

## Educrat IAS Academy

### Mock Test: 14

#### Answer key

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Laser Dazzlers:

1. It is a directed-energy instrument capable of temporarily blinding a person.
2. It can be used as a non-lethal method for warning and stopping suspicious vehicles or boats from approaching secured areas during both day and night.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both statements are correct.

The Laser Dazzler is used as a non-lethal method for warning and stopping suspicious vehicles/boats/aircrafts/UAVs/pirates etc. from approaching secured areas during both day and night.

It is capable of dazzle and thereby suppress the person's/optical sensor's action with disability glare in case of non-compliance to orders. It disorient/ confuse/blind a person temporarily. It also dazzles and distract aircraft/UAVs.

# Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has signed a contract with Indian Navy for supply 20 Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation Dazzlers (Laser Dazzlers).

2. Consider the following statements regarding the E-way bills:

1. It is a mechanism to ensure that goods being transported comply with the GST Law.
2. For a distance of less than 200 Km the e-way bill is valid for a day from the bill generation.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. E-way bill is a mechanism to ensure that goods being transported comply with the GST Law and is an effective tool to track movement of goods and check tax evasion.

It is generated from the GST Common Portal for E-Way bill system by the registered persons or transporters who cause movement of goods of consignment before commencement of such movement.

Statement 2 is correct. The validity of e-way bill depends on the distance to be travelled by the goods. For a distance of less than 200 Km the e-way bill will be valid for a day from the relevant date. For every 200 Km thereafter, the validity will be additional one day from the relevant date. The “relevant date” shall mean the date on which the e-way bill has been generated.

# As per the notification dated 22 December 2020, No. 94 /2020. the validity period of e-waybill will be changed from 100 KM per day to 200 KM per day from 01/01/2021.

3. Consider the following statements

1. Maitri and Bharati are India’s two stations in the Antarctica.
2. The research centers are being operated under the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), Ministry of Earth Sciences.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** India presently has two research stations at Antarctica namely ‘Maitri’ and ‘Bharati’ which are being operated under National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), Ministry of Earth Sciences. At both the stations, research and investigations are undertaken to understand the Polar processes and phenomenon. Observations and studies are carried out in atmospheric, biological, geological, ecological sciences etc.

Maitri station has been in operation since 1989 while Bharati has been constructed and established in March, 2013.

# The 40th Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica was launched recently.

4. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*):

1. It is a waterbird that is more widespread in summer season.
2. It is endemic to the Western Ghats region of India.
3. It is listed as Endangered species under the IUCN Red List.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect. More widespread in winter, the Indian skimmer is found in the coastal estuaries of western and eastern India.

Once distributed across the Indian Subcontinent, Indian skimmers are mainly found along large rivers in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal. It occurs primarily on larger, sandy, lowland rivers, around lakes and adjacent marshes and, in the non-breeding season, in estuaries and coasts.

Statement 3 is correct. Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*) is listed as Endangered species with decreasing population trend in the IUCN Red List.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI):

1. It is a full-scale national survey of scientific investigation of the health, economic, and social determinants and consequences of population aging in India.

2. It is being conducted by the National Sample Survey Office.

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. The Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) is a full-scale national survey of scientific investigation of the health, economic, and social determinants and consequences of population aging in India. The LASI is a nationally representative survey over 72,000 older adults age 45 and above across all states and union territories of India.

# The concept of LASI is comparable to the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) in the United States.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The National Programme for Health Care of Elderly, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has undertaken the Longitudinal Ageing Study of India, through International Institute for Population Sciences, (IIPS), Mumbai in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health, University of Southern California, USA, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and National Institute on Ageing.

# Longitudinal Ageing Study of India (LASI) Wave-1 has been released recently

6. Consider the following statements regarding Bird Flu:

1. The avian influenza Type A viruses occur naturally among wild aquatic birds worldwide and can infect domestic poultry.

2. Infected birds can shed flu virus in their saliva and feces.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. Avian influenza refers to infection of birds with avian influenza Type A viruses. These viruses occur naturally among wild aquatic birds worldwide and can infect domestic poultry and other bird and animal species.

Wild aquatic birds can be infected with avian influenza A viruses in their intestines and respiratory tract, but usually do not get sick.

However, avian influenza A viruses are very contagious among birds and some of these viruses can sicken and even kill certain domesticated bird species including chickens, ducks, and turkeys.

Statement 2 is correct. Infected birds can shed avian influenza A viruses in their saliva, nasal secretions, and feces. Susceptible birds become infected when they have contact with the virus as it is shed by infected birds. They also can become infected through contact with surfaces that are contaminated with virus from infected birds.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the “Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services” (NCAVES) project:

1. It is being funded under the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
2. It aims to assist SAARC nations to advance the knowledge on environmental-economic accounting.

