

Steeplechase to Prelims April 2017
Compilation

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April 1

Q1. With respect to Comptroller and Auditor General of India, which of the following is/are correct?

1. CAG is an officer of the Parliament and reports to the Public Accounts Committee.
2. CAG does not authorize expenditure but merely audits it.
3. CAG (Duties, Powers, Conditions of service) Act, 1971 does not extend to auditing of expenditure in PublicPrivate-Partnership projects even though it entails substantial funding by the government.
4. CAG is authorized to audit accounts of local bodies and NGOs funded by the Union government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: b

CAG in India is a constitutional body and not an officer of Parliament. Though he assists the PAC, he is not subordinate to it.

PPP is beyond CAG's current jurisdiction and powers.

Local bodies and NGOs are also beyond CAG's jurisdiction.

Q2. With respect to Attorney General, which of the following is/are correct?

1. The Constitution establishes the office of Attorney General and Solicitor General of India.
2. The AG appears on behalf of the government in cases in Supreme Court where the union government is a party to the case and in Presidential references.
3. The AG has a right to attend Parliament and can be made a member of any committee without a right to vote.
4. The AG is barred from private practice during his term.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: b

Solicitor General's office is not established by the Constitution.

AG has to take the govt.'s permission before defending an individual in criminal proceedings.

But he can keep practicing privately.

Q3. CAG is appointed by the President on the recommendation of:

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister, Leader of the house in Rajya Sabha, Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Answer: a

Q4. With reference to Election Commission, which of the following is/are incorrect?

- 1. EC conducts elections to Parliament and State Legislatures only.
- 2. Chief Election Commissioner has veto powers over other Election Commissioners.
- 3. CEC can recommend the removal of other Election Commissioners and such a recommendation is binding on the President.
- 4. The term of office of Election Commissioners is 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

answer: a

EC conducts elections of President and Vice President also.

All Election Commissioners are equal as per Supreme Court verdict in T.N Sheshan case in 1995.

The CEC plays a protective role and cannot take suo motu action against other Election Commissioners.

Q5. Which of the following is/are true for state election commission?

- 1. The conditions of service is determined by the governor
- 2. State Election Commissioner can be removed by the governor
- 3. It is responsible for elections to state assemblies
- 4. Only State election commission can make provisions related to elections to panchayats

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: D

- 1. SEC is removed in a manner similar to high court judge
- 2. Central election commission is responsible to assembly elections
- 3. State assembly makes provisions for election to panchayat

Q6. With regard to independence of Constitutional bodies, which of the following is/are correct?

1. The expenses of EC, CAG, UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure their independence from Executive influence.
2. The members of EC, CAG and UPSC can be removed only with special majority in Parliament for proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
3. UPSC members can be removed by Executive order under some special circumstances.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 3 only

Answer: d

EC's expenses are not charged.

UPSC members can be removed after a Supreme Court inquiry finds him guilty. Parliament is not involved.

UPSC members can be removed by Executive order under some special circumstances(unsound mind; insolvent etc.)

Q7. which of the following are the functions of the Commission under Article 320 of the Constitution :

1. Appointment of officers on promotion / deputation / absorption.
2. Framing and amendment of Recruitment Rules for various services and posts under the Government.
3. Disciplinary cases relating to different Civil Services.
4. Advising the Government on any matter referred to the Commission by the President of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: d

1. Conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the Union.
2. Direct recruitment by selection through interviews.
3. Appointment of officers on promotion / deputation / absorption.
4. Framing and amendment of Recruitment Rules for various services and posts under the Government.
5. Disciplinary cases relating to different Civil Services.
6. Advising the Government on any matter referred to the Commission by the President of India.

Q8. Which of the following are the functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes ?

1. To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards
2. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes
3. To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: a

The following are the functions of the commission

- To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes;
- To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
- To present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- To make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes; and
- To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

Q9. Consider the following statements about Special Officer For Linguistic Minorities:

1. Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
2. The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B which provided for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
3. He/She submits the annual reports or other reports to the President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q10. Consider the statements about 'Finance Commission' :

1. It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution
2. It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution
3. The Finance Commission Act of 1951 states the terms of qualification, appointment and disqualification, the term, eligibility and powers of the Finance Commission.
4. The Chairman of the Finance Commission is selected among people who is, or have been, or is qualified , as judges of High Court

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer:

a

The Chairman of the Finance Commission is selected among people who have had the experience of public affairs. The other four members are selected from people who:

1. Are, or have been, or are qualified , as judges of High Court,
1. Have knowledge of Government finances or accounts, or
2. Have had experience in administration and financial expertise; or
3. Have special knowledge of economics

Answer: a

Q11. Consider the following statements about Loktak lake.

1. The Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating park in the world located in Lokatak lake.
2. Manipur's state animal Sangai deer is endemic to this region.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: d

Q12. Consider the following

1. Assam
2. Meghalaya
3. Tripura
4. Jammu and Kashmir

In which of the above states Armed Forces Special Provisions Act (AFSPA) is under implementation?

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

ANS A

Withdrawn from Tripura

Q13. Consider the following statements about “Rohingya”, which are in news frequently

1. The Rohingyas are an ethnic Muslim minority group living primarily in Myanmar’s western Rakhine state.
2. They are not accepted as citizens of Myanmar by the government of Myanmar.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q14. Consider the following statements about Gwadar port

1. Gwadar Port is developed by China in Iran
2. It Is Part of CPEC corridor, a component of China’s One Belt One road policy

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: b

It is in Pakistan

Q15. Which of the following does not become contempt of the court according to The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971?

1. Disobeying court orders
2. Interfering with judicial proceedings
3. Obstructing the administration of justice
4. Scandalising or lowering the authority of the court

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1,2 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) All are contempt of court
- d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer :c

April 3

Q1. With respect to Comptroller and Auditor General of India, which of the following is/are correct?

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(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Solicitor General's office is not established by the Constitution.

AG has to take the govt.'s permission before defending an individual in criminal proceedings. But he can keep practicing privately.

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- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister, Leader of the house in Rajya Sabha, Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Answer: a

Q4. With respect to different kinds of audit conducted by the CAG, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. CAG conducts Regularity Audit to ensure that money was spent for the purpose that it was authorized for.
2. CAG conducts Propriety Audit to ensure that money was spent in conformity with laws, rules and regulations.
3. Efficiency Audit is concerned with ensuring maximum profitability at minimum cost.
4. Performance Audit is concerned with ensuring govt. programmes have achieved their desired objectives.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

answer: a



Propriety Audit is meant for ascertaining that a project is in public interest and does not unduly benefit any individual. Regularity Audit is concerned with correctness of any action according to rules and regulations.

With reference to Election Commission, which of the following is/are incorrect?

1. EC conducts elections to Parliament and State Legislatures only.
 2. Chief Election Commissioner has veto powers over other Election Commissioners.
 3. CEC can recommend the removal of other Election Commissioners and such a recommendation is binding on the President.
 4. The term of office of Election Commissioners is 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

answer: a

EC conducts elections of President and Vice President also.

All Election Commissioners are equal as per Supreme Court verdict in T.N Sheshan case in 1995.

The CEC plays a protective role and cannot take suo motu action against other Election Commissioners.

Which of the following statements regarding Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is/are correct?

1. As of Jan 2014, CAG is authorized to audit all projects involving public money. In other words all PPP project are now under CAG ambit.
 2. CAG of India conduct both Performance Audit as well as EDP (Electronic Data Process) Audit.
 3. The format of the accounts of Union and state is determined by controller general of accounts (CGA) in the finance ministry and its audit is done by the CAG.
- (a) 1, 3 (b) Only 2
(c) 2, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3

Ans b

CAG discom and other projects audits in news

To ensure the independence of the election commission, the Constitution has specified which of the following?

1. Election Commissioners can be removed only after a resolution to that effect has been passed in Parliament with a majority of two-third present and voting.
 2. During the tenure, the service conditions of the Election Commissioners cannot be varied to their disadvantage.
 3. Election Commissioners are barred from accepting any government posts after retirement.
- (a) 2, 3 (b) Only 2
(c) 1, 3 (d) 1, 2

Ans b

special majority is required (2/3rd present and voting and absolute majority)

EC members are not barred by the Constitution. This is a major shortcoming and may influence the decisions of Election Commissioners.

Which of the following is/are true for state election commission?

1. The conditions of service is determined by the governor
2. State Election Commissioner can be removed by the governor
3. It is responsible for elections to state assemblies
4. Only State election commission can make provisions related to elections to panchayats

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 3, 4
(c) 2 and 4 (d) None of above

Ans D

Only 1 is correct.

2. SEC is removed in a manner similar to high court judge
3. Central election commission is responsible to assembly elections
4. State assembly makes provisions for election to panchayat

With regard to independence of Constitutional bodies, which of the following is/are correct?

1. The expenses of EC, CAG, UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure their independence from Executive influence.
2. The members of EC, CAG and UPSC can be removed only with special majority in Parliament for proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
3. UPSC members can be removed by Executive order under some special circumstances.
4. The Chairman of UPSC, EC and CAG are barred from future employment by the govt.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Ans d

Statement 1: EC's expenses are not charged.

Statement 2: UPSC members can be removed after a Supreme Court inquiry finds him guilty. Parliament is not involved.

Statement 3: correct. (unsound mind; insolvent etc.)

Statement 4: EC members are not barred from future employment.

Which of the following is/are among the functions of the Election Commission of India ?

1. Conduct of election for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
2. Conduct of election to the Corporations and Municipalities.
3. Deciding on all doubts and disputes arising out of the elections.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below. Codes :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None of these

Ans D

Consider the following statements about the Attorney-General of India :

1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament.
4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament.

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

Ans A

Which one of the following duties is NOT performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ?

- (a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts
- (c) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts
- (d) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer

- answer D

Consider the following tasks:

1. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections.
2. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures and the Office of the President and the Vice-President.
3. Giving recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols to political parties and individuals contesting the election.
4. Proclamation of final verdict in the case of election disputes.

Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

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

Answer: A

April 05

Q1. Which of the following is/are the provisions of Government of India Act 1858

1. Established double government by establishing Board Of Directors and Court of Proprietors.
2. Abolished East India Company and transferred the powers of governor, territories and revenues to the British Crown.
3. Secretary of State for India vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration, responsible ultimately to British Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer:

b

1858 Act Abolished double government by abolishing Board Of Directors and Court of Proprietors.

<http://civils360.com/2017/01/18/government-india-act-1858/>

Q2. Which of the following is/are correct about Surendranath Banerji ?

1. He was called the Indian Edmund Burke
2. He founded the Indian Association (1876) to agitate for political reforms
3. He convened the Indian National Conference (1883) which merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a. 1, 2 and 3

- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. 1 and 3 only

Answer: a

Q3. Which of the following were introduced by Lord Lytton?

1. Uniform Salt tax
2. Empowering provincial governments with some control over the expenditure
3. Establishment of statutory civil services

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: d

The provincial governments were empowered with some control over the expenditure of all provincial matters like land-revenue, excise, stamps, law and justice. Lytton wanted to encourage the provinces in collecting the revenue and thereby strengthen the financial power and position of the provinces. In 1878, the Statutory Civil Service was established exclusively for Indians but this was abolished later.

Q4. Which of the following was the provisions under Arms Act 1878?

- a) It forbade Indians to keep arms without license
- b) It forbade Indians and Europeans to keep arms without license
- c) It levied a salary cut for Indian army to procure more arms by govt.
- d) It was an act regulating the arms possession of company officials only

Answer: a

This Act prevented the Indians to keep arms without appropriate license. Its violation would be a criminal offence. The Europeans and the Anglo- Indians were exempted from the operation of these legislations.

Q5. Which of the following statements about the Ilbert Bill Controversy is/are correct?

1. It happened during the tenure of the Viceroy, Rippon
2. The Viceroy sought to remove the distinction between European and Indian members of the judiciary.
3. The Bill failed to pass because of the opposition from the Anglo-Indian community.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: d

Q6. Which of the following statements about the Satya Sodhak Samaj are correct?

1. It was founded by Ranade.

- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1,2 and 3

Answer:

Bareilly : Khan Bahadur

Q9. ICT Development Index (IDI) rankings are released by

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) UN International Telecommunications Union
- d) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Answer: c

The ICT Development Index (IDI) is an index published by the United Nations International Telecommunication Union based on internationally agreed information and communication technologies (ICT) indicators. This makes it a valuable tool for benchmarking the most important indicators for measuring the information society. The IDI is a standard tool that governments, operators, development agencies, researchers and others can use to measure the digital divide and compare ICT performance within and across countries. The ICT Development Index is based on 11 ICT indicators, grouped in three clusters: access, use and skills.

