

RRB NTPC GK Questions 2026, Top 50 Expected Questions with Answers

Q1. The Recorder's Court was later replaced by the _____.

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Courts
- (c) Privy Council
- (d) Sessions Courts

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Supreme Court.

- The Recorder's Court was later replaced by the Supreme Court.
- Supreme Courts were established in Calcutta (1774), Bombay (1823), and Madras (1801).
- These courts were created under the Regulating Act, 1773 and Charter Acts.
- The Supreme Court functioned as the highest judicial authority in presidency towns.

Information Booster:

- Recorder's Courts existed only in Madras and Bombay (1798–1801).
- Supreme Courts replaced them for better judicial administration.
- First Supreme Court in India was established at Calcutta in 1774.
- Privy Council in London acted as the final appellate authority.
- Supreme Courts were later replaced by High Courts under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

Additional Knowledge:

B. High Courts: The High Courts were established later, under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861. They replaced the Presidency Supreme Courts and the Sadar Adalats in their respective regions, which were the evolved form of the judicial system after the initial Supreme Court and Recorder's Courts.

C. Privy Council: The Privy Council was the highest court of appeal in London for cases from British India, not a court established within India to replace the Recorder's Court. The modern Supreme Court of India replaced the Privy Council as the final court of appeal after independence in 1950.

D. Sessions Courts: These are district-level criminal courts operating at a lower tier of the judiciary and did not replace the Recorder's Court, which served a higher function in the Presidency towns.

Q2. Which event marked the final collapse of the British policy of annexation?

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Revolt of 1857
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Partition of Bengal

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Revolt of 1857

Explanation:

- The Revolt of 1857 marked the final collapse of the British policy of annexation in India.
- The British annexation policies, such as the Doctrine of Lapse and the annexation of princely states like Awadh (Oudh), were major contributors to the outbreak of the revolt.

- The rebellion led to widespread resistance from Indian rulers, soldiers, and civilians, ultimately resulting in the end of East India Company rule and the establishment of direct British rule (the British Raj) over India.

Information Booster:

- The revolt began on May 10, 1857, in Meerut and quickly spread to other parts of northern India.
- The Revolt of 1857 was triggered by several factors, with the Doctrine of Lapse being one of the key issues. This doctrine allowed the British to annex any princely state if the ruler died without a natural heir.
- Mangal Pandey, a sepoy, was one of the first to openly rebel against British authority in Barrackpore, which sparked the revolt.
- The revolt spread across northern India, with Delhi, Meerut, Kanpur, and Lucknow being major centers of resistance.
- After the suppression of the revolt, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal emperor, was captured and exiled to Rangoon (now Yangon, Myanmar), marking the symbolic end of the Mughal Empire.

Additional Knowledge:

- Option A: Quit India Movement
 - Incorrect. The Quit India Movement (1942) was a major civil disobedience movement demanding an end to British rule, but it came after the Revolt of 1857.
- Option C: Government of India Act, 1935
 - Incorrect. The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced reforms for governance but did not end the British annexation policy. It was more of a political step toward limited self-governance.
- Option D: Partition of Bengal
 - Incorrect. The Partition of Bengal (1905) was part of the British policy of divide and rule but had nothing to do with the collapse of annexation policies. It was aimed at weakening the nationalist movement by creating divisions based on religion.

Q3. The first parallel government, following the Quit India Movement, was established in which city?

- (a) Ballia
- (b) Talchar
- (c) Benaras
- (d) Satara

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Ballia

Explanation.

In August 1942, during the Quit India Movement, the first parallel government (Sarkar) was established in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh.. It was led by Chittu Pandey, who is popularly known as the 'Sher-e-Ballia' (Lion of Ballia).. The rebels succeeded in taking over the local treasury and releasing several arrested Congress leaders from the city jail.. Although the British managed to suppress the movement in Ballia within a few days, it remained a symbol of the collapse of colonial authority.. This form of resistance represented the radicalization of the Indian freedom struggle as people transitioned from protests to self-governance.

Information Booster

. Parallel governments during this period were often referred to as 'Prati Sarkar' or 'Jatiya Sarkar', performing administrative and judicial functions.. The Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar in Midnapore (West Bengal) was notable for setting up a specialized 'Biplabi' (Revolutionary) army and relief committees during the 1943 famine.

Additional Knowledge Talchar

(Option b) . In Talcher, Odisha, a parallel government emerged supported by the Praja Mandal movement against both the British and the local princely ruler.. It involved significant participation from the peasantry and tribal populations of the region.

