president of **Indian National Congress in Calcutta session of 1906**, he laid down the goal of Self Government or Swaraj. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect**.

15 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

The foreigners served as the presidents of Indian National Congress sessions were **George Yule(1888)**, William Wedderburn(1889 and 1910), Alfred Webb(1894), Henry Cotton(1904) and **Annie Besant(1917)**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 during the tenure of viceroy **Lord Dufferin**.

Henry Olcott was **founder of Theosophical society**.

16 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

The Muslim League was formed at Decca by Aga Khan, and Nawab Salimullah of Decca played an important role in its formation. The objectives of the league were to create or promote a sense of loyalty among the Muslims towards the British government and to protect the political rights and other interests of the Muslims. **Hence, statement 1 is correct**.

Amar Sonar Bangla is the national anthem of Bangladesh was written by Rabindranath Tagore, which was sung by huge crowds during the swadeshi movement. **Hence, statement 2 is correct**.

17 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Ambika Charan Majumdar was the president of Lucknow session (1916) of Indian National Congress. **Hence, statement 1 is correct**.

The session is memorable for the **re-union of the Moderate and Extremist wings of Indian National Congress**. In the same session, unity between the Congress and Muslim League was also achieved. **Hence, statement 2 is correct**.

18 Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Simon Commission, group appointed in November 1927 by the British **Conservative** government under **Stanley Baldwin** to report on the working of the Indian constitution established by the **Government of India Act** of 1919 headed by Simon.

Most of the political parties in India boycotted the commission except few parties like Unionist party in Punjab and the Justice Party of Madras province.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Mahatma Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind to protest against Jallianwalabagh Massacre. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect**.

Simon Commission proposed the **abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of responsible government in the provinces which should be given autonomy**. **Hence, statement 1 is correct**.