India ranks 138 in 2016 report

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPI)

1. Prepaid payment instruments are methods that facilitate purchase of goods and services against the value stored on such instruments.
2. The value stored on such instruments represents the value paid for by the holder, by cash, by debit to a bank account, or by credit card.
3. The prepaid instruments can be issued as smart cards, magnetic stripe cards, internet accounts, online wallets, mobile accounts, mobile wallets, paper vouchers and any such instruments used to access the prepaid amount.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:

d

Prepaid payment instruments are methods that facilitate purchase of goods and services against

the value stored on such instruments. The value stored on such instruments represents the value paid for by the holder, by cash, by debit to a bank account, or by credit card.

The prepaid instruments can be issued as smart cards, magnetic stripe cards, internet accounts, online wallets, mobile accounts, mobile wallets, paper vouchers and any such instruments used to access the prepaid amount.

Q11. In the wake of India becoming associate member of CERN, Consider the following statements

- 1) CERN as an organisation is world's largest nuclear and particle physics laboratory.
- 2) CERN operates the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) which is the world's largest and most powerful particle accelerator.
- 3) India was given the status of Associate member along with Pakistan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:

d

CERN is based in Geneva on the French-Swiss border. It has 22 member states and four associate member states and other associate members transitioning to full member status.

Q12. what is the objective of Project 15A, which is sometimes in news :

- a. To develop Kolkata class of stealth guided missile destroyers
- b. To develop Arihant class submarines for Indian Navy
- c. To develop naval base at West Coast of India
- d. To develop Kochi class submarines.

Answer:

a

The Kolkata class (Project 15A) are a class of stealth guided missile destroyers constructed for the Indian Navy. The class comprises three ships – Kolkata, Kochi and Chennai, all of which were built by Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) in India, and are the largest destroyers to be operated by the Indian Navy. Due to delays in their construction, and a problem found during the sea trials, the initial commissioning date of the first ship of the class had been pushed back from 2010 to 2014. The final ship commissioned was Chennai, in November 2016.

Q13. Asia's first cycle highway was inaugurated in

- a. Beijing, China
- b. Uttar Pradesh, India
- c. Tokyo, Japan
- d. Delhi, India

Answer: b

APRIL 06

Q1. Consider the following statements about Gandhiji in South Africa.

1. Gandhiji's political activities from 1894 to 1906 is classified as the 'Moderate' phase of the struggle for the South African Indians.
2. He set up Natal Indian Congress and started a paper called 'Indian opinion'.
3. The Second phase of the struggle in South Africa began in 1906, was characterized by the use of the method named Satyagraha.
4. South Africa provided Gandhiji an opportunity for evolving his own style of Politics and leadership.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: C

Q2. What was the objective of 'Servants society of India'?

- a. Upliftment of Backward classes
- b. To encourage the liberal human elements in Hindus
- c. To prepare devoted volunteers for the country's service.
- d. To awaken National spirit against the English.

ANSWER:

C

The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.

Q3. Which of the following British policies undermined the caste system?

1. Introduction of modern industries and railways
2. Free sale of land
3. Reforms in education system

4. Entrance into administrative services

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

ANSWER: D

Q4. Why were the nationalists not satisfied with the Indian Councils Act of 1892?

1. Official majority remained in the expanded legislative councils.
2. The legislative councils could not discuss the budget or address questions to the executive.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: a

The nationalists demanded a larger share for Indians in the legislative councils. councils could discuss the budget and address questions to the executive.

Q5. Which of the following statement about the novel Anand Math by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee are correct?

1. It was based on the Sanyasi rebellion.
2. The novel was banned by the British.
3. The national song of India was first published in this novel.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

ANSWER: D

Q6. Which of the following were factors in the growth of modern nationalism in the late 19th century?

1. Political, administrative and economic union of the country
2. Rise of middle class intelligentsia
3. Reactionary policies of the government

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

ANSWER: D

Q7. Which of the following statements are correct about the early Moderates of Congress?

1. They mistakenly held the belief that the British wanted to be just to the Indians.
2. They were political liberals.
3. They focused only on political questions and avoided examining social issues.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

ANSWER: D

Q8. Which of the following statements about the Theosophical Movement are correct?

1. The movement was founded in India by Annie Besant.
2. The movement glorified Indian religious and philosophical traditions.
3. The movement was revivalist in nature and lacked a positive programme.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

ANSWER: b

The movement was founded in the US and India by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott.

Q9. Which of the following unpopular administrative measures were taken during the tenure of Lord Curzon?

1. Official Secrets Act
2. Indian Universities Act
3. Calcutta Corporation Act
4. Partition of Bengal

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: d

Calcutta Corporation Act which reduced the number of Indian members in the Calcutta corporation.

Q10. The Indian Universities Act was passed with the aim of:

- (a) shifting the focus of university education from humanities to technical education.
- (b) to reform the university system which was inefficient and non-inclusive

- (c) to ensure greater government control over universities.
(d) to give the universities more leeway in designing their curriculum.

Answer: c

Lord Curzon wanted better control over universities, which he felt had become hotbeds of revolutionary activities.

Q11. Consider the following statements about Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission (MMM)

1. It is a mission by European Space Agency (ESA)
2. It holds the Guinness World Record for highest altitude fix of a GPS signal
3. Magnetic reconnection occurs when magnetic fields around Earth connect and disconnect, explosively releasing energy

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

Answer: b

- It is a mission of NASA
- NASA's MMS has set the Guinness World Record for highest altitude fix of a Global Positioning System (GPS) signal above the surface of the Earth.
- The primary focus for the MMS science team will be one of the most important and least understood of those processes: Magnetic Reconnection. Magnetic reconnection occurs when magnetic fields around Earth connect and disconnect, explosively releasing energy.
- Understanding the causes of magnetic reconnection is important for understanding phenomena around the universe from auroras on Earth, to flares on the surface of the sun, and even to areas surrounding black holes.

Q12. Which of the following has become India's first digital village?

- a. Akodara, Gujarat
- b. Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh
- c. Badwamni, Uttar Pradesh
- d. Majuli, Assam

Answer: a

Q13. India recently hosted the Golden jubilee celebrations of :

- a. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

- b. United Nations Development program (UNDP)
- c. UNESCO
- d. UNHRC

Answer: a

Q14. Network Readiness Index is released by

- a. Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
- b. World Economic Forum (WEF)
- c. World Bank (IBRD)
- d. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Answer: b

India was placed at 91st position in the recently released 2016 Networked Readiness Index (NRI) by the Geneva-based World Economic Forum (WEF). The index was released as the part of the WEF's Global Information Technology Report

Q15. In which of the following places Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves (ISPR) are located ?

- 1. Mangalore
- 2. Padur
- 3. Visakhapatnam

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: a

The Strategic Petroleum Reserves in India is located in Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur.

April 07

Q1. Which of the following statements is/ are correct with regards to Surat Split of 1907?

- 1. The Moderates wanted the session to be held in Surat , but the Extremists wanted the session to be held in Nagpur
- 2. The Extremists wanted Rash Behari Ghosh as the president of the session.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a

The extremist wanted Tilak as the president .

Q2. What was the main demand of Home Rule Movement?

- a) Complete political Independence for India.
- b) To free local administration of India from the British.
- c) Implementation of Act of 1909 as soon as possible in india.
- d) Right of self rule as was given to the white colonies.

Answer: d

Q3. Consider the following statements in context of Rowlatt Act –

- 1. Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919 even though every single Indian member of the Central legislative Council opposed it.
- 2. Rowlatt Act authorized the British Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law.
- 3. Rowlatt Act enabled the British Government to suspend the right of habeas corpus , which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q4. Why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 is important?

- 1. The Congress and the Muslim League signed pact to work together.
- 2. Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims.
- 3. The pact put forth the joint demand that half of the members of Imperial Legislative Council must be Indians.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer:

a

Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in 1916.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding Home Rule League-

1. Annie Besant' league was in Bombay Presidency, Carnatic, Central provinces and Berar.
2. Tilak's league was in Rest of India.

Which among of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

there were two leagues one by Tilak that worked in Bombay Presidency, Carnatic, Central provinces and Berar. The Annie Besant's league worked for rest of India.

Q6. Consider the following statements about the Morley-Minto reforms:

1. It provided for a separate electorate.
2. It provided for reservation of Muslims in provincial legislature and imperial legislature.
3. The act provided for the Minority status of the Muslims.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer:

a

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding Swadeshi Movement:

1. The Swadeshi movement alienated the Muslim population further.
2. The Swadeshi movement catered to the social uplift of the backward classes of the society.
3. Boycott of British goods and institutions and developed indigenous alternatives.
4. It was a peaceful movement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 3 only

- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: b

The swadeshi movement also brought about the revival of Hindu religion thus alienating Muslims, the Swadeshi movement had High caste educated Bengalis at the helm who discarded the socially backward classes. Violation of unjust laws and violent agitations if necessitated by the British oppression was part of the movement.

Q8. Which of the following are correct about the Montford reforms ?

1. Introduced diarchy.
2. Introduced Bicameralism
3. Separated provincial budgets from Central budget.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: a

It introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature.

Q9. Which of the following statements about the annulment of Bengal's partition is/are correct?

1. The partition was annulled in 1911.
2. As a sop to the Muslims who were disgruntled by the annulment of partition, the British shifted the capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q10. The famous Komagatu Maru incident is related to which revolutionary group?

- a. Ghadr party
- b. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- c. Anushilan Samiti
- d. Azad Hind Fauj

Answer: a

Q11. Which of the following is/are correct about the nationalist response to the British participation in World War I?

1. The moderates supported the empire in the war as a matter of duty.
2. Extremists such as Tilak supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Q12. Consider the following statements about "Tri- Netra" technology introduced by railways to check collisions :

1. The Tri-Netra system uses LASER and RADAR technology to collect signals up to a distance of 2-3 km and displays the information on a screen fitted inside the locomotive.
2. In case of any physical obstruction on railway tracks ahead it will alert the drivers and thus give ample time for the driver to apply the brakes to prevent train accidents.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: b

Tri-Netra stands for "terrain imaging for diesel drivers infrared, enhanced optical and radar assisted system". The system provides a locomotive pilot a clear view of up to one kilometre on a straight track, even during inclement weather. This helps in maintaining high speed in poor visibility and avoid delay in arrivals.

Q13. 'Naseem Al Bahr' is a joint naval exercise between

- a) Saudi Arabia and UAE
- b) Russia and Pakistan
- c) India and Oman
- d) India and UAE

Answer:

c

<http://civils360.com/2017/04/07/indias-defence-exercises/>

Q14. Spratly Islands is located in :

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) South China Sea
- c) Gulf of Aden
- d) Mediterranean Sea

Answer: b

<http://civils360.com/2017/03/24/world-map-seas-bordering-countries-prelims-ias/>

Q15. Which of the following is known as Orchid state of India?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Mizoram
- c) Assam
- d) Meghalaya

Answer: a

Out of about a thousand species of orchids in India, over 600 are to be found in Arunachal alone.

10-04-2017

Q1. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- 1. Hematite ore has a very high content of iron , more than 70%.
- 2. Magnetite iron ore is the largest used iron ore in India
- 3. In north-east, the iron ore mining is done by tribal family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as "Rat-hole" mining.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer : d

- 1. Magnetite ore has a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent.
- 2. Hematite iron ore is the largest used iron ore in India.
- 3. In north-east the coal mining is done by tribal family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat-hole' mining.

Q2. 'Hydrocarbon Vision-2025' is associated with:

- (a) Storage of petroleum products
- (b) Euro – VI vehicles .

- (c) Green house effect
- (d) Introduction of CNG vehicles in Cities

Answer: a

Q3. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?

- (a) Kalpakkam — Tamil Nadu
- (b) Rana Pratap Sagar — M.P.
- (c) Narora — U.P.
- (d) Tarapore — Maharashtra

Answer: b

Rana Pratap Sagar dam is built on the Chambal river at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan.

Q4. Consider the following statements :

1. Most of the coal production in India comes from opencast mining.
2. Jharia Coal field is the oldest in India.
3. Tertiary Coal is inferior to Gondwana category.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: b

1. Most of the coal production in India comes from opencast mining, contributing over 80 percent of the total production.
2. Raniganj Coal field is the oldest in India.
3. Gondwana coal is inferior to Tertiary Coal.

Q5 . Which of the following sites are identified as ‘most promising geothermal sites’ in India?

1. Puga valley in Jammu & Kashmir.
2. Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.
3. Cambay Graben in Gujarat.
4. Tattapani in Chhattisgarh.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Ans D

The various assessment studies and surveys undertaken so far have resulted in the identification of 340 hot springs across India and India identified six most promising geothermal sites for the development of geothermal energy. These are, in decreasing order of potential:

1. Tattapani in Chhattisgarh
2. Puga in Jammu & Kashmir
3. Cambay Graben in Gujarat
4. Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh
5. Surajkund in Jharkhand
6. Chhumathang in Jammu & Kashmir

Q6. Consider the following statements about ‘ UJALA Scheme’ :

1. UJALA – Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All is an energy efficiency scheme to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.
2. Under this scheme, LED bulbs will be distributed to every grid connected consumer for free of cost.
3. It is implemented by the Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: d

UJALA Scheme

UJALA – Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All is an energy efficiency scheme to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment.