Benaras (Option c) . While Benaras (Varanasi) was a major hub for student-led strikes and underground activities, it did not host a formalized "first" parallel government like Ballia.. The Benaras Hindu University (BHU) served as a nerve center for coordinating the movement across Eastern UP and Bihar.

Satara (Option d) . The parallel government in Satara (Maharashtra), led by Nana Patil, was the longest-lasting of all such governments, functioning from 1943 until 1946.. It established Nyayadan Mandals (people's courts) and carried out constructive work like prohibition and education.

Q4. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Lushai Revolt - Assam
- (b) Heraka Movement - West Bengal
- (c) Kol Rebellion - Jharkhand
- (d) Ramosi Rebellion - Maharashtra

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is: (B) Heraka Movement – West Bengal

Explanation:

- The Heraka Movement was a socio-religious reform movement of the Zeliangrong tribes in Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland, not West Bengal.
- It was associated with Rani Gaidinliu and aimed to revive traditional Naga religion.

Information Booster:

- Lushai Revolt (1890s) occurred in Assam–Mizoram region.
- Kol Rebellion (1831–32) took place in Chotanagpur (present Jharkhand).
- Ramosi Rebellion (1822 & 1827) happened under Chittur Singh in Maharashtra.
- Heraka promoted monotheism among Zeliangrong tribes.
- Rani Gaidinliu was jailed by the British for her role in the movement.

Additional Knowledge:

- Lushai tribes resisted British control after the killing of a British officer.
- Kol Rebellion sought to oppose exploitation by moneylenders and British officials.
- Ramosi Rebellion resisted British revenue policies.
- Heraka later influenced the Zeliangrong movement for cultural identity.
- Rani Gaidinliu received Padma Bhushan (1982) for her contribution.

Q5. Which court in the subordinate judiciary has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases?

- (a) Court of Munsiff
- (b) Judge of District Court
- (c) Small Causes Court
- (d) Nyaya Panchayat

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Judge of District Court

Explanation:

- The District Court (also called the Court of the District Judge) has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases.
- This means it can hear civil suits of any monetary value.
- It is the highest civil court in a district within the subordinate judiciary.

Information Booster:

- The District Judge is appointed by the State High Court.
- Appeals from subordinate civil courts (Munsiff/Civil Judge) usually go to the District Court.
- The District Court also handles major civil disputes such as property, inheritance, and high-value commercial cases.

Q6. The India-Afghanistan border is officially referred to as _____.

- (a) McMahon Line
- (b) Line of Control
- (c) Durand Line
- (d) Radcliffe Line

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) Durand Line

Explanation:

- The India–Afghanistan border is officially referred to as the Durand Line, established in 1893 between British India and Afghanistan.
- Although India and Afghanistan do not share a direct physical border today (due to Pakistan in between), the legally recognized boundary continues to be the Durand Line.
- The line was negotiated by Sir Mortimer Durand with Amir Abdur Rahman Khan of Afghanistan.
- It remains one of the most significant geopolitical boundaries in South Asia.

Information Booster:

- Durand Line is about 2,670 km long (Afghanistan–Pakistan stretch).
- India recognizes the pre-1947 boundary agreements legally.
- Afghanistan has historically disputed the Durand Line with Pakistan.
- The boundary was drawn mainly for administrative control of tribal areas.
- It separated British India from Afghanistan’s tribal regions.

Additional Knowledge:

- McMahon Line (A): Boundary between India and China (Arunachal Pradesh region).
- Line of Control (B): Military control line between India and Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir.
- Radcliffe Line (D): Boundary demarcation between India and Pakistan at the time of Partition (1947).

Q7. Which of the following can be settled in a Lok Adalat?

- (a) Public interest litigation
- (b) Constitutional matters
- (c) Compoundable offences
- (d) Murder cases

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) Compoundable offences

Explanation:

- Lok Adalats are meant for the amicable settlement of disputes through compromise.
- Only compoundable offences (offences where parties can legally compromise) can be settled in a Lok Adalat.
- Examples: Minor hurt, defamation, simple assault, etc.

Information Booster:

- Lok Adalats function under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- They can settle:
 - Civil cases
 - Matrimonial disputes
 - Motor vehicle accident claims
 - Bank recovery cases
 - Labour disputes
 - Compoundable criminal cases

Additional Knowledge:

- A – Public interest litigation: Cannot be settled in Lok Adalat; PILs go to higher courts.
- B – Constitutional matters: Beyond the scope of Lok Adalat; only higher judiciary handles such issues.
- D – Murder cases: Non-compoundable offence; cannot be settled through compromise.