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Both statements are incorrect.

The United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the European Union launched the project “Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services” (NCAVES) in 2017.

The project funded by the European Union through its Partnership Instrument (PI), aims to assist the five participating partner countries, namely Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, to advance the knowledge agenda on environmental-economic accounting, in particular ecosystem accounting.

The main objective of the UNSD-led project is to mainstream natural capital accounting and the valuation of ecosystem services in data-driven decision and policy-making at the national, regional and local levels.

# NCAVES India Forum 2021 is being organised by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). In India, the NCAVES project is being implemented by the MoSPI in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC).

8. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion of which of the following product(s)?

1. Dairy products
2. Honey, jaggery and sugar products
3. Herbal and medicinal plants

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the APEDA Act, 1985. It has been entrusted with the responsibility of export promotion and development of agricultural and processed food product groups listed in the Schedule to the APEDA Act:

Fruits, Vegetables and their Products; Meat and Meat Products; Poultry and Poultry Products; Dairy Products; Confectionery, Biscuits and Bakery Products; Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products; Cocoa and its products, chocolates of all kinds; Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages; Cereal and Cereal Products; Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts; Pickles, Papads and Chutneys; Guar Gum; Floriculture and Floriculture Products; and Herbal and Medicinal Plants.

# APEDA has organized Virtual Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) in various countries during to the ongoing Covid19 pandemic, when the export promotion programme was not possible to be organized physically.

9. Consider the following statements:

1. Commercial mining allows the private sector to mine coal commercially without placing any end-use restrictions.
2. India does not allow commercial mining in the coal sector.

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. Commercial mining allows the private sector to mine coal commercially without placing any end-use restrictions.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Private sector participation was permitted until the early 1970s. The Indira Gandhi government announced the nationalization of the coal blocks in two phases between 1971 and 1973.

Further, there had been end-use restrictions and the private sector was not allowed to trade into the market making it unattractive for the private sector.

Government of India has done away with these restrictions and 19 successful bidders have been allotted mines under the country's first commercial coal mining auction.

# Ministry of Coal has launched Single Window Clearance Portal, a unified platform that facilitates grant of clearances and approvals required for starting a coal mine in India.

# Presently, about 19 major approval or clearances are required to be obtained before starting a coal mine in the country. Some of them include approval of Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan, Grant of Mining Lease, Environment and Forest Clearances, Wild Life Clearance, Clearances related to Safety, Environment, Rehabilitation of project affected families, welfare of workers etc.

10. Which of the following project is being externally aided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)?

1. Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project
2. Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East
3. Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Livelihoods Improvement Programme

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The International Fund for Agricultural Development is an international financial institution and a specialised agency of the United Nations that works to address poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries.

–Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project aims improve farmers' practices in using and producing drought-tolerant crop varieties, as well as in managing soil fertility and moisture.

Duration: 2016 – 2022, Total Project Cost: US\$ 148.84 million, IFAD Financing: US\$ 75.5 million

–Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East is designed to provide farmers with better jhum cultivation practices, assist jhumia households to adopt alternative farming systems, particularly settled farming, support improved market access and value chain development.

Duration: 2017 – 2024, Total Project Cost: US\$ 168.51 million, IFAD Financing: US\$ 76.55 million

–Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Livelihoods Improvement Programme aims to achieve better living conditions and to reduce poverty for the most vulnerable in Odisha’s heavily forested Eastern Ghats and Northern Plateau regions.

Duration: 2015 – 2024, Total Project Cost: US\$ 130.4 million, IFAD Financing: US\$ 51.21 million

# The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) in association with Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project recently organized a Virtual Buyer Seller Meet with Millet Exporters and FPOs of Millet for establishing marketing linkages.

11. The CollabCAD Software has been launched by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for what purpose?

- (a) Platform for students across the country to create and modify 3D digital designs
- (b) Maintain a national database of teaching resources
- (c) Collaboration of Industry with Schooling development
- (d) Assessment of and assistance for promoting teacher education

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** National Informatics Centre (NIC), MeitY along with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Ministry of Education is jointly launching CollabCAD Software, a collaborative network, computer-enabled software system, providing a total engineering solution from 2D drafting & detailing to 3D product design for students and faculty of Engineering Graphics Curriculum.

This initiative aims to provide a great platform to students across the country to create and modify 3D digital designs with a free flow of creativity and imagination. This software would also enable students to collaborate over designs across the network and concurrently access the same design data for storage and visualization.

12. Which of the following falls under the terminology Over-the-Top (OTT) platforms?

1. Internet Service Providers (ISP)
2. Online Audio/Video Streaming services
3. Cable TV

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** OTT stands for 'Over-the-Top' and refers to any streaming service that delivers content over the internet. The service is delivered 'over the top' of another platform.