Under this scheme, LED bulbs at 40% of the market price will be distributed to every grid connected consumer.

It is implemented by the Electricity Distribution Company and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

Q7. Consider the following statements about ‘Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)’:

1. It is to provide financial and operational turnaround of power distribution companies
2. It has target of making all DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19.

3. Under this programme, States shall take over 100% of DISCOM debt over two years

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

1. It is to provide financial and operational turnaround of power distribution companies and aims at long term affordable and accessible 24x7 power supply to all.
2. It has target of making all DISCOMs profitable by 2018-19 through four initiatives such as Improving operational efficiencies of Discoms, Reduction of cost of power, Reduction in interest cost of Discoms, Enforcing financial discipline on DISCOMs through alignment with state finances.
3. Under this programme, States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt over two years i.e 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in 2015-16 and 25% in 2016-17.
4. Government of India will not include the debt taken over by the states as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit of respective states in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Q8. Consider the following statements about various forms of coals:

1. Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with low moisture content.
2. Bituminous is the highest quality hard coal.
3. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

answer: b

Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity.

Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.

Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

Q9. Which of the following pairs are correct?

1. Ankeleshwar – Gujarat
2. Naharkatiya – Arunachal Pradesh
3. Moran-Hugrijan- Assam

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: d

About 63 per cent of India's petroleum production is from Mumbai High, 18 per cent from Gujarat and 16 per cent from Assam. From the map locate the 3 major off shore fields of western India. Ankeleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat. Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India. Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields in the state.

Q10. Consider the following statements about 'Surya Mitra Scheme' :

1. The programme is 100% funded by GOI and implemented by National Institute for Solar Energy (NISE) across the country.
2. The scheme is aimed at creating 50,000 trained solar photovoltaic technicians by March 2020.
3. The qualification required to participate in the program is ITI (Electrical & Wireman) or Diploma in Engineering (Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical) or B.Tech (Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical)

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

answer: c

Surya Mitra Scheme

1. The scheme is aimed at creating 50,000 trained solar photovoltaic technicians by March 2020.

2. The course is a 600 hours (i.e. 3 months) skill development program designed to create skilled manpower in installation, commissioning, and Operation & Maintenance of solar power plants and equipment.
3. The objective is to provide employability and entrepreneurship to rural and urban youth & women. Special emphasis is given to skill youth from SC/ST/OBC categories.
4. The qualification required to participate in the program is ITI (Electrical & Wireman) / Diploma in Engineering (Electrical, Electronics & Mechanical).
5. Higher qualified participants such as B.Tech etc are not eligible for this programme.
6. The programme is 100% funded by GOI and implemented by National Institute for Solar Energy (NISE) across the country.
7. In addition, short term training programmes for small hydro, entrepreneurship development, operation & maintenance of solar energy devices and boiler operations in co-generation plants have been organized.
8. National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) is an autonomous institution of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)

Q11. Which of the following state is first to launch 24*7 help line for forests?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Uttarakand
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Odisha

Answer: c

Q12. Saanjhi Saanjh, which was in news is a

- a) A news paper dedicated to Women
- b) A news paper dedicated to senior citizens
- c) A news paper dedicated to kids
- d) A news paper dedicated to Army personnel

Answer : b

Q13. World Energy Outlook (WEO) report is prepared by ?

- a. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- b. International Energy Agency (IEA)
- c. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- d. World Economic Forum (WEF)

Answer: b

Q14. Consider the following statements about Sagarmala Development Company (SDC)

1. SDC will be under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Shipping.
2. SDC will mainly identify port-led development projects and assist the project SPVs in project development and structuring activities, bidding out projects for private sector participation.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q15. Countries first Indian Institute of Skills was set up in

- a. Bengaluru, Karnataka
- b. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- c. Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- d. Mumbai, Maharashtra

Answer: b

April 11

Q1. Which of the following statements regarding Mica are correct?

1. Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves
2. Mica sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a sheet of a few centimeters high
3. Jharkhand is the leading producer of Mica

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of the above
D

Q2. Which of the following statements regarding Manganese ore are correct?

1. Manganese is used in the manufacture of bleaching powder
2. Manganese makes steel strong & removes its impurities
3. Manganese is ferro alloy mineral

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
D

Q3. Consider the following pairs :

1. Rourkela Steel plant - Germany
2. Bhilai Steel Plant – Russia
3. Bhilai Steel Plant - United Kingdom

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Answer: c

Bhilai Steel Plant – Russia

Durgapur Steel Plant- United Kingdom

Q4. In which of the following locations ‘Mica deposits’ are found?

1. Northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau
2. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand
3. Amarkantak plateau

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

answer: c

Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer.

In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around Ajmer. Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh is also an important producer in the country.

Q5. Khetri mines of Rajasthan is famous for ?

- a. Bauxite
- b. Copper
- c. Gold
- d. Limestone

Answer: b

Q6. Consider the following statements about ‘Limestone’ :

1. It is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.
2. It is found in igneous rocks
3. It is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

answer: d

It is found in sedimentary rocks .

Q7. Consider the following statements about ‘alluvial deposits’ :

1. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits’.
2. generally contain minerals, which are corroded by water.
3. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

answer :d

Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits’ and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water.

Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.

April 12

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Indian roads:

1. The length of the national highways is greater than the state highways.
2. The length of the panchayati raj roads is greater than the municipal roads.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: b

the length of highways or roads follow the order : Panchayati roads>PWD road>urban roads> state highway> national highway

Q2. Consider the following statements.

1. Ports provide arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges, and providing labour and managerial services.

2. The quality of cargo handled by a port is the only indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

3. The Industrial ports handle general cargo-packaged products and manufactured goods whereas the Commercial ports specialise in bulk cargo - like grains, oil, chemicals etc.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Answer : b

2) The quantity of cargo (size of cargo and number of ships) handled by a port is the predominant indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

3) The commercial ports handle general cargo-packaged products and manufactured goods whereas the Industrial ports specialise in bulk cargo - like grains, oil, chemicals etc.

Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. The National Mission for Electric Mobility has been started under NAPCC to address to the issue of Global Warming through reducing carbon dioxide and particulate emissions.

2. Under it, the National Board for Electric Mobility has been set up under the Department of Heavy Industry.

3. The new range of electrified vehicles will help in lowering of India's dependence on petroleum imports, creating more jobs and improving competition in domestic automotive industry.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

1) The National Mission for Electric Mobility has NOT been started under NAPCC , but it addresses to the issue of Global Warming through reducing carbon dioxide and particulate emissions. The setting up of National Mission for Electric Mobility has been influenced by the following three primary factors:

Fast dwindling petroleum resources

Impact of vehicles on the environment and climate change

Worldwide shift of the automobile industry towards more efficient drive technologies and alternative fuels including electric vehicles

Q4. In which of the following year, the first radio programme was broadcasted?

- (a) 1911 (c) 1927 (b) 1936 (d) 1923

answer: d

Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. Since then, it gained immense popularity and changed the sociocultural life of people.

Q5. Consider the following pairs :

1. NW1 : Allahabad- Haldia
2. NW2 : Kollam- Kottapuram
3. NW4: Kakinada- Puducherry

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

answer: d

NW2 : Sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of Brahmaputra River

NW3 : Kollam- Kottapuram

Q6. Consider the following statements about Char Dham Highway Project:

1. The Char Dham highway development project is an initiative to improve connectivity to Badarinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameswaram.
2. It will provide all weather road connectivity for pilgrims and for movement of defence forces

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: b

The Char Dham highway development project is an initiative to improve connectivity to the Char Dham pilgrimage centres in the Himalayas i.e Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath. This objective is to provide 900 km highway roads with paved shoulders, provision for landslide mitigation and other road safety measures, which will provide all weather road connectivity for pilgrims and for movement of defence forces.

Generally the Char Dham pilgrimage centre four pilgrimage sites in India i.e Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameswaran but the Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath in Uttarkhand state were known as Chota Char Dham.

Q7. India has the maximum volume of foreign trade with

- a. USA
- b. Japan
- c. Germany
- d. UAE

Answer: a

Q8. With reference to the foreign trade of India arrange the following commodities in the descending order of their exports.

- 1. Pearl, precious , semiprecious stones
- 2. Petroleum products
- 3. Gold and other precious metal jewelry
- 4. Automobiles

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4
- b. 2, 1, 3, 4
- c. 1, 2, 4, 3
- d. 2, 1, 4, 3

Answer: b

Q9. With reference to ‘National Optical Fibre Network’, consider the following statements :

- 1. It is to provide broadband connectivity to over two lakhs Gram Panchayats through optical fibre network with a minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps.
- 2. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is the special purpose vehicle created as a PSU for execution of NOFN.
- 3. It is under the Digital India program.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

answer: a

Q10. Consider the following statements about Green Highways Policy, 2015.

- 1. It will promote greening and development eco-friendly National Highway corridors across the country with participation of farmers, private sector and government institutions.



2. It will address the issues that lie in the road of development and pave the way towards sustainable development.
3. It will reduce the impact of air pollution and dust by planting trees and shrubs along the National Highways.
4. It will increase employment opportunities.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer : c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification & Maintenance) Policy-2015: to promote greening of National Highway corridors across the country.

Key features of Green Highways Policy 2015

Promote greening and development eco-friendly National Highway corridors across the country with participation of farmers, private sector and government institutions including Forest Department.

It will address the issues that lie in the road of development and pave the way towards sustainable development.

Objective: To reduce the impact of air pollution and dust by planting trees and shrubs along the National Highways. They will act as natural sink for air pollutants and arrest soil erosion at the embankment slopes.

Stake holders: Contracts for greening highways will be given to NGOs, agencies, private companies and government organisations. These stakeholders will be responsible for the survival and health of trees. Planting of trees in any particular area will depend on the soil suitability and climatic conditions. Monitoring Agency: It will be responsible for monitoring the plantation status on continuous basis by carrying out the site visit for field verification to check survival, growth and size of plantation and maintenance of the same. Performance audit of executing agencies will be regularly conducted by the agency on an Annual basis. New contracts will be awarded to the agencies based on their past performance audit.

Implications: The policy will strike a balance between highways development and environmental protection. It will also help in providing employment to 5 lakh people of the rural areas.

Q11. Consider the following statements about 'e-pashuhaat portal' :

1. The portal has been developed under National Mission on Bovine Productivity
2. It facilitates trade of live cows/buffaloes, frozen semen and embryos

3. The portal has real-time authentic certified information on availability of germplasm

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d

e-pashuhaat' portal has been developed under National Mission on Bovine Productivity for connecting breeders and farmers regarding availability of bovine germplasm. Through the portal breeders/farmers can sell and purchase breeding stock, information on all forms of germplasm including semen, embryos and live animals with all the agencies and stake holders in the country has been uploaded on the portal. Through this portal, farmers will be aware about the availability of quality disease free bovine germplasm with different agencies in the country. The portal will lead to propagation of high genetic merit germplasm.

The portal has real-time authentic certified information on availability of germplasm, establishes links between 'farmer to farmer' and 'farmer to institutes' and minimises the involvement of middlemen.

India has the largest bovine population in the world. There are 144 million cattles and 105 million buffaloes. About 79 per cent are of indigenous breeds while the rest 21 per cent are exotic and crossbreed varieties.

Q12. 'Indhradhanush 2.0' which was in news recently is related to

- a. Immunisation of children and pregnant women
- b. New Education policy
- c. Construction of smart cities across the country
- d. Comprehensive plan for recapitalisation of public sector lenders/ Banks

Answer: d

Q13. Great Himalayan National Park, which was in news recently for hosting UNESCOs Nature Fest is located in

- a. Jammu and Kashmir
- b. Uttarakhand
- c. Sikkim
- d. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: d

Q14. Consider the following statements about SWAYAM platform:

1. It is an Information Technology platform which will host Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) for Undergraduate and Postgraduate students only
2. It is indigenously developed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: b

SWAYAM is an instrument for self-actualisation providing opportunities for a life-long learning. Here learner can choose from hundreds of courses, virtually every course that is taught at the university / college / school level and these shall be offered by best of the teachers in India and elsewhere. If a student is studying in any college, he/she can transfer the credits earned by taking these courses into their academic record. If you are, working or not working, in school or out of school, SWAYAM presents a unique educational opportunity to expand the horizons of knowledge

April 13

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Article 370 of Indian Constitution :

1. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. The State's Constituent Assembly was empowered to recommend the articles of the Indian constitution to be applied to the state or to abrogate the Article 370 altogether.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Article 370 of the Indian Constitution is an article that grants special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions. The State's Constituent Assembly was empowered to recommend the articles of the Indian constitution to be applied to the state or to abrogate the Article 370 altogether. After the state Constituent Assembly has dissolved itself without recommending abrogation, the Article 370 was deemed to have become a permanent feature of the Indian Constitution.