Q8. 'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are important crops of which of the following in states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Paddy
- (d) Mustard

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer: (C) Paddy

Explanation:

- 'Aus', 'Aman', and 'Boro' are types of paddy (rice) grown primarily in states like Assam, West Bengal, and Odisha.
 - Aus: This is typically the pre-monsoon rice crop, sown during the months of April-May and harvested around July-August. It is grown in rain-fed conditions.
 - Aman: The monsoon-season rice crop, sown in June-July and harvested in November-December, usually depending on the monsoon rains.
 - Boro: A winter rice crop, grown from November to April, with irrigation required for successful cultivation. It is generally the highest-yielding crop.

Information Booster:

- Paddy in India:
 - India is the second-largest producer of rice globally, with the primary rice-growing regions in the eastern states like West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, and parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh.
 - Aman rice is particularly important in West Bengal and Assam, while Boro rice is primarily cultivated in Assam, West Bengal, and Odisha.

- Aman and Boro are key to India's rice production, ensuring a steady supply throughout the year.

Other Options:

- A (Wheat): Wheat is a major crop in north India and is mainly grown in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. It does not include the 'Aus', 'Aman', and 'Boro' varieties.
- B (Cotton): Cotton is primarily grown in states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Telangana, but it is not linked to the 'Aus', 'Aman', and 'Boro' varieties.
- D (Mustard): Mustard is a rabi crop grown in states like Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab but is not related to paddy or the specific rice varieties mentioned.

Q9. What is the dual role of the highest judicial officer in a district?

- (a) District Judge for civil cases and Sessions Judge for criminal cases
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate for civil cases and Munsiff for criminal cases
- (c) Subordinate Judge for civil cases and Metropolitan Magistrate for criminal cases
- (d) Nyaya Panchayat head for civil cases and Gram Kutchery head for criminal cases

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) District Judge for civil cases and Sessions Judge for criminal cases

Explanation:

- The highest judicial officer in a district performs a dual role:
- District Judge – when hearing civil cases.
- Sessions Judge – when hearing criminal cases.
- This dual designation helps maintain a unified judicial structure at the district level.

Information Booster:

- The District & Sessions Court is the highest court in a district's subordinate judiciary.
- Appeals from lower civil and criminal courts are heard here.
- The judge is appointed by the High Court of the state.

Additional Knowledge:

Subordinate Courts (Articles 233–237)

- Art. 233 – Appointment of District Judges.
- Art. 233A – Validation of appointments (to rectify past issues).
- Art. 234 – Recruitment of persons other than District Judges.
- Art. 235 – Control of High Courts over subordinate courts.
- Art. 236 – Definitions (District Judge, Judicial Service).
- Art. 237 – Application of constitutional provisions to certain magistrates.

Q10. Roots of which of the following revolts lied in the fact that the British deprived the tribals of their traditional rights over the toddy trees?

- (a) Manjhi Revolt
- (b) Telanga Kharia Revolt
- (c) Khasi Rebellion
- (d) Koya revolt

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) Koya revolt

Explanation:

- The Koya Revolt (also known as the Koya Rebellion) was rooted in the British deprivation of tribal rights, specifically over the toddy trees.
- The Koya tribes, primarily from modern-day Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, traditionally used the toddy trees for tapping toddy (a fermented drink), which was an important part of their livelihood.
- The British administration imposed heavy taxes and restrictions on the collection and use of toddy, which led to significant unrest among the Koya tribes.

Information Booster:

- The Koya Revolt occurred around 1950 in the Eastern Ghats, where the tribals faced economic hardships due to the British policies.
- The rebellion was a part of the larger tribal resistance movements against the British rule, which were sparked by the denial of traditional rights over resources that the tribals had used for centuries.

Additional Knowledge:

- Option A: Manjhi Revolt
 - Incorrect. The Manjhi Revolt was based on issues like land alienation and exploitation by moneylenders, not the deprivation of toddy tree rights.
- Option B: Telanga Kharia Revolt
 - Incorrect. This revolt involved the Kharia tribe, focusing more on land issues and taxation rather than the specific issue of toddy tree rights.
- Option C: Khasi Rebellion
 - Incorrect. The Khasi Rebellion in Meghalaya was largely a reaction against British territorial control and administration, not specifically about toddy trees.

Q11. Which landmark case first established the principle of judicial review in constitutional law?

