



PDF OF MEGA MARATHON SESSION PART-2

UPSC EPFO
2020-21

Abhipedia

**Mega
Marathon
Session**
PART-2

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EPFO G.S REALITY CHECK MCQS

BY ATUL DHIMAN



Which one of the following statements is not correct about Shyamji Krishna Verma?

(a) He was a native of Kathiawar.

(b) He started a monthly journal 'Indian Sociologist'.

(c) He established a hostel for Indian students in London which was called 'India House'.

(d) He was the editor of Journal 'Ghadar'



Who addressed whom as the spiritual father of Indian Nationalism?

(a) Lala Hardayal – Tilak

(b) Subhashchandra – Swami Bose Vivekanand

(c) Bipinchandra Pal – Swami Dayanand Saraswati

(d) Balgangadhar Tilak – Madan Mohan Malviya



(b) Subhashchandra Bose addressed Swami Vivekanand as the Spiritual father of Indian Nationalism.



A Money Bill contains provisions for which of the following matters?

1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Government
3. The custody of Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India
4. The imposition of fines and other pecuniary penalties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



S.No	Provisions for Money Bill in India
1	The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
2	The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government
3	The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund
4	The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India
5	Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure
6	The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state
7	Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above

A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties



Which one of the following statements about Subhaschandra Bose is not correct?

- (a) He appeared in the I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit.
- (b) He was president of Indian National Congress in the year of 1938 and 1939.
- (c) He had spent his incarcerated life in Mandalay Jail.
- (d) He took part in the Quit India Movement.



(d) Subhashchandra Bose had not participated in the Quit India Movement.

He appeared in I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit.

He was president of Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939



Consider the following events related to India's freedom struggle and find their correct chronological order from the codes given below the events:

1. Bomb-hurling at the Central Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi.
2. Martyrdom of Jatin Das.
3. Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh.
4. Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.

Codes: (a) 1,2, 3, and 4

(b) 4, 3, 2, and 1

(c) 3, 4, 1 and 2

(d) 2, 1, 3, and 4.



(c) The correct chronological order of the events related to India's freedom struggle is:

Bomb-hurling at the Central legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi (8 Apr. 1929)

Martyrdom of Jatin Das (13 Sep. 1929)

Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh (23 March, 1931)

Karachi Session of Indian National Congress (March, 1931)



Indians who could speak both English & local the language were known as—

- A. Zarrin
- B. Dubashes
- C. Urbs Prima
- D. Shinasai



Ans: B

They worked as agents & merchants, acting as intermediaries between Indian society and the British.



Which one of the following Articles to the Constitution of India states that the ‘State shall make provisions for securing just and human conditions of work and for maternity relief’?

- (a) Article 43
- (b) Article 42
- (c) Article 41
- (d) Article 40



•Article 42:- Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

- The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.



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The census operation was riddled with Ambiguity because:

- A. People refused to cooperate and gave evasive answers.
- B. The census commissioners devised categories for classifying different sections of the population, which failed to capture the fluid and overlapping identities of people.
- C. People were claiming identities they associated with higher status.
- D. All are correct



What is Gini coefficient used for?

- 1.To measure income equality**
- 2.To measure income inequality**
- 3.To measure distribution of income**
- 4.To measure profit and loss**



The correct answer is To measure income inequality.

- The value of the Gini Coefficient varies from **0 to 1**.
- 0 means perfect equality** everyone has the same income, and **1 means perfect inequality** all the income is received by a single individual.
- Graphical Representation of the Gini Index (Lorenz curve)**



who set up “***Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha***”.

- a) ***Savitribai Phule***
- b) ***Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit***
- c) ***Aruna asaf ali***
- d) ***Annie Besant***



- ❑ Phule is widely regarded as one of ***India's first generation modern feminists*** for her significant contributions in ensuring equal education opportunities under the British raj.
- ❑ She became ***the first female teacher in India in 1848*** and opened ***a school for girls along with her husband***, social reformer ***Jyotirao Phule***.
- ❑ The two ***also worked against discrimination based on caste-based identity***, something vehemently opposed by the orthodox sections of society in Pune.



She is known as the Grand Old Lady of the Independence Movement.

a) Sarojini naidu

b) Usha mehta

c) Kalpana dutt

d) Aruna Asaf Ali



Aruna was an active member of the Congress Party.

She had participated in public marches during the Salt Satyagraha.

She edited 'In-Qilab' a monthly journal of the Indian National Congress.

She is known for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag in Bombay during the Quit India Movement.