Q2. Which of the following are the provisions of Article 370 of Indian Constitution:

1. It exempted the State from the complete applicability of the Constitution of India. The State was allowed to have its own Constitution.
2. Central legislative powers over the State were restricted to the three subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications.
3. Other constitutional provisions of the Central Government could be extended to the State only with the concurrence of the State Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

answer: a

Article 370 embodied six special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir:

1. It exempted the State from the complete applicability of the Constitution of India. The State was allowed to have its own Constitution.
2. Central legislative powers over the State were restricted to the three subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications.
3. Other constitutional provisions of the Central Government could be extended to the State only with the concurrence of the State Government.
4. The `concurrence' was only provisional. It had to be ratified by the State's Constituent Assembly.
5. The State Government's authority to give `concurrence' lasted only until the State Constituent Assembly was convened. Once the State Constituent Assembly finalized the scheme of powers and dispersed, no further extension of powers was possible.
6. The Article 370 could be abrogated or amended only upon recommendation of the State's Constituent Assembly.

Q3. Which of the following acts are applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir :

1. All India Services Act
2. Central Vigilance Commission Act
3. Essential Commodities Act
4. Income Tax Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: d

Q4. Consider the following pairs :

1. 371A : Assam
2. 371C : Manipur
3. 371F : Mizoram

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: b

Article 371 contains special provisions for Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Articles 371A for Nagaland,

371B for Assam,

371C for Manipur,

371D and E for Andhra Pradesh,

371F for Sikkim,

371G for Mizoram,

371H for Arunachal Pradesh,

371 'I' for Goa

Q5. Consider the following statements :

1. Article 371 'I' contains Special provision with respect to the State of Goa.
2. It states that the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa shall consist of not less than thirty members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: c

Q6. Annapurna Rasoi programme was launched by

- a. Government of Odisha
- b. Government of Gujarat
- c. Government of Rajasthan
- d. Government of Chhattisgarh

Answer: c

Q7. Consider the following statements

1. The Union Home Ministry is the nodal ministry for the celebration of constitution day.
2. Indian constitution has come into force from 26 January 1950

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: b

The Government has decided to observe 26th November as 'Constitution Day'. On the day in 1949, the constitution was adopted which came into force on January 26, 1950 marking the beginning of a new era in the history of India. This year, the country is celebrating 125th birth Anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar . The 'Constitution Day' will be a part of these year-long nationwide celebrations. This will be a tribute to Dr. Ambedkar , who played a seminal role in the framing of the Indian Constitution as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the Nodal Ministry for celebration of Constitution Day.

April 14

Q1. With reference to Indian federalism, Consider the following statements

1. A system of government in which power is constitutionally divided between a central authority and constituent political units.
2. All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers.
3. Three levels of independent government with shared responsibility.
4. Unlike the federal governments of the Switzerland or Australia, residual powers remain with the Centre, as with the Brazilian federal government.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Answer: d

Only statement 3 is not a feature of Indian federalism

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Central Investigation Agencies of India?

1. Intelligence Bureau is internal intelligence agency of the country, placed under the control of Union Home Ministry
2. Research and Analysis Wing is the external intelligence agency of the country, placed under the control of Central Cabinet Secretariat

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: c

Q3. Mandal Panchayats were recommended by-

- (a) Ashok Mehta Committee
(b) Vengal Rao Committee
(c) Balwantrai Mehta Committee
(d) Narasimhan Committee

Ans: a

Q4. Which of the following definitions are correct with respect to Doctrines used by the Courts in interpreting the Constitution?

1. The doctrine of waiver explains that a person, entitled to a right or privilege, is free to waive that right or privilege
2. Ultra vires describes acts attempted by a corporation that are beyond the scope of powers granted by the corporation's objects clause
3. Doctrine of implied power states that, in general, the rights and duties of a legislative body or organization are determined from its functions and purposes as specified in its constitution or charter and developed in practice.
4. Doctrine of severability states that a law becomes invalid only to the extent to which it is inconsistent with the fundamental rights. So only that part of the law will be declared invalid which is inconsistent, and the rest of the law will stand.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: d

Doctrine of severability: A law becomes invalid only to the extent to which it is inconsistent with the fundamental rights. So only that part of the law will be declared invalid which is inconsistent, and the rest of the law will stand. However, on this point a clarification has been made by the courts that invalid part of the law shall be severed and declared invalid if really it is severable, i.e if after separating the invalid part the valid part is capable of giving effect to the legislature's intent, then only it will survive, otherwise the court shall declare the entire law as invalid. This is known as Doctrine severability.

Doctrine of implied power: This is a Legal principle which states that, in general, the rights and duties of a legislative body or organization are determined from its functions and purposes as specified in its constitution or charter and developed in



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practice. Doctrine of pith and substance Pith means "true nature" or "essence" and substance means the essential nature underlying a phenomenon. Thus, the doctrine of pith and substance relates to finding out the true nature of a statute. This doctrine is widely used when deciding whether a state is within its rights to create a statute that involves a subject mentioned in Union List of the Constitution. The basic idea behind this principle is that an act or a provision created by the State is valid if the true nature of the act or the provision is about a subject that falls in the State list.

Q5. Town Area Committee is constituted and governed by—

- (a) District Board (b) State Legislature
- (c) Governor (d) Municipal Council

Answer: B

Q6. According to the Constitution of India the maximum number of members representing the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha cannot exceed

- (a) 20 (b) 13
- (c) 10 (d) 15

Answer: a

Q7. The tribal areas under schedule six of the constitution are given special provision as tribes of these areas have not assimilated much with others. Which of the following north-eastern states is NOT part of schedule six?

- (a) Assam (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Nagaland (d) Tripura

Answer: C

Under article 244 (2), the provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Q8. Which of the following statements regarding schedule five of the constitution is/are correct?

1. Governor is empowered to notify that an act of parliament is not applicable to a 'schedule area'.
2. Amendment to fifth schedule is deemed to be an amendment under article 368.
3. Under constitutional provisions, Governor declares a specified part of state as 'schedule area'.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: a

Under section 5 of the schedule 5, "...the Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area..."

Section 7(2) of the schedule provides that law to amend schedule five shall not deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

President may by order declare an area to be 'Scheduled area'.

Q9. What are designated as Union Territories (UTs) presently were

1. Constituted as 'scheduled districts' during British rule
2. Declared as 'special category' provinces as per the Government of India Act, 1935.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None

Answer : A

During the British Rule, certain areas were constituted as 'scheduled districts' in 1874. Later, they came to be known as 'chief commissioners provinces'.

After independence, they were placed in the category of Part 'C' and Part 'D' states. In 1956, they were constituted as the 'union territories' by the 7th

Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) and the States Reorganisation Act (1956).

Gradually, some of these union territories have been elevated to statehood. Thus, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh

and Goa, which are states today were formerly union territories. On the other hand, the territories that were acquired from the Portuguese (Goa, Daman and Diu, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli) and the French (Puducherry) were constituted as the union territories.

Q10. The Hunar Zaika program is for

- a. Creating world class chefs to promote Indian food all over the world
- b. Skill development for creation and serving of high quality food in Trains and airplanes
- c. Upgrading hotels at important tourist places all over India.
- d. Upgrading the skills and hygiene standards of Street Food Vendors

Answer: d.

Swachh Bharat Swachh Pakwan (Hunar Zaika): The street food vendors constitute a significant percentage of the hospitality service providers, are part of the Indian milieu through the ages and have a pan India presence. This program is aimed at upgrading the skills and hygiene standards of Street Food Vendors, so that they become a distinctive aspect of the Indian tourism. The



Ministry of Tourism is partnering with the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) for the specific purpose of orientation, skill testing and certification of the vendors.

Q11. Consider the following statements with reference to Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS):

1. It is a joint initiative of the governments, industry and civil societies to prevent the entry of conflict diamonds from the mainstream rough diamond market
2. India is founder member of the scheme

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

KPCS is a joint initiative of the governments, industry and civil societies to prevent the entry of conflict diamonds from the mainstream rough diamond market.

It was established in 2003 through a United Nations General Assembly Resolution. India is founder member of the scheme.

In India, the scheme is administered through the Department of Commerce under the aegis of the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Q13. Consider the following pairs :

1. Jeevan Pramaan : Aadhaar based Biometric Authentication System for Pensioners
2. E-Taal : Portal for dissemination of statistics related to electronic transactions under national and state level e-governance projects
3. MyGov : Link between Government and Citizens towards meeting the goal of good governance

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Answer: a

MyGov aims to establish a link between Government and Citizens towards meeting the goal of good governance

Jeevan Pramaan is an Aadhaar based Biometric Authentication System for Pensioners.

E-Taal is a portal for dissemination of statistics related to electronic transactions under national and state level e-governance projects. It receives transaction statistics from web based applications periodically on near real time basis.

Q14. What is OraQuick ?

- a) An education online platform for self-learning
- b) HIV self-testing kit
- c) Fastest supercomputer developed by NASA
- d) Fastest internet providers in the World.

Answer: b

The WHO-approved OraQuick HIV self-testing is based on HIV antibodies present in oral and blood samples. The test can detect antibodies developed within three months of getting infected. It is a screening test, and a positive result should be reconfirmed through a blood-based test. The OraQuick self-testing makes diagnosis easier and faster, besides ensuring privacy and confidentiality, thus encouraging more people to get tested.

Q15.

Q16. Which of the following tribes inhabits district of riverine island of Majuli

- a) Chenchu
- b) Koli
- c) Mishing
- d) Bhil

Answer: c

The dwellers of Majuli are mostly of the Mising or Mishing tribes from Arunachal Pradesh who immigrated here centuries ago. Apart from them, the inhabitants are from the Deori and Sonowal Kacharis tribes. Languages spoken are Mising, Assamese, and Deori.

Q . Consider the following about the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

1. All the members of the Legislative assembly are chosen by direct election
2. Laws of assembly on municipal matters prevail over those made by the Parliament
3. Chief Minister of the NCT of Delhi is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.
4. The size of council of Ministers is decided by the Lieutenant Governor through an order issued by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

Answer : A

The strength of the assembly is fixed at 70 members, directly elected by the people. The elections are conducted by the election commission of India.

The assembly can make laws on all the matters of the State List and the Concurrent List except the three matters of the State List, that is, public order, police and land. But, the laws of Parliament prevail over those made by the Assembly.

The chief minister is appointed by the President (not by the Lt.governor). The other ministers are appointed by the president on the advice of the chief minister.

The strength of the council of ministers is fixed at ten per cent of the total strength of the assembly, that is, seven—one chief minister and six other ministers

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.
2. The President can appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : C

In case of a state of India, the Governor acts as the head of the state despite being an unelected representative. In a UT, although the Lt. Governor is appointed in the same way as a Governor is appointed in a state, he neither has as much discretion as the Governor of a state has, nor is he the head of the state.

Q. The council of ministers headed by the chief minister aid and advise the Lieutenant governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is required to act in his discretion. In the case of difference of opinion between the Lieutenant governor and his ministers, which of the following is an option available?

- A. The advice of the Council of Ministers prevails if the same advice is tendered again after reconsideration.
- B. The Chief Minister is to refer the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs and act accordingly.
- C. The Lieutenant governor is to refer the matter to the president for decision and act accordingly.
- D. The view of the Lieutenant governor prevails over that of the Council of Ministers.

Answer : C

It is notable that the same provision is not given for the Governor of a state because of three reasons:

He is the Head of the state unlike the Lt. Governor. A state is not directly under the control of the Union Government unlike UTs. The constitution is clear over the powers of the Governor where he is supposed to exercise discretion.

Q . Consider the following about legislation in the Union Territories (UTs):

1. The UT legislature cannot make laws on matter relating to the Concurrent List.
2. The Parliament cannot make laws in the State List pertaining to those UTs having their own legislatures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : D

The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local legislatures.

But, the legislative assembly of Puducherry can also make laws on any subject of the State List and the Concurrent List.

Similarly, the legislative assembly of Delhi can make laws on any subject of the State List (except public order, police and land) and the Concurrent List .

April 16

Q1. With reference to first Indian National Congress session , consider the following statements:

1. The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Poona, but due to cholera outbreak there it was shifted to Bombay.
2. A.O. Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay without the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin.
3. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of the Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

The Congress met each December. The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Poona, but due to a cholera outbreak there it was shifted to Bombay.

Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay with the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin.

Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of the Congress.

The first session was held from 28–31 December 1885 in Mumbai, and was attended by 72 delegates.

Q2. In which of the following Congress sessions the Congress adopted the proposal that any movement sported by Congress in British India would also extend to Indian states:

- (a) Lucknow (b) Faizpur
(c) Haripura (d) Tripuri

Answer: C

Q3. Consider the following statements about INC presidents:

1. Badruddin Tyyabji was the first Muslim president of congress.
2. Sir William Wedderburn was the first English presidents of congress.
3. Sarojini Naidu was the first lady to preside congress session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
b. 1 only
c. 1 and 3 only
d. 2 only

Answer: b

George Yule - first English President

Annie Besant – first women president

Sarojini Naidu – first Indian women president.