Services like Netflix or Amazon Prime Video are video OTT services, another major OTT market is audio, with services such as Spotify.

OTT messaging services like WhatsApp, Telegram or Signal have overtaken SMS as primary text communication mode.

13. Which of the following defence forces(s) participated in the Exercise Sea Vigil 21?

1. Indian Coast Guard

2. Sri Lanka Navy

3. Royal Thailand Navy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 only

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Exercise Sea Vigil 21, the two-day coastal defence exercise was conducted on 12 and 13 January 2021. The conceptual and geographical expanse of Sea Vigil included the entire coastline and EEZ of the country and contingencies from Peace to War-time were exercised. In addition, mitigation measures, on shore, in case of any breach in coastal security were also validated.

The exercise involved deployment of the entire coastal security apparatus and more than 110 surface assets of Indian Navy (IN) and Coast Guard (CG) participated in the exercise. In addition, a large number of Marine Police and Customs assets were also deployed.

14. Consider the following statements regarding Drone Swarms:

1. It is a fleet of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) that work together to achieve a specific goal.

2. It has applications in field of defence, surveillance and observation of hostile, distant areas.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both statements are correct.

A Drone swarm is a fleet of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) that work together to achieve a specific goal. The flight of the drones is controlled either manually, i.e. by remote control operations, or autonomously by using processors deployed on the drones

Swarms of drones are increasingly being requested to carry out missions that cannot be completed by single drones. Particularly in the field of civil security, strong needs emerge in terms of surveillance and observation of hostile, distant or extended areas.

#The Indian Army carried out a live demonstration of Drone Swarming capability using 75 indigenously designed and developed drones which executed an array of Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled simulated offensive missions and close support tasks during the Army Day Parade held at Delhi Cantt on 15 January 2021.

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme:

1. It aims to achieve cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar (RTS) Projects by the year 2022.
2. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing hundred percent subsidy for the rooftop solar power up to 3 kW.

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. The Phase-II of the Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme aims for achieving cumulative capacity of 40 GW RoofTop Solar plants by 2022.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Components of the scheme:

Component A: Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to Residential sector – 4 GW

–CFA of 40% for capacity up to 3 kWp, 20% for capacity beyond 3 kWp and up to 10 kWp and 20% for Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations capacity up to 500 kWp (limited to 10 kWp per house and total upto 500 kWp)

Component B: Incentives to DISCOMs for initial 18 GW Capacity

Progressive incentive for Discoms for achievements above baseline (the cumulative RTS capacity installed at the end of previous financial year).

–No incentives for capacity addition up to 10%, 5% incentives for addition beyond 10% and up to 15% and 10% incentives for addition beyond 15%

16. Consider the following statements regarding the **Houbara Bustard (Asian Houbara)**:

1. It is endemic to South-East Asian countries.
2. It is listed as Vulnerable species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect. Asian Houbara is an extant (resident) of West Asia including Pakistan, Aghanistan and Extant (breeding) species of China; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia; Tajikistan. The species lives in Arid Climate. It is omnivorous taking seeds, insects and other small creatures.

After breeding during the spring season, the Asian Houbara bustards migrate south to spend the winter in Pakistan, the Arabian Peninsula and nearby Southwest Asia.

Statement 2 is correct. Asian Houbara (*Chlamydotis macqueenii*) is listed as Vulnerable species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

17. Which of the following is/are or proposed railway line connecting India directly to its neighboring country(s)?

1. Maitree Express
2. Jaynagar-Bijalpura-Bardibas rail project
3. Zaranj-Delaram project

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option 1 is correct. The first rail line between India and Dhaka was opened in 2008 when Maitree express between Dhaka and Kolkata was started. In 2017 Bandhan express was also started between Kolkata and Khulna.

Option 2 is correct. Jaynagar-Bijalpura-Bardibas railway line project connects India and Nepal. As first phase of this project, the rail line from Jayanagar in Madhubani district, Bihar has been connected to Kurtha in Nepal and will be extended up to Bijalpura by March 2021.

Option 3 is incorrect. The Delaram-Zaranj Highway is roadway in the Nimruz Province of Afghanistan connecting the Delaram District in Afghanistan to the border of Iran. India

provided assistance to Afghanistan for construction of this highway which further connects to Chabahar port through Iran.

18. Consider the following statements:

1. The forest dwellers are legally empowered with the ownership and governance of the Minor forest produce through the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
2. TRIFED is a national-level apex organization functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. The forest dwellers are legally empowered with the ownership and governance of the minor forest produce through PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, and the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, gives the “right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries”.

Under Forest Rights Act, 2006, “minor forest produce” includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, tendu or kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tubers and the like.