What is the pH of Hydrochloric Acid?

- 1.7
2. More than 7
3. Less than 7
4. Zero



Under which provisions of the Constitution of India, 'forced labour and employment of children in factories or other dangerous employments' have been prohibited?

- (a) Directive Principle of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental Right to Equality
- (c) Fundamental Right against Exploitation
- (d) Fundamental Right to Association



The correct answer is **Article 24**.

- **Article 24 of the Indian Constitution is one of the fundamental rights and it prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine, or other hazardous activities like construction work or railway.**
- **But it should be noted that it does not prohibit their employment in any harmless or innocent work.**



Which of the following is called philosopher's wool?

- 1. Zinc bromide**
- 2. Zinc nitrate**
- 3. Zinc oxide**
- 4. Zinc chloride**



The compound zinc oxide (ZnO) is called philosopher's wool



Which one of the following statements is not correct about the book Indian struggle written by Subhash Chandra Bose?

- (a) It covers the period of India's Struggle for freedom between 1920 and 1942.
- (b) It comprises the Haripura (1938) and Tripura (1939) sessions.
- (c) It has a chapter 'The Gandhi-Irwin Pact and after.'
- (d) It depicts the comprehensive history of the Peasant Movement in India.



(d) The book 'Indian Struggle' was written by Subhashchandra Bose.

It does not depict the comprehensive history of the peasant movement in India.



Which of the following newspapers advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle?

1. Sandhya

2. Yugantar

3. Kaal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2

(c) 2, 3

(b) 1, 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3



Ques--Book "**The Quest for a World Without Hunger**" was released by whom on MS Swaminathan??



Which theory of industrial relations deals with the “concept of surplus labour”?

- 1. Gandhian Approach**
- 2. Unitary Approach**
- 3. Pluralist Approach**
- 4. Marxist Approach**



- Karl Marx held that **human labor was the source of economic value.**

- Gandhian Approach** is based on the **Theory of Trusteeship** which is based on the view that all forms of property and human accomplishments are gifts of nature and as such, they belong not to any one individual but to **society.**



Given below are four events connected with India's struggle for independence.

Select their correct chronological order by using the codes given below the events:

1. Second Round Table Conference.
2. Karachi session of India National Congress.
3. Execution of Bhagat Singh.
4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Codes: (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1



(b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact held on 5th March, 1931.

Execution of Bhagat Singh on 23 March, 1931 in Lahore Jail.

Karachi Session of Indian National Congress held in March 1931.

The second Round table conference held on Sept. 1931.



Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with securing for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India?

- 1. Article 41**
- 2. Article 42**
- 3. Article 43**
- 4. Article 44**



- **Article 44** of the Indian Constitution states that “the State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code (UCC) throughout the territory of India.”
- The desirability of a uniform civil code is consistent with human rights and the principles of equality, fairness, and justice.
- The **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)** calls for the formulation of one law for India, which would apply to all religious communities in matters such as **marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption.**



Which of the following were the two Newspapers published by Annie Besant?

1. Commonweal
2. New India
3. New Hindu
4. The Aryans

Codes: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4



(a) The two newspapers published by Annie Besant were New India and Commonweal.



Consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3



(c) In the first Round table conference Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.

The Indian National Congress did not take part in the third Round Table conference



Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislations, or in any other way, the conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life to all workers?

(a) Article 38

(b) Article 39

(c) Article 41

(d) Article 43



•Article 41:- Right to work, to education, and public assistance in certain cases.

- The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education, and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

•Article 42:- Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

- The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

•Article 43:- Living wages, etc for workers.

- Secure a living wage, a decent standard of living, and social and cultural opportunities for all workers.



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Consider the following statements:

The government of India Act 1935 provided for

1. The provincial autonomy.
2. The establishment of Federal Court.
3. All India Federation at the centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



At the beginning of modern industrial development. There were only two proper “industrial cities” in India. Which of the following is not among them?

- A. Kanpur
- B. Jamshedpur
- C. Calcutta
- D. All of the above



Ans: C

Kanpur (specializing in woolen & cotton textile) & Jamshedpur (specializing in steel).