Q4. Karachi session of Congress in 1931 is not important for:

- (a) Approving Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
(b) Passing a resolution on Fundamental Rights.
(c) Passing a resolution on Economic Policy.
(d) Approving Poona Pact.

Answer: D

Q5. Which is the correct sequence of the following events?

1. Formation of interim government of the Congress.
2. Cabinet mission.
3. Direct Action day of the Muslim League.
4. Recall of Lord Wavell and appointment of Lord- Mountbatten as the viceroy.
5. Joining of the Muslim League in the Interim Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 2, 3, 5, 1, 4 (b) 5, 3, 2, 1, 4
(c) 5, 2, 3, 1, 4 (d) 2, 5, 3, 1, 4

Answer: c

Q6. Consider the statements regarding 1916 INC Lucknow session :

1. The 'moderates' and 'extremist group' of Indian National Congress were reunited.
2. The Congress and the Muslim League signed pact to work together.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: c

Q7. Which of the following statements are correct about Nagpur session 1920?

1. Extra constitutional means to attain Swaraj were adopted.
2. Revolutionary terrorists pledged support to Congress.
3. Jinnah left the Congress

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: d

Jinnah, Annie Besant, G S Kharpade, B C Pal left the Congress as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle.

Q8. Which of the following statements about the Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League are true?

1. Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims.
2. The pact put forth the joint demand that half the members of Viceroy's executive council should be Indians.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q9. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) was significant because:

1. The Congress declared Poorna Swaraj as its ultimate goal.
2. Motilal Nehru presided the session.

3. Decided to launch a civil disobedience movement to achieve complete independence and to observe 26th January as Independence Day.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: a

The 1929 session was presided over by Jawahar Lal Nehru .

Q10. Consider the statements with reference to 1907 Surat session:

1. The extremists left congress.
2. The session is presided over by Rasbehari Bose.
3. The extremist wanted Tilak as president.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
b. 1 only
c. 1 and 3
d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: c

Rasbehari Ghosh presided the session. Rasbehari Bose was a revolutionary leader.

Q11. Consider the following statements about Lapis Lazuli Corridor:

1. The corridor connects Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey
2. It is derived from the historic export route that Afghanistan's lapis lazuli and other semiprecious stones over 2000 years back

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Lapis Lazuli Corridor is created toward transit and trade cooperation among Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey intended to reduce barriers facing transit trade and develop a Custom Procedure Integration in the region.

The corridor connects Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey via road and rail that is most appropriate transit trade route in Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Balkans and Central Europe and also connects effectively South Asia to European countries.

The Lapis Lazuli begins from Aqina in northern Faryab province and Turqundi in western Herat province of Afghanistan and continues to Turkmenbashi of Turkmenistan and after passing Caspian Sea, arrives Baku, the Azerbaijan's capital and then it connects Baku to Tbilisi,

Georgia's capital and also to the ports of Polti and Batumi of Georgia. And then get cities of Kars and Istanbul of Turkey and finally ends Europe.

The "Lapis Lazuli" is derived from the historic export route that Afghanistan's lapis lazuli and other semiprecious stones were being exported through this route to Caucasus, Russian, the Balkans, Europe and North of Africa over 2000 years back.

Q12. Sampriiti-7 is a joint military exercise between

- a) India and Sri Lanka
- b) India and Bhutan
- c) India and Bangladesh
- d) India and Myanmar

Answer: c

Q13. Consider the following statements about South Asian Satellite:

- 1. All the members of SAARC are part of the project
- 2. It will be launched by GSLV MK III

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: b

It was previously named as "SAARC Satellite". After Pakistan has opted out of this project, it is renamed as "South Asian Satellite"

Q14. Consider the following statements about India International Trade Fair – 2016:

- 1. The 'Partner Country' is the 'South Korea' and the 'Focus Country' is 'Belarus'
- 2. The 'Partner States' are 'Madhya Pradesh' and 'Jharkhand' and the 'Focus State' is Haryana.
- 3. The theme of this year International trade fair is "Skill India"

Which of the following statements is/are not correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) Only 3
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 only

Answer: b

India International Trade Fair – 2016

- It is the annual flagship event of India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO).
- The 'Partner Country' is the 'South Korea' and the 'Focus Country' is 'Belarus'.
- The 'Partner States' are 'Madhya Pradesh' and 'Jharkhand' and the 'Focus State' is Haryana.
- The theme of this year International trade fair is "Digital India".

Q15. Which of the following is known as Orchid state of India?

- a) Mizoram
- b) Nagaland
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: (d)

Arunachal's rich and colorful orchids find a place of pride. Out of about a thousand species of orchids in India, over 600 are to be found in Arunachal alone. Hence this state can rightly be called the "Orchid Paradise" or Orchid state of India.

April 17

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the reasons that led to demonetisation :

- 1. The soil rate of Rs 1000 and Rs 500 is greater than low denomination notes.
- 2. Link between cash and nefarious activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

answer: b

<http://civils360.com/2017/02/06/economic-survey-chapter-03-demonetisation-to-deify-or-demonize/>

Q2. What are the steps taken by Government to incentivize Digital Economy :

- 1. The launch of the BHIM app for smartphones.
- 2. The launch of Aadhaar Merchant Pay.
- 3. Tax benefits to incentivize digital transactions

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

answer: a

<http://civils360.com/2017/02/06/economic-survey-chapter-03-demonetisation-to-deify-or-demonize/>

Q3. To infuse capital in state-run banks what Government is planning to do?

- a. To sell off Non Financial Companies

- b. To reduce its shares from Banks
- c. To sell Government Securities
- d. All of the above

Answer: a

- As per economic survey only the first option is being planned

Q4. Consider the statements regarding Merchant Discount Rate(MDR):

1. It aims at improving tax to GDP Ratio.
2. In MDR Merchants get tax reduction if they pay tax in advance.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 and 2

Answer: D

- Merchant Discount Rate or MDR is a charge that merchants pay every time a debit card or credit card is swiped at their end for a transaction by a customer. This charge, typically 1% of the transaction, goes to the company that has installed the Point of Sale (PoS) machine, the network provider such as MasterCard, Visa or RuPay, and the card-issuing bank.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding Universal Basic Income scheme:

1. UBI can reduce administrative burden of states and can check on leakage and pilferage issues associated with subsidies.
2. UBI will make targeting of beneficiaries eligible for welfare measures more difficult.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a

- As all individuals are targeted, exclusion error (poor being left out) is zero though inclusion error (rich gaining access to the scheme) is 60 percent.

Q6. Which among the following are the major challenges our economy is facing as per economic survey?

1. Achieving social justice
2. Generation of quality employment

3. Sustaining economic growth

Select the correct answer from the options

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

- Survey talks about accelerating economic growth as a challenge not sustaining the same.

Q7. Ratan P Watal committee was appointed by government:

- a. To recommend appropriate measures for encouraging Digital Payments.
- b. To examine various cyber threats and suggest measures to deal with it..
- c. To suggest measures to improve pulse production.
- d. To suggest measures to improve infrastructure funding in the country

Answer: a

Q8. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding Small Banks in India?

- 1. Limited area of operation defines the small bank.
- 2. 75% of the lending of small banks must be provided to priority sector.
- 3. Minimum 50% of loans should be up to 25 lakhs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

- The small finance bank will primarily undertake basic banking activities of acceptance of deposits and lending to unserved and underserved sections including small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and unorganised sector entities.

Q9. The economic survey uses the term Dutch Disease which is related to

- a. Lifestyle diseases due to increased spending
- b. A situation in economy characterised by huge imports
- c. Increased domestic spending resulting in inflation
- d. None of the above

C

- Dutch disease is the negative impact on an economy of anything that gives rise to a sharp inflow of foreign currency, such as the discovery of large oil reserves. The currency inflows lead to currency appreciation, making the country's other products less price competitive on the export market.
- This result in increased domestic spending and inflation.

Q10. Economic survey recently used the term “helicopter hoover” as a metaphor to define demonetisation exercise by the government . What do you understand by “helicopter hoover”?

- a. Monetary policy tool to make money dearer.
- b. Fiscal policy tool to make money dearer.
- c. Monetary policy tool to make money cheaper.
- d. Fiscal policy tool to make money cheaper.

Ans A

Another term Helicopter drop Also known as helicopter money, a helicopter drop is a hypothetical, unconventional tool of monetary policy that involves printing large sums of money and distributing it to the public in order to stimulate the economy. Helicopter drop is largely a metaphor for unconventional measures to jump start the economy during deflationary periods.

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding Coal Bed Methane (CBM):

1. It is also called 'sweet gas' because of its lack of hydrogen sulphide.
2. Its occurrence in underground coal mining, where it presents a serious safety risk.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 and 2

Answer: c

Q12. Consider the following progress made in the agricultural sector in the Union Budget 2017:

1. Coverage of National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) to be expanded to 585 APMCs.
2. A model law on contract farming to be prepared and circulated among the States for adoption.
3. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund to be set up in NABARD.

Which of the above statements is correct?

- a. 1 and 2

- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 1 and 3

Answer: c

Q13. Which of the following states have highest number of flowering plants in the country?

- a. Kerala
- b. Karnataka
- c. Meghalaya
- d. Tamilnadu

Answer: d

Q14. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding GRAPES-3 Experiment?

1. It aims to study the Solar storms propagation .
2. It is launched by ISRO in association with TIFR
3. It is placed in polar orbit for more clear observations

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a

- The GRAPES-3 experiment (or Gamma Ray Astronomy PeV EnergieS phase-3) located at Ooty in India started as a collaboration of the Indian Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Japanese Osaka City University, and now also includes the Japanese Nagoya Women's University.
-
- GRAPES-3 is designed to study cosmic rays with an array of air shower detectors and a large area muon detector.
- It aims to probe acceleration of cosmic rays in the following four astrophysical settings. These include acceleration of particles to, (i) ~100 MeV in atmospheric electric fields through muons, (ii) ~10 GeV in the Solar System through muons, (iii) ~1 PeV in our galaxy, (iv) ~100 EeV in the nearby universe through measurement of diffuse gamma ray flux.
- The observations began with 217 plastic scintillators and a 560 m² area muon detector in 2000. The scintillators detect charged particles contained in extensive air showers produced by interaction of high energy cosmic rays in the atmosphere.

Q15. Which of the following states have built Tunnel of Hope?

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Goa
- c. Nagaland
- d. Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: d

April 19

Which of the following is/are correct with regards to Mountbatten Plan?

1. Punjab and Bengal assemblies to vote for partition to be decided by a special majority of two-third
2. Freedom to be granted on 15th August, 1947
3. A boundary commission in case of partition.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

c

Freedom date was not specified as 15th Aug.

Which of the following is correct about Cabinet Mission Plan?

1. Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, AV Alexander and Lord Wavell were the members
2. They rejected the demand for a separate Pakistan
3. Princely states to be free to enter into an arrangement with British Government

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

c

Lord Wavell was Viceroy of India at the time and not the member of Cabinet Mission Plan.

Kheda Satyagraha happened in 1918 when the crops failed due to drought and authorities refused remission.

Reason (R): According to Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth of normal produce, farmers were entitled to remission.

both correct

Which of the following statements is/are correct in the context of Government of India Act, 1935?

1. Power to the Governor to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own.
2. Separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, anglo-Indians and Europeans.

3. Introduction of provincial autonomy and abolition of dyarchy in the centre.

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 3

(c) 1, 3 (d) 1, 2

D

Consider the following statements regarding Quit India movement –

1. During Quit India movement , Aruna Asaf Ali was a major women organizer of underground activity.

2. The Quit India movement, had unprecedented involvement of peasant community which made the struggle more fierce.

3. Usha Mehta ran the secret congress radio in the wake of Quit India movement.

4. Mahatama Gandhi asked the government servants not to resign but declare allegiance to the congress and

soldiers were asked not to leave the army but do not fire on compatriots.

Select the correct statement/s

(a) All are correct (b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 3, 4

a

Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order on the basis of codes given

below:

1. Gandhi Irwin Pact

2. Poona Pact

3. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress

4. Individual Satyagraha

Codes:

(a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1

(c) 3, 4, 2, 1 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans A

The Civil Disobedience was an advance over the Non-Cooperation movement. Which of the following were exceptions?

1. State objective

2. Methods adopted

3. Participation of women

4. Hindu Muslim Unity

5. Response from business group

6. Participation of Labourers

Correct codes:

- (a) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 (b) 4 and 6
(c) 2, 3, 4, 5 (d) 2 and 4

Answer: b

What was the main objective of launching individual civil disobedience movement by Gandhiji in 1940?