Statement 2 is correct. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) came into existence in 1987. It is a national-level apex organization functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

# TRIFED and Indian Farm Forestry Development Co-operative Ltd (IFFDC) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on January 18, 2021 to work together for tribal livelihood generation.

19. Which of the following institution has released the report titled ‘International Migration 2020 Highlights’?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International Labour Organisation
- (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (d) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** International Migration report 2020 has been released by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

–18 million people from India were living outside of their country of birth.

— India's large diaspora is distributed across a number of major countries of destination, with the UAE (3.5 million), the US (2.7 million) and Saudi Arabia (2.5 million) hosting the largest numbers of migrants from India.

–Other countries with a large diaspora included Mexico and Russia (11 million each), China (10 million) and Syria (8 million).

# The World Migration Report is a flagship publication series of the International Organization for Migration.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Anti-Airfield Weapon (SAAW):

1. India has signed a transfer of technology (ToT) deal with Russia for development SAAW in India.

2. It is a smart weapon capable of engaging ground enemy airfield assets up to a range of 100 kms.

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect. The Defence Research and Development Organisation has successfully conducted captive and release trial of indigenously developed Smart Anti-Airfield Weapon (SAAW) from Hawk-I of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) off the Odisha coast on 21 January 2021.

SAAW is indigenously designed and developed by DRDO's Research Centre Imarat (RCI) Hyderabad.

Statement 2 is correct. This is 125 Kg class smart weapon, capable of engaging ground enemy airfield assets such as radars, bunkers, taxi tracks, and runways etc. up to a range of 100 kms. The high precision guided bomb is light weight as compared to weapon system of the same class. The weapon was earlier successfully test fired from Jaguar aircraft.

21. Which of the following organization publishes the Global Innovation Index (GII)?

- (a) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- (b) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. The Global Innovation Index (GII), since 2007, has been providing

detailed metrics about the innovation performance of countries and economies around the world.

# Global Innovation Index (GII) 2020 ranked India at 48th place, up four positions since 2019.

India has maintained its growth in publications—the traditional indicator of scientific excellence. The number of publications has increased exponentially over the last 10 years. According to data from the US agency, the National Science Foundation (NSF), India is currently in third place, only behind China and the United States, with 135,788 scientific articles in the year 2018.

22. Which of the following is/are feature(s) of the blockchain technology?

1. All network participants have access to the distributed ledger and its record of transactions.
2. No participant can change or tamper with a transaction after it's been recorded to the shared ledger.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both statements are correct.

Blockchain is a shared, immutable ledger that facilitates the process of recording transactions and tracking assets in a business network. An asset can be tangible (a house, car, cash, land) or intangible (intellectual property, patents, copyrights, branding). Virtually anything of value can be tracked and traded on a blockchain network, reducing risk and cutting costs for all involved.

— All network participants have access to the distributed ledger and its immutable record of transactions.

— No participant can change or tamper with a transaction after it's been recorded to the shared ledger. If a transaction record includes an error, a new transaction must be added to reverse the error, and both transactions are then visible.

# The Election Commission of India is collaborating with the Indian Institute of Technology to develop a blockchain system for voting.

23. What is 'Ooceraea joshii' that has been in news recently?

- (a) New ant species discovered in India
- (b) A crater on Mars
- (c) An invasive species of fungus
- (d) An asteroid set to pass through solar system in 2029

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Two new species of a rare ant genus have been discovered in India. The species of the ant genus *Ooceraea* found in Kerala, and Tamil Nadu add to the diversity of this rare genus. They differ from others of the same genus on the basis of the number of antennal segments.

One of them found in the Periyar Tiger Reserve of Kerala, has been named *Ooceraea joshii*, in honour of Prof. Amitabh Joshi, a distinguished evolutionary biologist.

24. Which of the following institution has published the report ‘‘The Inequality Virus’’?

- (a) Oxfam International
- (b) World Health Organisation
- (c) World Bank
- (d) UN Human Rights Council

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Inequality Virus report has recently been released by the Oxfam International at the Davos Dialogues of World Economic Forum.

The report states that Covid has the potential to increase economic inequality in almost every country at once — the first time this has happened since records began over a century ago.

The report has found that as the pandemic stalled the economy, forcing millions of poor Indians out of jobs, the richest billionaires in India increased their wealth by 35 per cent.

25. What is the objective of the recently launched ‘‘AYU SAMVAD’’ Campaign?

- (a) Information dissemination to curb vaccine hesitancy among people
- (b) Awareness campaign on ‘Ayurveda for COVID 19 Pandemic’
- (c) Promoting minimization of individual carbon footprint for long and sustainable livelihood
- (d) Improving the communication between the elderly and younger generation

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** ‘‘AYU SAMVAD’’ (My Health My Responsibility) is one of the largest public awareness campaign programs on AYURVEDA and COVID 19 PANDEMIC, organized by All India Institute of Ayurveda New Delhi, as envisioned & supported by Ministry of AYUSH. More than 5 lac lectures will be organized across the nation by Ayurveda Physicians for citizens of India.