SONAR is a device to measure the distance, direction and speed of underwater objects. It uses:

- 1.infrasonic waves**
- 2.microwaves**
- 3.ultrasonic waves**
- 4.radio waves**

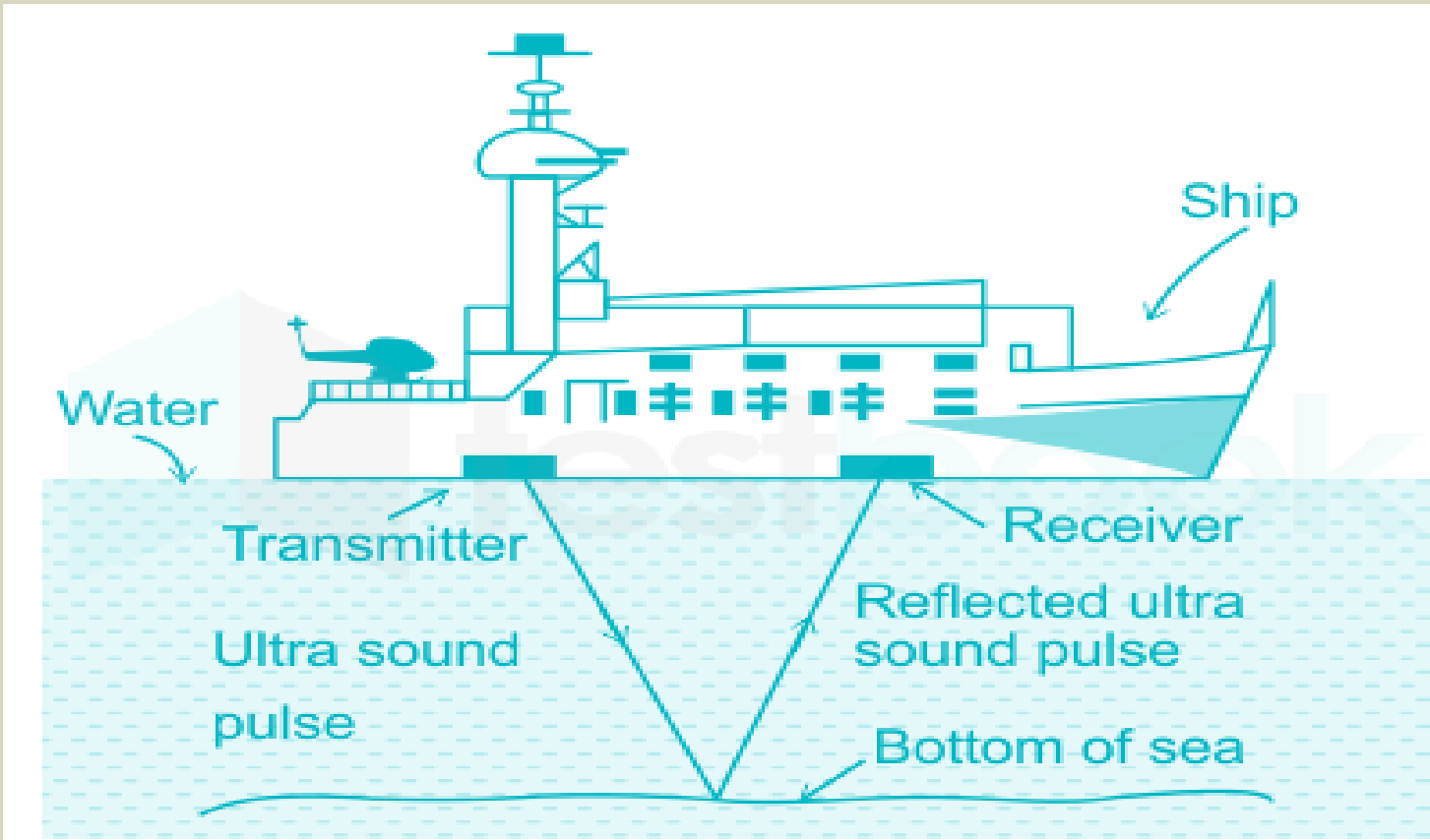


The correct answer is **Ultrasonic waves.**

Concept -

•SONAR:

- **Sound Navigation And Ranging** is what Sonar stands for.
- It's a tool for determining the distance, direction, and speed of **underwater artefacts** such as water hills, valleys, icebergs, submarines, and sunken ships.