- (a) His main aim was to protest against August offer.
(b) Main aim of the movement was to attract the attention of people towards rural poverty and indebtedness.
(c) The objective of the movement was to show protest to government which was participating in war without the consent of Indians.
(d) None of the above.

C

Which one of the following was not a feature of Government of India Act 1935?

- (a) Dyarchy at centre and provinces.
(b) Provincial Autonomy
(c) All India federation.
(d) Bicameral legislature.

a

Which of the following statements are correct about Poona Pact?

1. Congress rejected the Communal Award.
2. Gandhiji was opposed to reserved seats for depressed classes.
3. Poona Pact abandoned Separate electorates for depressed classes.

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

c

Though opposed to separate electorates, the Congress was not in favor of Changing the Communal Award without the consent of the minorities. Congress neither rejected nor accepted the Communal Award.

What were the reasons for the starting of 'Quit India Movement'?

1. Rising prices of essential commodities.
2. Fear of Japanese invasion.
3. Failure of August Offer.

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

b

The failure of 'Cripps Mission' to solve the deadlock exposed British's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance and made it clear that any more silence would be tantamount to accepting the British right to decide the fate of Indians

Why was proposal to create Pakistan rejected by Cabinet mission?

1. Pakistan had large non Muslim population.
2. Sikhs were demanding separate states.
3. Regional ties of Punjab and Bengal would be disturbed.

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

d

The very principle of communal self determination would claim separation of Hindu majority Western Bengal and Sikh- and Hindu-majority Ambala and Jullundar.

Which of the following statements is/are true about 'Nehru Report'?

1. It was confined to British India.
2. It demanded complete dissociation of the state from religion.
3. It demanded equal rights for women.

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

d

Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis.

What was the intended purpose of the Public safety bill, 1928?

- (a) Check spread of communism
- (b) Reduce dissatisfaction in the army
- (c) Help interests of British businessmen
- (d) Increase powers to civil servants vis a vis the elected councils

a

Govt. could deport undesirable foreigners by the bill. They were alarmed at the spread of socialist and communist ideas.

Which of the following was not a reason for the weakening of Swaraj party?

- (a) Death of main leaders
- (b) Division on communal lines amongst them
- (c) Government crackdown due to alliance with revolutionaries

(d) Birth of notion of purna swaraj

Answer: c

(a) death of CR das was a blow to the party

(b) party split on swarjst-responsivist lines with latter talking about supporting govt on hindu interests

(d) the swarajists finally walked out of councils due to Lahore resolution

April 21

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Project Elephant:

1. Project Elephant was launched in 1991-92 as a centrally sponsored scheme to assist those states having viable elephant population.
2. The project aims at the protection of wild elephants, their habitat and corridors only and does not include welfare of domesticated elephants.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

It also includes welfare of domesticated elephants also.

Q2. Snow leopards are found in which of the following Indian states?

1. Jammu & Kashmir
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Uttarakhand
4. Sikkim
5. Arunachal Pradesh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 , 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 , 2 , 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 and 5

D

Snow leopards occur in the Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan areas of five states in northern India. The total range is estimated to cover 126,842 square kilometres. The five states are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

Snow leopards are found in the subalpine and alpine zones above 3,200 m in the west and c. 4,200 m in the east. The current estimate of snow leopard population size in India is 400-700. (Snow Leopard Survival Strategy 2014.1).

Snow leopards occur in around 20 protected areas but range across non protected landscapes as well.

3. What is the local name of Sacred groves in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- (a) Kovil Kadu
- (b) Orans
- (c) Deo Bhumi
- (d) Gumpa Forest

Answer: D

4. Consider the following statements regarding biodiversity hotspots:

1. Asia-Pacific region accounts for the most number of biodiversity hotspots in the world.
2. India is one of the megadiverse countries and also hosts four biodiversity hotspots.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

- India has a very rich diversity of wild plants and animals and is considered as one of the mega diverse country out of 17 mega diverse countries of the world. India also hosts four biodiversity hotspots: the Western Ghats, the Himalayas, the Indo–Burma and Sundaland hotspot out of 34 biodiversity hotspots of the world. The Eastern Himalaya hotspot covers Darjeeling hills of West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh, and the Indo- Burma hotspot covers all the other Northeastern States.

<http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erecontent.aspx?relid=72438>

http://www.bsienviis.nic.in/Database/Biodiversity-Hotspots-in-India_20500.aspx

- There are actually conflicting views on number of biodiversity hotspots in India. The above PIB document says there are four including sundaland. Please refer the below link to know more about sundaland.
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundaland>

5. Consider the following statements regarding Wildlife Sanctuary.

1. They can be declared both by Central government and state government.
2. The difference in conservation value of a Wildlife sanctuary and National park is specified in the Wildlife Protection act of 1972.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

- Centre can also declare a sanctuary under special conditions.
- WPA is silent about differences.

6. Consider the following statements regarding Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE):

1. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency is a statutory agency of the Government of India, under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
2. The agency's function is to develop programs which will increase the conservation and efficient use of energy in India.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

BEE comes under the Ministry of Power

7. Recently NDB issued Green bonds, Which of the following statements is/are true regarding NDB's Green bonds?

1. Bond proceeds will be used to finance green projects in BRICS countries only.
2. It will help boost sustainable development and serve as a signal of support for capital markets in BRICS countries

Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

C

- Bond proceeds will be used to finance green projects in BRICS countries. It will help boost sustainable development and serve as a signal of support for capital markets in BRICS countries.

8. Consider the statements regarding Malabar Exercise:

1. It is a trilateral Naval exercise between India, U.K and Japan.
2. Japan became a permanent partner in 2015 only.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

B

- Exercise Malabar is a trilateral naval exercise involving the US, Japan and India as permanent partners. Originally a bilateral exercise between India and the US, Japan became a permanent partner in 2015.

9. Consider the following statements regarding Seaweed.

1. Sea weeds are found in shallow coastal water where substratum is available.
2. Rotting seaweed can be helpful for disease treatment

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

A

- Rotting sea weed can cause hydrogen sulphide poisoning.

10. Which among the following is not an invasive alien species found in India?

- (a) Gold fish
- (b) Pigeon
- (c) Donkey
- (d) Horse

Answer: d

11. Which of the following statements regarding one-horned rhinoceros is/are true?

1. They are usually found among alluvial grassland and riverine forest.
2. They are listed as endangered by the IUCN.
3. The largest population of one-horned rhinoceros is found in Kaziranga National Park.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer: B

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_rhinoceros#Distribution_and_habitat

<http://www.worldwildlife.org/species/greater-one-horned-rhino>.

12. Which among the following does not come under the category of Threatened category in IUCN red book?

- (a) Near threatened
- (b) Vulnerable
- (c) Endangered
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

- Threatened contains - critically endangered , Endangered and vulnerable

13. Consider the following statements regarding Wildlife Trust Of India:

1. It is an autonomous body working under Ministry of Environment.
2. The six priority landscapes focused by WTI are– northeast India, western Himalayas, terai, southern Ghats system, central India and marine.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

B

The Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) is an Indian nature conservation organisation to conserve wildlife and its habitat and to work for the welfare of individual wild animals.

WTI was formed in November 1998 in response to the rapidly deteriorating condition of wildlife in India. WTI is a registered **charity** in India (under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_Trust_of_India

14. Which of the following is not the criteria for including an animal in the Critically endangered category?

1. 70% reduction in population over last 10 years.
2. Probability of extinction above 50% in next 10 years.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

- 70% reduction in population over last 10 years is criteria for endangered.
- Probability of extinction above 50% in last 10 years

15. Consider the statements regarding Shangri-La Dialogue:

1. It is conducted by a British Think Tank IISS in collaboration with China
2. India is a participating country to the Shangri-La Dialogue.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer: B

- The IISS Asia Security Summit was launched in 2002 by British think tank the International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Singaporean government.
- India is a participating country to Shangri-la Dialogue

April 23

The battle for supremacy between Magadha and Avanti was drawn long owing to:

- (a) Strategic location of Avanti.
- (b) Avanti knew the iron forging and smelting.
- (c) Magadha had no good strategist.
- (d) Cavalry and elephant army of Magadh moved slow.

Answer: b

Avanti knew the iron forging and smelting technology around 500 BC. They could make equally good weapons.

So the war prolonged for 100 years.

Which of the following statements is/are correct in context of famous Sangam text "Manimekhalai" -

1. Manimekhalai was written by a famous Buddhist grain merchant Sattandar.
2. Manimekhalai was composed as sequel to Silappadikaeam.
3. Manimekhalai is called as Odyssey of Tamil Poetry.

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 3

(c) 2, 3 (d) All are wrong

Answer: a

Which of the following statements is/are correct about the society during Buddha age?

1. Brahmanas were completely free not only from any sort of physical punishment but from taxes as well.
2. There was a provision for different punishment for different varnas for the same crime.

(a) Both of them (b) 1 only

(c) 2 only (d) None of them

Answer: a

April 24

Who among the following Chinese travellers visited the kingdoms of Harshavardhana and Kumar Bhaskar Varma ?

- (a) I-tsing
- (b) Fa-Hien
- (c) Hiuen Tsang
- (d) Sun Shuyun

Answer: c

Which of the following characterizes/ characterize the people of Indus Civilization?

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: b

Q3. In Ancient India Buddhist monasteries, a Ceremony called 'Pavarana' used to be held. It was the-

- (a) Occasion to elect the Sanghparinayaka and two speakers one on Dhamma and the other on Vinaya.
- (b) Confession by monks of their offences committed during their stay in the monasteries during the rainy season.
- (c) Ceremony of initiation of new Person into the Buddhist Sangha in which the head is shaved and then yellow robes are offered.
- (d) Gathering of Buddhist monks on the next day to the full moon day of Ashadha when they take up a fixed adobe to the next four months of rainy season.

Answer: b

Q4. Which of the following is not the similarity between Buddhism and Jainism?

- (a) Both were against ritualistic brahmanism
- (b) Both emphasised good moral life and importance of ethics
- (c) Both formed an order of monks and established monasteries
- (d) Both preached that the world is animated.

d

Buddhism believes that the world is soul less while Jainism believes that everything has a soul.

5. Why was Mathura important in the Ancient Period?

1. It was a religious centre for Jains, Buddhists.
2. It was a centre for fine sculpture.
3. It was a centre for trade and commerce.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer : c

6. Which of the following is/are correct about Harrapan Agriculture?

1. Harrapans did not grow wheat and rice.
2. They relied only on rainfall.
3. Harrapans did not hunt wild animals.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) None

d

Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed and mustard.

As the region does not receive heavy rainfall, some form of irrigation may have been used.

They caught fish and hunted wild animals like the antelope.

Q7. Which of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?

- a) The extinction of the flame of desire
b) The complete annihilation of self
c) A state of bliss and rest
d) A mental stage beyond all comprehension

Answer: a

Q8. India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. for this pre-eminence of early maritime history of Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing explanation/ explanations ?

- (a) As compared to other countries, India had a better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times.
(b) The rules of southern India always patronized traders, brahmin priests and buddish monks in this context.
(c) Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages.
(d) None of the above

Answer: c

Q9. What does Baudhayana theorem (Baudhayana Sulva Sutra) relate to?

- a) Lengths of sides of a right-angled triangle
b) Calculation of the value of pi
c) Logarithm calculations
d) Normal distribution curve

Answer :A

Q10. With reference to the invaders in ancient India, which one of the following is the correct chronological order?

- a) Greeks-Sakas-Kushans
b) Greeks-Kusans-Sakas

- c) Sakas-Greeks-Kushans
- d) Sakas-Kushans-Greeks

Answer: a

Q11. Between which of the following was the ancient town of Takshasila located?

- (a) Indus and Jhelum
- (b) Jhelum and Chenab
- (c) Chenab and Ravi
- (d) Ravi and Beas

Answer: a

Q12. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. National Flag : 22nd July, 1947
2. State Emblem : 26th January, 1950
3. National Anthem : 25th January, 1950

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

ANSWER: c) Only 1 and 2

National Anthem was adopted on 24th January, 1950.

Q13. Which of the following rivers of Rajasthan drain into the sea?

1. Banas
2. Saraswati
3. Luni
4. Ghaggar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 and 4 only
- c. 4 only
- d. None of the above drains into sea.

Answer : d

Luni, Machhu, Rupen, Saraswati, Banas, Ghaggar, etc. are Desert Rivers which do not drain in the sea. Some drain into salt lakes with no outlet to the sea.

Q14. At which of the following locations the Kumbh Mela is held?

- 1) Nashik
- 2) Haridwar
- 3) Devprayag
- 4) Ujjain
- 5) Allahabad

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

Answer: 1, 2, 4 and 5

Haridwar, Ujjain, Nashik and Prayag (Allahabad) are four sites where drops of Amrit, the elixir of immortality, accidentally spilled over from the pitcher while being carried by the celestial bird Garuda. This is manifested in the Kumbha Mela being celebrated every 3 years in one of the 4 places.