This campaign will be immensely beneficial in understanding the importance of Ayurveda & in the fight against COVID 19 & also for Post Covid Management. This campaign will specifically focus on the Role of Preventive, Promotive, Curative and Rehabilitation in Management of COVID 19 through Ayurveda.

26. Which of the following animal(s) is/are listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972?

1. Himalayan Black Bear
2. Leopard

### 3. Pangolin

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** All of the above species are protected under the Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. As per the provisions of the Act, poaching of these animals and trading them by parts is punishable with minimum 03 years of imprisonment extendable up to 07 years.

The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) seized large wildlife contrabands recently in Jammu & Kashmir that included the Musk deer and Himalayan Black bear poached for musk pods, bear bile, which is used in Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCM).

Pangolin is among the most heavily trafficked nonhuman mammal in the world mainly for their scales, used in traditional medicine.

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Report of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XVFC):

1. It has recommended a vertical devolution at 41 per cent from the divisible pool of taxes.
2. It has proposed a Modernizations Fund for Defence and Internal Security (MFDIS) under the Consolidated Fund of India.
3. It has recommended an All India Medical and Health Service under the All-India Services Act, 1951.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. In order to maintain predictability and stability of resources, especially during the pandemic, XVFC has recommended maintaining the vertical devolution at 41 per cent – the same as in report for 2020-21.

It is at the same level of 42 per cent of the divisible pool as recommended by FC-XIV. However, it has made the required adjustment of about 1 per cent due to the changed status of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The XVFC proposes that the Union Government may constitute in the Public Account of India, a dedicated non-lapsable fund, Modernisation Fund for Defence

and Internal Security (MFDIS). The total indicative size of the proposed MFDIS over the period 2021-26 is Rs. 2,38,354 crores.

Statement 3 is correct. XVFC has recommend that health spending by States should be increased to more than 8 per cent of their budget by 2022.

Given the inter-State disparity in the availability of medical doctors, it is essential to constitute an All India Medical and Health Service as is envisaged under Section 2A of the All-India Services Act, 1951.

28. The Budget 2021-22 has proposed a single Securities Markets Code by consolidation of which of the following law(s)?

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
2. Depositories Act, 1996
3. Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority Act, 2013

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Through Union Budget 2021-22, the Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs announced that the Government will consolidate the provisions of SEBI Act, 1992, Depositories Act, 1996, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Government Securities Act, 2007 into a rationalized single Securities Markets Code.

Securities are tradable financial instruments used to raise capital in public and private markets. There are primarily three types of securities: equity—which provides ownership rights to holders; debt—essentially loans repaid with periodic payments; and hybrids—which combine aspects of debt and equity.

29. Consider the following statements regarding the ‘One Nation One Ration Card’ (ONORC):

1. The beneficiaries can lift their entitled food grains from any ePoS (electronic Point of Sale device) enabled Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country.
2. The Union Government has directed states to issue new ration cards to all beneficiaries to implement the ONORC 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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. The Department in association with State/UT Governments is implementing 'One Nation One Ration Card' (ONORC) plan for nation-wide portability of ration cards under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). So far, the facility has been enabled in 32 States/UTs covering nearly 69 Crore beneficiaries, almost 86% of NFSA population of the country.

Under ONORC, the beneficiaries, if desire, can lift their entitled food grains from any ePoS (electronic Point of Sale device) enabled Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice by using their same/existing ration cards with biometric authentication on the ePoS device at the time of lifting the food grains through portability.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The scheme enables portability using the existing ration cards and no direction has been given to States/UTs for issuance of new ration cards to beneficiaries under ONORC.

However, for the sake of uniformity under ONORC operations, States/UTs have been advised to adopt a standard bi-lingual format for ration cards whenever they decide to issue/print new ration cards under NFSA in the future.

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Fishing Cat:

1. Wetlands are the major habitat of the Fishing Cat.
2. It is listed as a Critically Endangered species under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
3. It is protected under the Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. Wetlands are the favorite habitats of the fishing cat. In India, fishing cats are mainly found in the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans, on the foothills of the Himalayas along the Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys and in the Western Ghats.

Fishing cats have a patchy distribution along the Eastern Ghats. Apart from Sundarbans in West Bengal and Bangladesh, fishing cats inhabit the Chilika lagoon and surrounding wetlands in Odisha, Coringa and Krishna mangroves in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Fishing cat is protected under the Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) lists the fishing cat on Appendix II part of Article IV of CITES, which governs international trade in this species.