- (a) McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
- (b) Marbury v. Madison (1803)
- (c) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
- (d) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer is: B) Marbury v. Madison (1803)

Explanation:

- Marbury v. Madison (1803) was the first case in history to clearly establish the principle of judicial review, giving courts the power to declare a law unconstitutional.
- This case made the judiciary an equal pillar of governance by allowing it to check the powers of the legislature and executive.

Information Booster:

- Judicial review = Power of courts to interpret the Constitution and strike down laws that violate it.
- Chief Justice John Marshall delivered the landmark judgment.
- The case laid the foundation for constitutional supremacy in the United States.

Additional Knowledge:

- McCulloch v. Maryland (1819):
 - Established the implied powers of Congress and upheld federal supremacy.
- Minerva Mills Case (1980 – India):
 - Reinforced Basic Structure Doctrine and limited Parliament's amending power.

- Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973 – India):
 - Introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine, holding that the basic features of the Constitution cannot be altered.

Q12. Which region in India is the least populated due to physical barriers and limited accessibility?

- (a) Ganga Basin
- (b) Northern Himalayas (Ladakh region)
- (c) Coastal Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Eastern Rajasthan

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Northern Himalayas (Ladakh region)

Explanation:

- The Ladakh region in the Northern Himalayas is one of the least populated regions in India.
- Harsh climatic conditions, rugged terrain, high altitude, and limited accessibility restrict dense human settlement.

Information Booster:

- Ladakh lies in the Trans-Himalayan zone, with extremely low temperatures and sparse vegetation.
- Population density is among the lowest in India (less than 5 persons per km² in many areas).

Additional Knowledge:

- A – Ganga Basin: Highly populated due to fertile soil and water availability.
- C – Coastal Andhra Pradesh: Densely populated because of fertile deltas and coastal trade.
- D – Eastern Rajasthan: Semi-arid but still more populated than Ladakh; better agricultural and settlement conditions.

Q13. The Chuar Rebellion, which emerged as a culmination of the economic grievances of ordinary peasants and hereditary workers, reached its peak during which of the following years?

- (a) 1710-11
- (b) 1798-99
- (c) 1857-58
- (d) 1901-02

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 1798-99

Explanation:

- The Chuar Rebellion was a significant uprising that took place in the Chotanagpur Plateau region (modern-day Jharkhand and West Bengal) between 1798 and 1799.
- It was led by the Chuars, a group of tribal peasants and hereditary workers, who were protesting against the oppressive land revenue policies and economic exploitation by the British East India Company and local landlords.

Information Booster:

- The Chuar Rebellion is considered one of the early manifestations of tribal unrest against colonial exploitation, occurring well before the 1857 Revolt.
- The British government, through its policies, pushed the Chuars to the brink, and the rebellion gained momentum in 1798-1799

- The rebellion was a culmination of the economic grievances of ordinary peasants and workers who faced heavy taxation, forced labor, and exploitation.
- The Chuars were primarily tribal communities, including the Munda and Oraon tribes, who rose against the economic injustices and social oppression imposed by the British colonial system., although it was suppressed by the British authorities.

Q14. Which of the following was NOT a tribal revolt?

- (a) Tamar Revolts
- (b) Kherwar Movement
- (c) Santhal Revolt
- (d) Farazi Movement

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) Farazi Movement

Explanation:

- The Farazi Movement was not a tribal revolt. It was a religious and socio-political movement led by Haji Shariatullah in Bengal during the early 19th century.
- The movement sought to reform the local Muslim community, urging them to follow a strict interpretation of Islamic teachings. It focused on resisting British rule and the Zamindari system, but it was not specifically a tribal revolt.

Information Booster:

- Tamar Revolts: This was a series of revolts by the tribal communities in Bihar against the British and their policies, especially the forced cultivation of indigo.
- Kherwar Movement: This was a tribal revolt in Chhattisgarh against the exploitation by the British and zamindars. The Kherwar tribe played a key role in this movement.
- Santhal Revolt: The Santhal Rebellion was one of the most significant tribal revolts in India, led by the Santhal tribe in the Bihar and Bengal regions in 1855. The revolt was against the British and zamindars, with the aim of freeing the tribals from oppressive economic conditions.

Additional Knowledge:

- Option A: Tamar Revolts
 - Correct. The Tamar Revolts were a tribal uprising in Bihar against the British colonial policies.
- Option B: Kherwar Movement
 - Correct. The Kherwar Movement was led by tribal communities in Chhattisgarh to fight against the exploitation of the British.
- Option C: Santhal Revolt
 - Correct. The Santhal Revolt was a tribal revolt against British rule, a major uprising that occurred in 1855.