15. Brahmaputra is known as Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet. It enters India in Arunachal Pradesh where it is known as

- a. Kameng
- b. Lohit
- c. Dibang
- d. Siang

Answer : Siang

It is known as Dihang or Siang.

1. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC):

1. Myanmar is a founder member of SASEC international Grouping.
2. It is a project-based partnership to promote regional prosperity
3. New Development Bank NDB Serves as the Secretariat for SASEC.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

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

Ans c



The South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program, set up in 2001, brings together Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka in a project-based partnership to promote regional prosperity by improving cross-border connectivity, boosting trade among member countries, and strengthening regional economic cooperation. Since 2001, SASEC countries have implemented 46 regional projects worth over \$9 billion in the energy, transport, trade facilitation, economic corridor development, and information and communications technology (ICT) sectors. The Manila, Philippines-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) serves as the Secretariat for the SASEC member countries.

REF https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia_Subregional_Economic_Cooperation

2. Which of the following is/are true regarding Indian Ocean Rim Association?

1. Only Asian countries sharing border with Indian Ocean have membership in IORA.
2. It aims to promote liberalisation, remove impediments and lower barriers towards a freer and enhanced flow of goods, services, investment, and technology within the Indian Ocean rim.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans B

It contain members from various continents along the indian ocean.

Objectives includes To promote sustainable growth and balanced development of the region and member states

To focus on those areas of economic cooperation which provide maximum opportunities for development, shared interest and mutual benefits

To promote liberalisation, remove impediments and lower barriers towards a freer and enhanced flow of goods, services, investment, and technology within the Indian Ocean rim.

3. Consider the following statements regarding South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

1. SAARC promotes development of economic and regional integration in south Asia.
2. SAARC does not have any observer countries as of now.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans C

About SAARC SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of 8 countries that are located in South Asia. It was founded in 1985 by seven member's state. Its Secretariat is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal. Its policies aim to Promote welfare economics. Collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia. Accelerate socio-cultural development in the region. Members:

At present there are 8 members. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are founder members of SAARC. In 2007, Afghanistan was granted full membership.

Observes:

There are 9 states having observer status of SAARC. They are Australia, China, the European Union (EU), Iran, Japan, Mauritius, Myanmar, South Korea and the United States.

4. Consider the statements regarding Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank(AIIB):

1. Only Asian countries can become a party to the AIIB.
2. There will be one governor from each member state of the bank.
3. The purpose of the multilateral development bank is to provide finance to infrastructure projects in the Asia Pacific region.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

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

Ans B

The capital of the bank is \$100 billion, equivalent to 2/3 of the capital of the Asian Development Bank and about half that of the World Bank. China will remain the biggest shareholder in the bank (India second largest), and the shares of non-Asian countries will be restricted to 25% of the total. The purpose of the multilateral development bank is to provide finance to infrastructure projects in the Asia Pacific region.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_Infrastructure_Investment_Bank#Governance

5. Consider the following statements regarding Green Growth Equity Fund:

1. It is announced by India and France to fund International Solar Alliance.
2. It aims to leverage private sector investment to invest in green infrastructure projects in India.
3. The joint fund which will be established under the NIIF framework.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans B

- India and the UK have announced the launch of an Early Market Engagement for the joint UK-India Fund, namely a Green Growth Equity Fund which aims to leverage private sector investment from the City of London to invest in green infrastructure projects in India.
- Both governments have reaffirmed their commitment to anchor invest up to £120 million each (i.e. totally £ 240 million) in the joint fund which will be established under the NIIF framework.
- http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-cm/india-and-the-uk-announce-joint-uk-india-fund-namely-a-green-growth-equity-fund-117040500387_1.html

6. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO):

1. The NATO is an intergovernmental military alliance.
2. India has an observer status in NATO Alliance after the LEMOA Agreement with US
3. It is based on a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Ans A

- The NATO is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty signed in April 1949. It consists of 28 independent member countries across North America and Europe. It is based on a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party
- India did not have any agreement with NATO

7. Which of the following statement is/are not true regarding International Court of Justice?

1. It is the primary judicial arm of United Nations.
2. Court's decisions are binding on all the member countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans B

- It is the primary judicial branch of the United Nations. Established in 1945. It is seated in The Hague, The Netherlands. The court settles legal disputes submitted to it by states and provides advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by duly authorized international branches, agencies, and the UN General Assembly.
- ICJ only has jurisdiction over any dispute, if the both concerned parties (states) submit to the jurisdiction of ICJ

8. Consider the statements regarding is/are true regarding BBIN and it's Motor Vehicle Agreement?

1. All members of BBIN Joined proposed motor Vehicle Agreement.
2. MVA will pave the way for a seamless movement of people and goods across their borders for the benefit and integration of the region and its economic development.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans C

- <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=122516>

9. Which of the following statements regarding ASEAN is/are true?

1. India is an acceding member to ASEAN.
2. ASEAN is an economic as well as military Security cooperation.
3. Bangkok declaration resulted in establishment of ASEAN.

Which among the above statements is/are true?

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

ANs a

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_of_Southeast_Asian_Nations

10. India is a member to which of the following international groupings?

1. East Asia Summit
2. Asia Cooperation Dialogue.
3. BIMSTEC
4. Mekong Ganga Cooperation

Select the answer using the code given below.

- (a) 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4

- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans D

India is a party to all the above international organisation

1. Which among the following reason can be cited for the fall of Vijayanagar Empire?

1. Economic bankruptcy
2. Internal instability and weakness of Princes
3. Drought and agriculture failure
4. Unity among the Muslim rulers who attacked the empire

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 and 4 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 4

Ans 1

The confederacy of Deccan sultans defeated the Vijayanagar empire
Economic bankruptcy is also a reason

2. QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Bhakti movement:

1. The movement emphasized more on acquiring knowledge and practising good karma as path for salvation
2. The impact of Bhakti movement was limited only to the Northern regions of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans 4

Bhakti movement's emphasised on devotion or bhakti as the surest way for salvation. The Bhakti movement originated in South India during the seventh century CE, spread northwards from Tamil Nadu through Karnataka and Maharashtra, and gained wide acceptance in fifteenth-century Bengal and northern India. The movement started with the Saiva Nayanars and the Vaisnava Alvars. Their efforts ultimately help spread bhakti poetry and ideas throughout India by the 12th–18th century CE.

3.

QUESTION

The doctrine of imperial infallibility was promulgated by which among the following Mughal Emperors?

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 1. | Akbar |
| 2. | Shahjahan |
| 3. | Aurangazeb |
| 4. | Humayun |

Ans 1

In 1579, Mahzarnama was declared by which Akbar pounced upon the dominance of the intolerant orthodoxy and allowed free development of a genuine religious spirit. With this edict, Akbar's judgment was set above every legal and religious authority, so it was the promulgation of the doctrine of Imperial infallibility.

4.

QUESTION

Which among the following statements regarding the Tripartite struggle to gain control over Ganga valley is correct

- Rashtrakutas, Palas and Gujjara- Pratiharas were the factions involved in the struggle.
- It was aimed at achieving indirect supremacy to control Delhi.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-------|
| 1. | | 1 | only |
| 2. | | 2 | only |
| 3. | Both | 1 | and 2 |
| 4. | Neither | 1 | nor 2 |

Ans 1

The struggle was between palas,pratiharas and Rashtrakutas

Kanauj in the Ganga valley was a prized area. For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj. Historians often describe it as the "tripartite struggle".

5.

QUESTION

.Match the columns

- Namadev – (A) Uttarpradesh
- Chaitanya – (B) Maharashtra
- Surdas – (C) West Bengal

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 1. | 1-C | 2- | B | 3- | A |
| 2. | | 1-B | 2-A | | 3-C |

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3. | 1-B | 2-C | 3-A |
| 4. | 1-C | 2-A | 3-B |

Ans 3

6.

QUESTION

Which among the following is/are the characteristic of Bhakti cult?

1. Idol worship
2. Universal brotherhood
3. Devotion to God

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-------|-------|
| 1. | | 3 | only |
| 2. | 2 | and 3 | only |
| 3. | 1 | and 3 | only |
| 4. | All | the | above |

ANs 2

Intense devotion is the most important characteristic of Bhakti cult but not idol worship
All the other options are related to Bhakti cult

http://knowindia.gov.in/knowindia/culture_heritage.php?id=10

7.

QUESTION

Which of the following statements are true?

1. Muslim mystics and Sufis rejected ardent religiosity and emphasized love to god.
2. Many Sufis accepted the shariya code of laws.
3. People attributed miraculous powers to sufi masters.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-------|---------|
| 1. | 1 | and 2 | only |
| 2. | 1 | and 3 | only |
| 3. | 2 | and 3 | only |
| 4. | All | are | correct |

Ans

2

Sufis rejected rituals and code of behavior by muslim scholars that is the Shariyats.

8.

QUESTION

Choose the correct causes of defeat of Marathas in the Anglo Maratha war?

1. There was lack of unity among maratha clans.
2. Treachery of some Rajput clans in the war who sided with Britishers.
3. No proper administration mechanism as the Marathas was basically robber's state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1. | 1 | and | 2 | only |
| 2. | 1 | and | 3 | only |
| 3. | 2 | and | 3 | only |
| 4. | All | | are | correct |

Ans 2

Treachery among Rajput clans was minimal. Inferior military organization of Marathas was another reason. Primarily it was the short sightedness of Maratha kings.

9. QUESTION

Nastaliq refers to which among the following?

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|--------|----------|-----|----------|----------------|
| 1. | a | persian | script | used | in | medieval | India |
| 2. | | a | raga | composed | by | Tansen | |
| 3. | a | cess | levied | by | the | Mughal | rulers |
| 4. | a | manual | of | code | of | conduct | for the Ulemas |

Ans 1

a persian script used in medieval India

10. QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Mughal miniature paintings:

- Mughal miniature paintings mark the beginning of miniature paintings in India.
- Mughal miniature paintings are religious in nature and they are characterised by absence of portrayal of men and women.
- Tuti-nama is generally considered to be the first work of the Mughal School.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|------|
| 1. | | 1 | only |
| 2. | 1 | and | 3 |
| 3. | | 3 | only |
| 4. | 1 | and | 2 |

Ans 3

The 10th century illustrated Buddhist text, Prajnaparamita, is the earliest known example of painting where a canvas of micro, or miniature size made its debut. Their paintings are largely secular in nature and included portraits of Kings and other important people and depictions of nature and natural beings.

11. QUESTION

Consider the statements regarding Agni IV Missile system:

- It is a cruise missile with strike range of 4000 KM.
- It is equipped with Ring Laser Gyro-based Inertial navigation system and has features to correct and guide itself for in-flight disturbances.

Which of the above statements is/are not true?

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-------|
| 1. | | 1 | only |
| 2. | | 2 | only |
| 3. | Both | 1 | and 2 |
| 4. | Neither | 1 | nor 2 |

Ans 1

About Agni IV
Its a ballistic missile

This nuclear capable missile has a strike range of 4000 Km. It is two stage, surface to surface missile with both stage powered by solid propellants. The missile has the capacity to carry a one-tonne nuclear warhead. It is equipped with Ring Laser Gyro-based Inertial navigation system and has features to correct and guide itself for in-flight disturbances Before this Agni-IV has undergone five successful flight tests over the course of five years

12. QUESTION

Which of the following initiatives are aimed at a cashless economy?

1. Project Insight
2. Lucky Grahak Yojana
3. Garib Kalyan Yojana
4. Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana
5. Aadhaar Pay

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---|-----|---|
| 1. | 1, 3 | 4 | and | 5 |
| 2. | 2, 3 | 4 | and | 5 |
| 3. | 2 | 4 | and | 5 |
| 4. | 1, 2 | 4 | and | 5 |

Ans 3

Go through the schemes launched by govt for cashless economy.

13. QUESTION

What do you understand by term Unicorn in economics and market?

1. A start up which got funding of \$1 billion from one angel investor.
2. A start up with stock market value of \$1 billion.
3. A startup which brought its profits within three months of operation.
4. A start up which became profitable without any external funding.

Ans 2

<http://www.investopedia.com/terms/u/unicorn.asp>

14.

QUESTION

In India, which one of the following is the final authority in declaring a region to be drought-hit?

1. Union Ministry of Agriculture
2. Union Government
3. Indian Meteorological Department
4. The State Government

Ans 4

State Government is the final authority when it comes to declaring a region as drought affected.

15. QUESTION

Consider the statement regarding Ind INX:

1. It is the only international stock exchange of India.
2. Ind INX is a subsidiary of Bombay stock Exchange.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans C

India's first international exchange – India INX at the International Financial Service Centre (IFSC) of GIFT (Gujarat International Financial Tech) City was recently inaugurated Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit 2017. India INX – a subsidiary of Bombay Stock Exchange is touted to be the world's most advanced technology platforms having an order response time of 4 micro seconds. This international exchange will operate 22 hours allowing international investors and NRIs to trade conveniently from anywhere across the world. INX will initially trade in equity derivatives, currency derivatives and commodity derivatives which will include index and stocks. It will offer depository receipts and bonds later.