Statement 3 is correct. Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) is listed as Endangered species with decreasing population trend in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species,

31. Consider the following statements regarding the National Agriculture Market (eNAM):

1. It is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis.
2. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. National Agriculture Market (NAM) is envisaged as a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMC and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

NAM creates a national network of physical mandis which can be accessed online. It seeks to leverage the physical infrastructure of the mandis through an online trading portal, enabling buyers situated even outside the State to participate in trading at the local level.

Statement 2 is correct. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

# Better market linkage was provided under e-NAM by Integrating 1000 markets across 18 States and 3 UT. So far, more than 1.69 crore Farmers & 1.55 Lakh traders registered on e-NAM platform. Union Budget has declared to further integrate 1000 more mandis with e-NAM.

# e-NAM is now developing as "Platforms of Platform" to create a digital ecosystem that leverage the expertise of individual platforms across various segments of agri. value chain viz. developing and Integrating service platform with e-NAM (QC services, transportation & delivery services, sorting/grading services, packaging services, insurance, trade finance, warehouses etc.).

32. Consider the following statements regarding the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START):

1. It limits the number of non-deployed Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).
2. The treaty has been extended till 2026 by USA and Russia.

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) was signed April 8, 2010, in Prague by the United States and Russia and entered into force in 2011. It is an agreement for nuclear arms reduction between the United States and Russia, establishing a limit on deployed strategic warheads.

Statement 1 is incorrect. New START does not limit the number of non-deployed ICBMs and SLBMs, but it does monitor them and provide for continuous information on their locations and on-site inspections to confirm that they are not added to the deployed force.

Statement 2 is correct. The United States and Russia agreed on Feb. 3, 2021, to extend New START by five years, as allowed by the treaty text, until Feb. 5, 2026.

33. Consider the following statements regarding the MCA21 project:

1. It enables secure access to Ministry of Corporate Affairs services in an assisted manner for corporate entities, professionals, and general public.
2. MCA21 is designed to fully automate all processes related to enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements under the SEBI Act, 1992.

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India, has initiated the MCA21 project, which enables easy and secure access to MCA services in an assisted manner for corporate entities, professionals, and general public.

Statement 2 is incorrect. MCA21 project is designed to fully automate all processes related to enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements under the Companies Act, 1956.

During the fiscal 2021-22, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) will launch data analytics driven MCA21 Version 3.0. This Version will have additional modules for e-Adjudication, e-Consultation and Compliance Management.

MCA21 V3 Project is a technology-driven project, envisioned to strengthen enforcement, promote Ease of Doing Business, enhance user experience, facilitate seamless integration and data exchange among Regulators. The project will have Micro-services architecture with high scalability and capabilities for advanced analytics.

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX):

1. It is a framework promulgated by Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence.
2. Support for Prototype and Research Kickstart (SPARK) grants are offered under iDEX to startups.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Explanation: Both statements are correct.

Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) is a framework promulgated by Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence and launched by the Hon'ble PM in April 2018. iDEX aims to achieve self – reliance and foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, start-ups, individual innovators, R&D institutes and academia.

iDEX-DIO launches of Defence India Startup Challenge (DISC) with problem statements from Armed Forces, DPSUs & OFB. Winner start-ups/ individuals receive innovation grants in technological areas through the Prototype funding guidelines called “Support for Prototype and Research Kickstart” (SPARK), which entail provisioning of grants upto Rs 1.5 crore to the Startups on the basis of milestones through multiple tranches, for prototype development.

35. Which of the following institution has released the Corruption Perception Index 2021?

- (a) Transparency International
- (b) World Economic Forum
- (c) Financial Action Task Force
- (d) World Bank

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Transparency International publishes the Corruption Perception Index annually, since 1995. The CPI scores and ranks 180 countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be by experts and business executives. It is a composite index, a combination of 13 surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions.

New Zealand and Denmark are ranked at the first position with scores of 88. India ranks at 86 with score of 40.

36. Consider the following statements regarding the India-Myanmar relations:

1. India has announced a debt service relief to Myanmar under the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative.
2. Land Border Crossing Agreement (LBCA) has been signed to facilitate movement of bonafide citizens of both countries across India-Myanmar land border.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. COVID-19 has dealt a major blow to world's poorest countries, causing a recession that could push more than 100 million people into extreme poverty.

That is why the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund urged G20 countries to establish the Debt Service Suspension Initiative. The DSSI is helping countries concentrate their resources on fighting the pandemic and safeguarding the lives and livelihoods of millions of the most vulnerable people.

India in May 2020 announced the debt service relief to Myanmar under the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

Statement 2 is correct. Signing of Land Border Crossing Agreement (LBCA) in 2018 facilitated movement of bonafide citizens of both countries with valid travel documents/visas to travel across India-Myanmar land border.