Q15. In which year was the Partition of Bengal, initially implemented by the British in 1905, officially annulled?

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1916
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1909

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) 1911

Explanation:

- The Partition of Bengal was initially implemented in 1905 by the British as an administrative measure, and later, as a political tool to weaken the growing nationalism and divide the communities along religious lines.
- However, the partition led to widespread political unrest, with protests from the Indian National Congress, Bengalis, and nationalists who saw it as a strategy to divide and rule.
- Due to these protests and the agitation across the country, including Tagore's protests, the partition was officially annulled in 1911.
- As a result, Bengal was reunified, and the province of Bihar and Orissa was carved out, along with the creation of a separate Assam province. The capital of British India was also moved from Calcutta to Delhi in the same year.

Information Booster:

- The partition also triggered the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements, where people started boycotting British goods and promoting indigenous products.
- The partition succeeded in creating a communal rift, but its annulment restored the unity, though tensions remained.
- The Muslim League was also born in 1906 due to the partition, contributing to further political changes.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) 1910: This year was not linked to the annulment of the Partition of Bengal.

(b) 1916: This year marked the Lucknow Pact between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, not the annulment of the partition.

(d) 1909: This year saw the Morley-Minto Reforms, not the annulment of the partition.

Q16. Which of the following crops is associated with plantation agriculture in India?

- (a) Bajra
- (b) Tea
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Cotton

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Tea

Explanation:

- Tea is one of the major plantation crops of India, grown mainly in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.
- Plantation agriculture involves large estates, capital-intensive farming, and export-oriented production.
- Tea requires humid climate, well-distributed rainfall, and sloping terrain, making it ideal for plantation-style cultivation.
- India is one of the largest producers and exporters of tea in the world.

Information Booster:

- Other plantation crops: coffee, rubber, coconut, and oil palm.
- Tea plantations began during the British period in the 19th century.
- Assam and Darjeeling are world-famous tea-producing regions.

- Plantation farming uses migrant labour in many regions.
- Tea Board of India regulates production and marketing.

Additional Knowledge:

- Bajra – A millet crop, grown in dry regions; not plantation agriculture.
- Wheat – A rabi foodgrain grown on large plains.
- Cotton – A fibre crop.

Q17. The Narmada River originates from which hills?

- (a) Aravalli
- (b) Satpura
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Vindhya

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Satpura

Explanation:

- The Narmada River originates from Amarkantak, which lies in the Maikala hills located in the eastern part of the Satpura Range in Madhya Pradesh.
- From here, the river flows westward across central India and drains into the Gulf of Khambhat in the Arabian Sea.
- It forms the famous rift valley between the Vindhya (north) and Satpura (south) ranges.

Information Booster:

- Total length of Narmada – around 1312 km.
- It is called the lifeline of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- Narmada forms the Dhuandhar Falls near Jabalpur.
- Important dams – Sardar Sarovar, Bargi, Indira Sagar.
- One of the west-flowing rivers in India along with Tapti and Luni.

Additional Knowledge:

- (A) Aravalli – no major river originates here except small streams.
- (B) Satpura – Amarkantak-Maikala region belongs to eastern Satpura.
- (C) Western Ghats – west flowing coastal rivers originate here, not Narmada.

Q18. The Himalayan Mountain ranges stretch in a west-east direction from the Indus River to which major Indian river?

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Yamuna
- (d) Ganga

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Brahmaputra

Explanation:

- The Himalayas form an arc which covers a distance of about 2,400 km.
- They run from the Indus in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east.

Information Booster:

- Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India (Purvanchal).

Additional Knowledge:

- Godavari (Option A): Located in the Peninsular plateau, flowing through Central and Southern India.
- Ganga (Option D): Flows parallel to the Himalayas through the Indo-Gangetic plains.

Q19. In 1892, the Indian National Congress passed a significant resolution at its Allahabad Session, which was a demand for the inclusion of Indians in which of the following?

- (a) Civil Services
- (b) Provincial Assemblies
- (c) Legislative Council
- (d) Viceroy's Council

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Legislative Council

Explanation:

- In 1892, at the Allahabad Session of the Indian National Congress (INC), the significant resolution passed demanded the inclusion of Indians in the Legislative Council.
- The Indian National Congress called for Indian representation in the Legislative Councils to have a say in legislative affairs. This was part of the broader movement for increased political participation for Indians under British rule.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was a direct result of this demand, which allowed a greater number of Indian members to be included in the Legislative Councils at the central and provincial levels. This was an early demand for Indian participation in the governance of India.