1. QUESTION

Which of the following statements correctly describe the difference between Tanjore and Mysore paintings?

1. Mysore school used pure gold leaf as against gold-coated silverleaf handled by Tanjore artists.
2. Mysore painting has no gem settings and glass embellishments whereas Tanjore painting had both.

3. Mysore painting received the patronage of Nayaka rulers whereas Tanjore painting grew under the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 2 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 2 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Ans 2

Tanjore paintings are eponymously named after a style of painting that flourished in the temple town of Tanjore (Tanjavur) in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Stylistically believed to have emerged in the 16th century during the reign of Nayaka rulers, the art received fresh impetus and patronage in the late 17th century with the coming of Maratha rule.

. As against the high relief of the Tanjore 'Gesso' work, the Mysore school preferred low relief, and used pure gold leaf as against gold-coated silverleaf handled by Tanjore artists. This purity of gold leaf enhances the lustre of the Mysore paintings and made their work more durable. The use of glass pieces and pearls employed in the Tanjore style is also absent in the Mysore paintings. More elaborate interior landscapes are seen in Mysore paintings, though both styles frequently show traditional temple pavilions and towers.

2. QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Kathakali:

1. Kathakali is known to be a popular art form due to its acceptance among common people and the use of vernacular language.
2. Traditionally performance starts at dusk and performed through dawn with breaks and interludes and sometimes for several nights starting at dusk.
3. Kathakali incorporates movements from the ancient martial arts and athletic traditions of south India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 2 only
2. 1 and 3
3. 2 and 3
4. 1,2 and 3

Ans 3

Due to the use of sanskrit language, Kathakali verses are often difficult for the common man to grasp properly. Thus it was more popular among the elite classes.

3. QUESTION

Which of the following statements correctly describe the difference between different schools of sculpturing in ancient India?

1. Gandhara school of art was heavily influenced by Hellenistic sculpturing whereas Mathura school was more or less indigenously developed.
2. The theme of Gandhara school was mainly inspired from Buddhism whereas Mathura school was influenced by all the major religions in the Indian subcontinent at that time.
3. Sculptures of Gandhara were made initially on stone and later on Stucco, both grey in colors but Mathura model sculptures were made on White-spotted red stones.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1,2 and 3

Ans 4

Gandhara School of art –

Theme is mainly Buddhist, depicting various stories from the life of Buddha and more stress is given to the bodily features and external beauty.

Sculptures were made initially on stone and later on Stucco, both grey in color.

This school is influenced by Greco-Roman techniques to a greater extent.

Mathura school of art –

Theme may vary from Buddhist to Brahmanical to sometimes secular. More stress is given to the inner beauty and facial emotions rather than bodily gesture.

Sculptures were made on White-spotted red stones.

For the Mathura school, the material was red sandstone, and they were depicted as more human and less spiritual. It was wholly influenced by Indian sculptures.

4. QUESTION

Which of the following is NOT a feature of Dravidian style of temple architecture?

1. High boundary walls surrounding the temple.
2. Presence of water tank inside temple enclosure.
3. Multiple vimanas in main shrine and subsidiary shrines.
4. High entrance gateways known as Gopurams.

Ans 3

In dravidian temples, only the main shrine have a vimana unlike Nagara temples where even subsidiary shrines have vimanas.

5. QUESTION

Which of the following statements is/are true regarding Stepwells of India?

1. Step wells can be traced back in the sites of Indus Valley Civilization.
2. Construction of step wells came to an end during Muslim Rule from the 11th to 16th century.
3. Rani ki vav an UNESCO World Heritage Site is a stepwell.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Ans 3

Step wells can be traced back in the sites of Indus Valley Civilization such as Dholavira and Mohenjo-daro. Mohenjo-daro has cylindrical brick lined wells which may be the predecessors of the step well. The first rock-cut step wells in India date from 200-400 AD. The earliest example of bath-like pond reached by steps is found at Uperkot caves in Junagadh. The step wells at Dhank in Rajkot district are dated to 550-625 AD. The stepped ponds at Bhinmal (Rajasthan) are dated to 850-950 AD. Initially used as an art form by Hindus, the construction of these step wells hit its peak during Muslim rule from the 11th to 16th century. The Mughal rulers did not disrupt in the culture that was practiced in these step wells and encouraged the building of step wells. The authorities during the British Raj found the hygiene of the step wells less than desirable and had installed pipe and pump systems to replace their purpose.

6. QUESTION

Identify the correctly matched pairs from the below:

1. Phulkari A. Punjab
2. Chikankari B. Uttar Pradesh
3. Kalamkari C. Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 only
2. 3 only
3. 1 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Ans 4

Chikan is a traditional embroidery style from Lucknow, India. Literally translated, the word means embroidery. Believed to have been introduced by Nur Jehan, the wife of Mughal emperor Jahangir, it is one of Lucknow's best known textile decoration styles.

Kalamkari or qalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile, produced in parts of India and Iran. The Machilipatnam Kalamkari craft made at Pedana near by Machilipatnam in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh, evolved with patronage of the Mughals and the Golconda sultanate.

Phulkari embroidery technique from the Punjab region (divided between India and Pakistan) literally means flower work, which was at one time used as the word for embroidery, but in time the word “Phulkari” became restricted to embroidered shawls and head scarfs.

8. QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Bengal School of art:

1. Bengal School of art was associated with Indian nationalism (swadeshi) and led by Rabindranath Tagore and Abanindranath Tagore.
2. Their paintings were characterised by realistic style of depiction of images
3. For inspiration they turned to medieval Indian traditions of the miniature paintings and ancient art of mural paintings in Ajanta Caves.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 only
2. 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Ans 3

They broke away from the realistic style of Raja Ravi Varma and company artists as they were inspired from Western school of arts and tried to give a distinct character to Indian Painting

9. QUESTION

Which of the following are sanskritic dramas written by Kalidasa:

1. Mālavikāgnimitram
2. Abhijñānaśākuntalam
3. Meghasāndesa
4. Karnabharam

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 and 2
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 1, 2 and 3
4. All the above

Ans 1

Kālidāsa wrote three plays: Mālavikāgnimitram, Abhijñānaśākuntalam, Vikramōrvaśīyam

Meghadūta is a lyric poem written by Kālidāsa.

Karnabharam is written by bhāsa.

10. QUESTION

Which of the following is/are a part of National emblem of India:

1. Ashoka Chakra
2. Bull
3. Elephant
4. Horse
5. Inverted Lotus

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1 , 2 and 4 only
2. 1 , 3 and 4 only
3. 1 , 2 , 3 and 4 only
4. 1 , 2 , 3 ,4 and 5

Ans 3

The national emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital atop the Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, and is combined with the National Motto Satyameva Jayate.

The four lions stand on a short cylindrical base that has four Ashok Chakras corresponding to each lion bust and reliefs of four more animals in between them – the lion, the bull, the elephant and the galloping horse. In the 2D form of the National Emblem, only one Ashok Chakra is visible in the front with the galloping horse on the left and the bull on the right of it.

1. QUESTION
Consider the following statements regarding Buddhist philosophy:

1. Buddhism does not accept the existence of an eternal soul or personal God.
2. Penance for one’s wrongdoings has been advocated by Buddha as one of methods for purifying Karma.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans 1

Anatta is a central doctrine of Buddhism, and marks one of the major differences between Buddhism and Hinduism. Buddhists do not believe that at the core of all human beings and living creatures, there is any “eternal, essential and absolute something called a soul, self or atman”.

There is no belief in a personal god. Buddhists believe that nothing is fixed or permanent and that change is always possible.

2. QUESTION

Which of the following statements is/are true regarding Karma Kagyu School?

1. It is one of the four main schools of Tibetan Buddhism.
 2. This school belongs to the Hinayana Buddhism
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-------|
| 1. | | 1 | only |
| 2. | | 2 | only |
| 3. | Both | 1 | and 2 |
| 4. | Neither | 1 | nor 2 |

Ans 1

What is karma Kagyu School? The Gyalwang Karmapa is the head of the Karma Kagyu school, one of the four main schools of Tibetan Buddhism. It is the 2nd largest and certainly the most widely practiced lineage within the Kagyu school. This school belongs to the Vajrayana branch of Mahayana Buddhism. Central teaching of the Karma Kagyu is the doctrine of Mahamudra, also known as the “Great Seal”. This doctrine focuses on 4 principal stages of meditative practice namely: The development of single-pointedness of mind. The transcendence of all conceptual elaboration. The cultivation of the perspective that all phenomena are of a “single taste”. The fruition of the path, which is beyond any contrived acts of meditation

3. QUESTION

The concept of hanging balcony (jharokhas) in architecture was introduced by?

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 1. | Mughal | style |
| 2. | Sultanate | style |
| 3. | Deccan | style |
| 4. | Rajput | style |

Ans 4

A jharokha (or jharokha) is a type of overhanging enclosed balcony used in Architecture of Rajasthan .It was introduced by Rajputs. Jharokhas jutting forward from the wall plane could be used both for adding to the architectural beauty of the building itself or for a specific purpose. One of the most important functions it served was to allow women to see the events outside without being seen themselves.

4. QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Kathak:

1. The genre developed during the Bhakti movement, the trend of theistic devotion which evolved in medieval Hinduism.

2. Only female artists are allowed to perform the dance form.
 3. Kathak is normally performed in a standing form with legs and torso typically straight.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1. 1 and 2 only
- 2. 2 only
- 3. 1 and 3 only
- 4. 1, 2 and 3

Ans 3

Both male and female artists perform the art eg of a famous kathak artist is Pandit Birju Maharaj.

5. QUESTION
 Consider the following statements regarding Ajanta caves:

- 1. Ajanta caves are finest surviving examples of ancient Indian paintings, however they are characterised by absence of sculptures or rock cut figures.
 - 2. Unlike ellora caves the main focus of paintings of Ajanta are focused on themes from Buddhism only.
 - 3. Paintings of Padmapani and Vajrapani are two of famous artworks of cave 1 of Ajanta caves.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1. 1 and 2 only
- 2. 2 and 3 only
- 3. 1 and 3 only
- 4. 1, 2 and 3

Ans 2

There are fine examples of sculptures and rock cut figures in Ajanta caves.

6. QUESTION
 Kalpasutra is related to

- 1. Jain literature
- 2. Geometry and mensuration
- 3. Buddhist literature
- 4. Astronomy

Ans 1

The Kalpa Sūtra is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras, notably Parshvanatha and Mahavira, including the latter's Nirvāṇa. Bhadrabahu I is considered the author of the text and it is traditionally said to have been composed about one hundred and fifty years after the Nirvāṇa of Mahavira.

7.

Consider the following statements regarding Mural paintings:

1. They are large works executed on the walls of buildings or structures.

2. Mughal period was known to be the golden age of Mural paintings.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-------|
| 1. | | 1 | only |
| 2. | | 2 | only |
| 3. | Both | 1 | and 2 |
| 4. | Neither | 1 | nor 2 |

Ans 1

It was during gupta period that large number of mural paintings were created.

8.

QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Sufism:

1. Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam and its origin can be traced to North-Western India and Afghan.

2. In Sufism, self discipline was considered an essential condition to gain knowledge of God by sense of perception.

3. According to them one must have the guidance of a pir or guru, without which spiritual development is impossible.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|-------|
| 1. | | 2 | only |
| 2. | | 2 | and 3 |
| 3. | | 1 | and 3 |
| 4. | 1, | 2 | and 3 |

Ans 2

Sufism had its origin in Persia and spread into India in the eleventh century. The first Sufi saint Shaikh Ismail of Lahore started preaching his ideas.

The most famous of the Sufi saints of India was Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, who settled in Ajmer which became the centre of his activities.

Refer Tamil nadu SCERT for details.

9.

QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Gupta empire.

1. Puranas ,Smritis and foreign travellers have mentioned about Gupta rule.

2. Allahabad pillar inscription mentions Chandragupta as the founder of empire

Select the correct answer using the code given below



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- | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---|-----|------|
| 1. | | | 1 | | only |
| 2. | | | 2 | | only |
| 3. | Both | 1 | | and | 2 |
| 4. | Neither | 1 | | nor | 2 |
- Ans 1
Allahabad pillar inscription mentions Srigupta as the founder of empire

10.

QUESTION

Consider the following statements regarding Sangam literature.

- Sangam songs were mostly concentrated on the theme of love
 - Tamil became a classic written language during this period.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?
- | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|------|---|
| 1. | | 1 | | only | |
| 2. | | 2 | | only | |
| 3. | Both | 1 | | and | 2 |
| 4. | Neither | 1 | | nor | 2 |

Ans 2

Theme for sangam songs were war and love.