In 1864, Which Viceroy officially moved his council to Simla, establishing the practice of shifting capitals during summer —

- A. John Lawrence
- B. Louis Mountbatten
- C. Lord Wavell
- D. Lord Chelmsford



The idea of 'Cultural Poverty' was given by

1. Oscar Lewis
2. Gunnar Myrdal
3. Aashish Bose
4. Amartya Sen



- The 'culture of poverty' is a concept popularized by the anthropologist Oscar Lewis during the 1960s .
- The theory of the culture of poverty suggests that **poverty is the result of people's values or cultural norms.**
- The theory suggests that we learn certain norms when we grow up in a family that is poor, and this shapes our life choices and opportunities.
- We internalize the values we grow up with, which explains why people who grow up poor often remain poor.**



Consider the following statements:

- I. Bengal was the commercial capital of Colonial India.
- II. Opium was grown in Malwa, Rajasthan and Sindh and was exported to China.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about trading trends in Colonial India ?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II



Ans: B

Bombay was the commercial capital of Colonial India. The Bombay Government and Indian merchants declared Bombay as Urbs Prima in Indis (The most important city)



The Architectural style of Buildings in colonial Bombay was usually European :

- A. It expressed British desire to create a familiar landscape in an alien country.
- B. The British felt that European styles would best symbolize their superiority.
- C. The European style buildings marked out the difference between the colonial masters and their Indian Subjects.
- D. All A, B, C are correct



Q.-In the early 19th century in East Bengal,
Who learnt to read in secrecy of her kitchen,
and later she wrote her autobiography?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai
- b) Kailashbhashini Debi
- c) Rashsundari Debi
- d) Begum Rokeya Hossein



In East Bengal in the early 19th century,

Rash Sundari Debi, a young married girl in a very Orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen.

Later she wrote her autobiography, *Amar Jiban*, which was published in 1876.

It was the first full length autobiography published in the Bengali language.



The income left with the people after the payment of personal direct taxes is called

- 1. Personal income**
- 2. Average capital investment**
- 3. Disposable income**
- 4. Gross domestic product**



The income left with the people after the payment of personal direct taxes is called **Disposable Income**.

Disposable Income is the **money that is available from an individual's salary after he/she pays local, state, and federal taxes**. It is also known as **disposable personal income or net pay**.



The first phase of the Congress Party (1885-1905) was characterized by its efforts to secure

- a) Non constitutional reforms
- b) complete freedom
- c) limited independence
- d) constitutional reforms



Explanation

During the first phase between 1885 and 1905, INC raised several important issues and petitioned the government for extra privileges.

They were people who believed in British justice and were loyal to them and want constitutional reforms in British. Hence option 4th is correct.



Who among the following bodies decides about doubts and disputes relating to the election of President or Vice President of India?

- (a) The Election Commission of India
- (b) The Supreme Court of India
- (c) The Joint Parliamentary Committee
- (d) The Attorney General of India



The British Committee of the Indian National Congress' was started in 1889, in England to serve as a forum of the Congress there.' Who, among the following, was its Chairman ?

- a) Sir W. Wedderburn
- b) Mr. Digby
- c) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- d) W.C. Bannerjee



Explanation

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress arranged **public lectures** in England and began public distribution of **pamphlets** highlighting issues in India and started publishing a magazine called India in 1888..

In July 1889, a permanent committee was established with Wedderburn as chairman and Digby as secretary. Hence option 1st is correct.



The concept of 'Vicious Circle of Poverty' is related to

- 1.Karl Marx**
- 2.Nurkse**
- 3.Adam Smith**
- 4.None of the above**



- The vicious circle of poverty was given by **Professor Ragnar Nurkse**.
- It says that a low level of income will lead to a lower level of savings and investment.**
- Therefore, the low investment will lead to low productivity which will again lead to low income.



Who among the following Moderate leader of Congress known as 'The Lion of Bombay'?

- A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
- B. MG Ranade**
- C. Firoz Shah Mehta**
- D. Badruddin Tyabji**



Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta

was an Indian Parsi politician and lawyer from Bombay.

He was knighted by the British Government in India for his service to the law.

Mehta was one of the founding member and President of the Indian National Congress in 1890 held at Calcutta.



'No Taxation without representation' is the slogan given by

a. Moderates

b. Extremists

c. Revolutionaries

d. Wahabis



Besides the policy-measures of the British the one cause which resulted in the economic exploitation of India by the British in the 19th Century was :

- 1.Industrialization of Britain by modern means.**
- 2.Deterioration in the quality of Indian products.**
- 3.Absence of quality raw-material in India.**
- 4.Lack of capital in India.**

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the partition of India:

I. Some historians, both Indian and Pakistani, suggest that Mohammad Ali Jinnah's theory that the Hindus and Muslims in colonial India constituted two separate nations can be projected back into medieval history.