Information Booster:

- The Legislative Council was an advisory body, and the inclusion of Indians was limited under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, but it marked a step toward political reforms and greater Indian representation in governance.
- The 1892 resolution helped set the stage for subsequent demands for Indian participation in the Viceroy's Council and more legislative powers in the early 20th century.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Civil Services
 - The demand for the inclusion of Indians in the Civil Services came earlier in the 1850s during the rise of Indian grievances about the exclusion of Indians from the Indian Civil Services (ICS). The demand was for more Indians to be recruited into ICS and not addressed in the 1892 Allahabad session specifically.
- (b) Provincial Assemblies
 - The issue of Provincial Assemblies and their reform was addressed later in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) and Government of India Act, 1919.
- (d) Viceroy's Council
 - The Viceroy's Council also saw increased Indian representation in later reforms, specifically after the Government of India Act, 1919, but the 1892 demand at the Allahabad Session was about the Legislative Council.

Q20. In which year did the Bhil rebellion start under the leadership of Bhil leaders such as Kazi Singh and Bhima Naik?

- (a) 1845
- (b) 1868
- (c) 1818
- (d) 1803

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is: (C) 1818

Explanation:

- The Bhil Rebellion began in the year 1818 under the leadership of tribal leaders like Kazi Singh and Bhima Naik.
- It was a significant tribal uprising against British colonial policies, exploitation by local rulers, and revenue systems in the Western region of India, particularly in areas of present-day Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Information Booster:

- The Bhils are an important tribal community mainly found in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.
- The rebellion was a reaction to British annexation and misadministration, which disrupted tribal autonomy and land rights.
- Bhima Naik later became a key figure in the 1857 Revolt in the same region.
- The Bhils used guerrilla tactics and were familiar with the hilly terrain.
- This was one of the early tribal resistances in the 19th century, before the 1857 revolt.

Q21. The revolt of 1857 broke out on 10th May from which of the following places, when sepoys rose in rebellion and marched towards Delhi to restore Bahadur Shah II to the throne?

- (a) Mysore
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Awadh

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is: (B) Meerut

Explanation:

- The Revolt of 1857 began on 10 May 1857 at Meerut, where Indian sepoys mutinied against British officers.
- After rebelling, the sepoys marched to Delhi, declared it the centre of the revolt, and restored Bahadur Shah II as the symbolic leader.
- Meerut is considered the starting point of India's First War of Independence.

Information Booster:

- Immediate cause: Use of greased cartridges (rumoured to contain cow/pig fat).
- Leaders: Bahadur Shah II (Delhi), Nana Saheb (Kanpur), Rani Lakshmibai (Jhansi), Begum Hazrat Mahal (Awadh).
- Major centres: Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly.
- Ended in 1858 with defeat of rebels; led to the end of East India Company rule.

Q22. Which of the following disputes is excluded from the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- (a) A commercial contract dispute between Gujarat and a private company
- (b) A dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over water sharing
- (c) A disagreement between Punjab and Haryana over territorial boundaries
- (d) A dispute between Maharashtra and the Centre over a constitutional law issue

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is: (B) A dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over water sharing

Explanation:

- Water disputes between States (like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) are not decided under the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction (Article 131).
- Such disputes are handled under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, through tribunals, not directly by the Supreme Court.
- Therefore, this type of dispute is excluded from the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction.

Information Booster:

- Article 131 covers Centre–State and State–State disputes of legal/constitutional nature.
- Water disputes are settled by tribunals formed under Article 262.
- Supreme Court can only hear appeals after the tribunal gives its award.
- Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal is a key example.
- Water is placed under the State List (Entry 17).

Additional Knowledge:

- Commercial dispute with a private company (Option A) lies in ordinary civil courts/High Court.
- Territorial disputes between Punjab–Haryana (Option C) fall under Article 131.

Q23. The Poligars rebelled against the British in which Presidency, when the British tried to snatch away their military and land rights?

- (a) Bengal Presidency
- (b) Agra Presidency
- (c) Madras Presidency
- (d) Bombay Presidency

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is: (C) Madras Presidency

Explanation:

- The Poligar Rebellion (also called the Palaiyakkara Rebellion) took place in the Madras Presidency in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- The Poligars (local chieftains) resisted the British East India Company's efforts to curtail their military and administrative powers, including their land revenue rights.