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Software Defined Radio (SDR):

1. It is a radio communication system which uses software for the modulation and demodulation of radio signals.
2. SDR-Tactical has been developed by the Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO) for use 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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct. Software Defined Radio is Radio in which some or all of the physical layer functions are Software Defined. In other words, the software is used to determine the specification of the radio and what it does. If the software within the radio is changed, its performance and function may change.

SDR is a radio communication system which uses software for the modulation and demodulation of radio signals. An SDR performs significant amounts of signal processing in a general-purpose computer, or a reconfigurable piece of digital electronics.

Statement 2 is correct. The SDR-Tactical, jointly designed and developed by Defence Electronics Applications Laboratory (DEAL) of Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) through a consortium of domestic agencies and industry, will bring strategic depth to the Armed Forces.

The SDR-Tac is a four Channel Multi-mode, Multi Band, 19'' Rack mountable, ship borne Software Defined Radio system. It is intended to serve ship-to-ship, ship-to-shore and ship-to-air voice and data communication for network centric operations.

It supports simultaneous operation of all the four channels covering V/UHF and L Band. This SDR system houses multiple types of waveforms for narrow band and wide band applications.

38. Consider the following statements regarding the recently released report “Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region”:

1. It has been published by Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
2. The surface air temperature over India has risen by about 0.7 °C during last century.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India has recently published a Climate Change report entitled “Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region” which covers all the aspects of regional climate change including the climatic extremes across India.

The preparation of this report was led by the Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) Pune.

Based on the available climate records, the report documents that the surface air temperature over India has risen by about 0.7 °C during 1901–2018 which is accompanied with an increase in atmospheric moisture content. The sea surface temperatures in the tropical Indian Ocean have also increased by about 1 °C during 1951–2015.

39. What is the objective of the Vigyan Jyoti programme?

- (a) Encourage girl students to pursue their careers in Science, Engineering and Technology
- (b) Boost community and private sector participation in government schools
- (c) Quality education in the remote tribal regions of India
- (d) Improving quality of school education through Integrated Teacher Training

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Vigyan Jyoti programme, an initiative to encourage girls to take interest in science and build career, was launched by the Department of Science & Technology (DST) to create a level-playing field for the meritorious girls to pursue STEM. It had been running successfully in 50 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) since December 2019 and has now been expanded to 50 more JNVs for the year 2021-22.

The programme addresses the underrepresentation of women in certain areas of STEM. As a first step, the programme has been started at school level for meritorious girls of Class IX to Class XII to encourage and empower them to pursue STEM courses in reputed institutions of the country.

# The second phase of Vigyan Jyoti programme commenced on the occasion of International Day of Women and Girls in Science on February 11, 2021.

40. Consider the following statements regarding the CHIRAAG project:

1. It is being implemented in the Himalayan states of India.
2. It aims to develop sustainable production systems that allow tribal households to practice round-the-year production of diversified and nutritious food.
3. The project is being implemented through assistance from the World Bank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect. CHIRAAG – Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project will be implemented in the southern tribal-majority region of the state where a large population is undernourished and poor. The project will benefit over 180,000 households from about 1,000 villages in eight districts of Chhattisgarh.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct. The Government of India, the Government of Chhattisgarh and the World Bank recently signed a \$100 million project to develop sustainable production systems that allow tribal households in remote areas of Chhattisgarh to practice round-the-year production of diversified and nutritious food.

To make agriculture nutrition supportive, the project will implement a series of activities that are climate resilient and profitable. Investments will be made in water-harvesting structures and irrigation facilities; integrated farming systems blending crops, fishery and livestock production; climate-smart production technologies and practices; developing value chains to ensure that surplus commodities reach profitable markets; and in making nutritious food available to tribal households.

# The \$100 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has a maturity of 17.5 years, including a grace period of 5.5-years.

41. Which of the following Mars mission(s) include a rover landing on Mars surface?

1. UAE's Hope Mission
2. China's Tianwen-1
3. NASA's Perseverance

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option 1 is incorrect. The United Arab Emirates Mars Mission, Hope is an orbiter designed to spend one Martian year (two Earth years) around Mars.

Option 2 is correct. The Tianwen-1, China's Mars mission that recently entered the Mars's orbit, comprises an orbiter and a rover. The rover will spend next few months in orbit before landing on Mars surface.

Option 3 is correct. Mars 2020 is a Mars rover mission by NASA's Mars Exploration Program that includes the Perseverance rover and the Ingenuity helicopter drone, which is set to achieve first powered flight on Mars. The rover will land on Mars surface on February 18, 2021.