II. Some scholars see Partition as a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century.

III. The separate electorates for Muslims, created by the colonial government in 1909 and expanded in 1919, crucially shaped the nature of communal politics.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- A. Only I**
- B. I and II**
- C. I and III**
- D. All of the above**



Answer: D

Explanation: They emphasise that the events of 1947 were intimately connected to the long history of Hindu-Muslim conflict throughout medieval and modern times. They suggest that separate electorates for Muslims, created by the colonial government in 1909 and expanded in 1919, crucially shaped the nature of communal politics. Separate electorates meant that Muslims could now elect their own representatives in designated constituencies.



Who wrote a satiric fantasy(व्यंग्य) in English called Sultana Dream?

- a) Pandita Ramabhai
- b) Kailashbashini Debi
- c) Rashsundari Debi
- d) Begum rokeya hossein



Rokia Hussain (1882-1932) was a reformer Who, after she was widowed, started a girl school in Calcutta.

She wrote a satiric fantasy in English called Sultana's Dream in 1905, which shows a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men.

Her novel Padma Rag also showed the need for women to reform their condition by their own actions.



In 1889, who founded the Sharda Sadan for the education of widows and other women ?

- a) Pandita Ramabai**
- b) *Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit***
- c) Aruna asaf ali**
- d) *Annie Besant***



She was a great woman social worker and reformer from Maharashtra, who embraced Christianity in 1883 and worked all through her life for the education and uplift of women.

She was wife of Ananta Dongre, who himself was an ardent supporter of Women's Education.

In 1889, she founded the **Sharda Sadan** for the education of widows and other women.



She founded the **Mukti Mission** to provide shelter to destitute women and a rescue home, **Kripa Sadan**, for fallen women.

She is best known for writing a book titled “**The High Caste Hindu Women**” in which she depicted the miserable state of child widows.



Which one of the following is most appropriate regarding the resignation of the President of India?

- (a) The resignation letter is addressed to the Vice President of India
- (b) The resignation letter is addressed to the Vice President of India, who must communicate with the Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) The resignation letter is addressed to the Vice President of India, who must communicate with the Chief Justice of India
- (d) The resignation letter is addressed to the Vice President of India, who must communicate with the Chief Justice of India and the Speaker of Lok Sabha



Who published a book, stripurushtulna, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women?

- a) Kailashbashini Debi
- b) Begum rokeya hossein
- c) Tarabai Shinde
- d) **Pandita Ramabai**



Tarabai Shinde (1850–1910)

was a feminist activist who protested patriarchy and caste in 19th century India.

She is known for her published work, *Stripurush Tulana* ("A Comparison Between Women and Men"), originally published in Marathi in 1882.

The pamphlet is a critique of upper-caste patriarchy, and is often **considered the first modern Indian feminist text.**

It was very controversial for its time in challenging the Hindu religious scriptures themselves as a source of women's oppression, a view that continues to be controversial and debated today. She was a member of Satyashodhak Samaj.



Who is the author of the book 'The Other Side of Silence'?

- A. Khuswant Rai**
- B. Urvashi Butalia**
- C. Khushdeva Singh**
- D. Mahatma Gandhi**



Answer: B

Explanation: At times, therefore, when the men feared that “their” women – wives, daughters, sisters – would be violated by the “enemy”, they killed the women themselves.

Urvashi Butalia in her book, *The Other Side of Silence*, narrates one such gruesome incident in the village of **Thoa Khalsa**, Rawalpindi district.

During Partition, in this Sikh village, ninety women are said to have “voluntarily” jumped into a well rather than fall into “enemy” hands. The migrant refugees from this village still commemorate the event at a gurdwara in **Delhi**, referring to the deaths as martyrdom, not suicide. They believe that men at that time had to courageously accept the decision of women, and in some cases even persuade the women to kill themselves.



**Who among the following described his relief work in his title
Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947?**

- A. Khuswant Rai**
- B. Urvashi Butalia**
- C. Khushdeva Singh**
- D. Mahatma Gandhi**



Answer: C

Explanation: Buried under the debris of the violence and pain of Partition is an enormous history of help, humanity and harmony. For instance, the work of Khushdeva Singh, a Sikh doctor specialising in the treatment of tuberculosis, posted at Dharampur in presentday Himachal Pradesh. Immersing himself in his work day and night, the doctor provided that rare healing touch, food, shelter, love and security to numerous migrants, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu alike. We know about the gruelling relief work of this doctor from a memoir he entitled *Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947*. Here, Singh describes his work as “humble efforts I made to discharge my duty as a human being to fellow human beings”.



THANK YOU