Information Booster:

- The most notable revolts occurred in 1799 and 1801, led by leaders like Veerapandiya Kattabomman and the Marudhu brothers.
- The rebellion was primarily centered in present-day Tamil Nadu.
- It was one of the earliest organized armed resistances against British colonial rule.
- The British suppressed the revolt with military force and executed or exiled many leaders.

- After the rebellion, the British abolished the Poligar system and brought the territories under direct administration.

Q24. What type of farming is practised in hill regions by cutting slopes into steps?

- (a) Mixed farming
- (b) Extensive farming
- (c) Wetland farming
- (d) Terrace farming

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) Terrace farming

Explanation:

- Terrace farming is practiced in hill regions by cutting slopes into steps. This method helps in reducing soil erosion and allows the cultivation of crops on hilly terrain.
- By creating terraces, farmers can grow crops on the slopes without losing soil due to heavy rainfall or wind.
- It is commonly used in regions with mountainous or steep landscapes, such as in the Himalayas, Andes, and parts of Southeast Asia.

Information Booster:

- Terrace farming helps in water conservation, as the terraces slow down the flow of water, allowing it to be absorbed by the soil.
- This method is essential for growing rice, maize, and other crops in areas where flat land is scarce.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Mixed farming: Involves the cultivation of crops and the raising of animals on the same land, but it is not specific to hill regions.
- (b) Extensive farming: This type of farming involves large-scale land use with minimal labor input, typically in flat regions, not in hilly areas.
- (c) Wetland farming: This refers to farming done in areas with abundant water, like in wetlands or paddy fields, and is not specifically associated with hilly regions.

Q25. The Western Coastal Plains are narrower and lie between which features?

- (a) Western Ghats and Arabian Sea
- (b) Himalayas and Indian Ocean
- (c) Vindhya Range and Arabian Sea
- (d) Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Western Ghats and Arabian Sea

Explanation:

- The Western Coastal Plains of India lie between the Western Ghats on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.
- They are narrow, compared to the broader Eastern Coastal Plains.
- These plains extend from Gujarat to Kerala and include regions like the Konkan, Kannad, and Malabar coasts.
- High elevation of the Western Ghats and steep descent toward the sea results in a narrow coastal stretch.

Information Booster:

- Average width: 50–100 km.
- Important ports: Mumbai, Mangalore, Kochi.
- Known for lagoons and backwaters in Kerala.
- Formed by submergence (submergent coast).
- Heavy rainfall due to the Western Ghats blocking monsoons.

Q26. Which of these agricultural regions is best known for rice-wheat cropping system?

- (a) Western India
- (b) Indo-Gangetic Plains
- (c) Deccan Plateau
- (d) Eastern Coastal Plains

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: (B) Indo-Gangetic Plains

Explanation:

- The Indo-Gangetic Plains are best known for the rice-wheat cropping system.
- This system involves:
 - Rice cultivation during the kharif season (monsoon).
 - Wheat cultivation during the rabi season (winter).

Information Booster:

- **Soil and Water:** The region has fertile alluvial soil and abundant water resources from the Ganges and its tributaries.
- **Climatic Conditions:** The climate supports double cropping — rice in the monsoon and wheat in the winter.
- **Key States:** Includes Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal.
- **Area Coverage:** Covers about 13.5 million hectares of land.
- **Productivity:** Contributes significantly to India's food security.
- **Challenges:** Faces issues like declining soil fertility, water scarcity, and the need for sustainable agricultural practices.

Other Options:

- **A (Western India):**
 - Known for crops like cotton, groundnut, and millets.
 - Not primarily known for the rice-wheat system.
- **C (Deccan Plateau):**
 - Suitable for crops like cotton, soybean, and millets.
 - Does not have the rice-wheat cropping system.
- **D (Eastern Coastal Plains):**
 - Known for rice cultivation, but not as prominent for the rice-wheat system as the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

Q27. Not all regions in India equally benefited from the Green Revolution. Which of the following states was least impacted by the first phase of the Green Revolution?

- (a) Orissa

- (b) Punjab
(c) Haryana
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) Orissa

Explanation:

- The first phase of the Green Revolution benefited mainly regions with strong irrigation facilities like Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh.
- Orissa had predominantly rain-fed agriculture, lacking irrigation and infrastructure needed for HYV seeds.
- As a result, Orissa did not experience the early gains of high productivity seen in northwestern states.
- Limited access to fertilizers and technology further reduced its participation in Phase-1.
- Hence, Orissa was the least impacted state during the initial Green Revolution.

Information Booster:

- Green Revolution in India began in 1966–67.
- HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation were key components.
- M.S. Swaminathan is regarded as the “Father of the Green Revolution in India.”
- Punjab and Haryana became major wheat-surplus states.
- Phase-1 focused mainly on wheat in irrigated northwestern India.

Additional Knowledge:

- Punjab – Major beneficiary with highest increase in wheat output.
- Haryana – Rapid agricultural growth due to irrigation expansion.
- Uttar Pradesh – Western region benefited significantly from HYVs.

Q28. Bholanath Singh was the leader of which of the following revolts?

- (a) Wahabi Movement
(b) Santhal Revolt
(c) Tamar Revolt
(d) Farazi Movement

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Tamar Revolt

Explanation:

- Bholanath Singh, also known as Bholanath Sahay, was a prominent leader of the Tamar Revolt, a significant tribal uprising in the Chotanagpur region (present-day Jharkhand) during the late 18th century.
- The revolt occurred in multiple phases, notably in 1789, 1794, and 1798, as a response to the oppressive policies and exploitation by the British East India Company and local landlords.
- Bholanath Singh played a crucial role in organizing the tribal communities, including the Mundas, Oraons, and Kols, against the injustices they faced, particularly concerning land rights and forced labor.
- The Tamar Revolt is considered one of the early tribal uprisings against British colonial rule in India.

Information Booster:

- The Tamar Revolt was characterized by guerrilla warfare tactics, with tribal leaders like Bholanath Singh leading attacks on British forces and their collaborators.
- The movement was not only a fight for land rights but also a resistance against the cultural and economic exploitation of tribal communities.

- Despite facing suppression, the revolt laid the foundation for subsequent tribal movements in the region, highlighting the resilience and unity of indigenous communities against colonial oppression.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Wahabi Movement: This was an Islamic revivalist movement in India, led by figures like Syed Ahmed Barelvi and later Titu Mir, focusing on religious reform and resistance against British rule. Bholanath Singh was not associated with this movement.
- (b) Santhal Revolt: Occurred between 1855 and 1856, led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, focusing on resistance against British exploitation and the zamindari system. Bholanath Singh was not involved in this revolt.
- (d) Farazi Movement: A socio-religious reform movement in Bengal led by Haji Shariatullah and later his son Dudu Miyan, aiming at religious purification and social justice. Bholanath Singh had no connection to this movement.

Q29. The President's power to seek the Supreme Court's opinion on questions of law comes under

- (a) Article 226
- (b) Article 143
- (c) Article 131
- (d) Article 136

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: (B) Article 143

Explanation:

- Article 143 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President of India to seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on:
 - Any question of law, or
 - Any matter of public importance.
- The Supreme Court may choose to give or refuse the opinion, but when given, it has high persuasive value.

Information Booster:

- This is known as the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- Presidents commonly use Article 143 for constitutional matters (e.g., Ayodhya land dispute, 1960 Berubari case).
- The opinion is not binding, but usually respected.

Additional Knowledge:

- Article 226:
 - Gives High Courts the power to issue writs for enforcement of rights.
- Article 131:
 - Deals with original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in disputes between the Union and States.
- Article 136:
 - Provides the Supreme Court power to grant special leave to appeal.

Q30. The first armed tribal rebellion against the British is considered to have taken place in:

- (a) 1768
- (b) 1784

(c) 1800

(d) 1795

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) 1784

Explanation:

- The first armed tribal rebellion against the British in India is considered to have taken place in 1784 with the Paharia Rebellion.
- The Paharias, a tribal group in the Chotanagpur Plateau (modern-day Bihar and Jharkhand), rose against the British due to the harsh policies, land exploitation, and encroachments on their land.
- The British had been expanding their control over tribal areas, and the Paharias resisted British military incursions and land annexations. This was one of the earliest known tribal rebellions against British rule in India.

Information Booster:

- The Paharia Rebellion of 1784 is sometimes referred to as the first significant rebellion, showcasing the tribal resistance against colonial policies long before other prominent rebellions such as the Santhal Rebellion or Rampa Rebellion.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) 1768: This date marks the Bengal famine and the Bengal regiment was formed, but it is not considered the time of the first armed tribal rebellion.

(c) 1800: There were some early tribal resistances against the British, but this is not the first armed rebellion.

(d) 1795: The first tribal revolt is not considered to have taken place in 1795, although there were other smaller resistance movements.