42. Which of the following is/are joint exercise(s) between Indian and USA's defence forces?

- 1. Yudh Abhyas
- 2. Vajra Prahar
- 3. Dustlik

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The India-US joint military exercise "Yudh Abhyas 20" commenced today in Mahajan Field Firing Range of Bikaner district in Rajasthan. This is the 16th edition of annual bilateral joint exercise of both the armies. It will continue till the 21st of this month. The previous version of the joint exercise was held at Seattle in the United States.

'Vajra Prahar' is a Special Forces joint training exercise conducted alternately in India and the US.

# Dustlik: India-Uzbekistan joint military exercise

43. Zolgensma has been in news recently, what is it?

- (a) A gene replacement therapy
- (b) A rare disease of heart
- (c) A protein found in amniotic fluid
- (d) An autoimmune disease

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Zolgensma is a gene replacement therapy indicated for the treatment of spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) in paediatric patients.

Spinal muscular atrophy is a rare genetic disease that deteriorates the neuromuscular functioning of the body by causing motor neurons loss and associated muscle weakness and paralysis.

The disease is caused by a genetic defect in the survival motor neuron (SMN) gene, which encodes the SMN protein essential for the survival of motor neurons.

The Government of India has decided to waive off some GST amount against the import of gene therapy Zolgensma. This therapy is required to treat a child who is suffering from Spinal Muscular Atrophy.

44. The Lalandar (Shatoot) Dam is being constructed on which of the following river basin in Afghanistan?

- (a) Amu Darya
- (b) Kabul River
- (c) Helmand River
- (d) Harut River

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Shahtoot dam is proposed to be constructed on the Kabul river basin. A signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] between India and Afghanistan for the construction of the Lalandar [Shatoot] Dam in Afghanistan took place recently.

The project is a part of the New Development Partnership between India and Afghanistan. The Lalander [Shatoot] Dam would meet the safe drinking water needs of Kabul City, provide irrigation water to nearby areas, rehabilitate the existing irrigation and drainage network, aid in flood protection and management efforts in the area, and also provide electricity to the region.

This is the second major dam being built by India in Afghanistan, after the India- Afghanistan Friendship Dam [Salma Dam].

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (“SANKALP”) programme:

1. It is a programme of the Ministry of Skill Development with loan assistance from the World Bank.
2. It aims to improve short term skill training by strengthening institutions and inclusion of marginalized sections of the society.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both statements are correct.

Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (“SANKALP”) is a programme of the Ministry of Skill Development with loan assistance from the World Bank.

It aims to improve short term skill training qualitatively and quantitatively through strengthening institutions, bring in better market connectivity and inclusion of marginalised sections of the society. SANKALP was launched on 19th January 2018 and has a tenure till March 2023.

The outcomes in the project are measured through the Results Framework, and Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and World Bank.

46. The India Energy Outlook 2021 has been released by which of the following institution/organization?

- (a) World Economic Forum
- (b) International Energy Agency
- (c) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
- (d) International Atomic Energy Agency

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The India Energy Outlook 2021 is a new special report from the International Energy Agency’s World Energy Outlook series.

–India is the world’s third-largest energy consuming country, thanks to rising incomes and improving standards of living.

–Energy use has doubled since 2000, with 80% of demand still being met by coal, oil and solid biomass.

–On a per capita basis, India’s energy use and emissions are less than half the world average, as are other key indicators such as vehicle ownership, steel and cement output.

— To meet growth in electricity demand over the next twenty years, India will need to add a power system the size of the European Union to what it has now.

47. Which of the following bridge(s) is/are on mainstream of the River Brahmaputra?

1. Bogibeel Bridge
2. Saraighat Bridge
3. Dhola–Sadiya Bridge

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option 1 is correct. Bogibeel bridge is a combined road and rail bridge over the Brahmaputra River in Assam between Dhemaji district and Dibrugarh district.

Option 2 is correct. The first rail-cum-road bridge over the Brahmaputra, Saraighat Bridge was opened to public in 1962. Adjacent New Saraighat Bridge is a road only bridge.

Option 3 is incorrect. The Dhola–Sadiya Bridge (Bhupen Hazarika Setu), connecting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh spans the Lohit River, a major tributary of the Brahmaputra River, from the village of Dhola in the south to Sadiya to the north.

48. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. SWAYAM – DTH channels telecasting of high-quality educational programmes
2. DIKSHA – National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers
3. Swayam Prabha – Online platform hosting courses from Class 9 till post-graduation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option 1 and 3 initiative's functions are interchanged.

SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. This is done through a platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from Class 9 till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.

SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of 34 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite.

DIKSHA serves as National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers. It enables, accelerates and amplifies solutions in realm of teacher education. It seeks to aid teachers to learn and train themselves for which assessment resources will be available. It will help teachers to create training content, profile, in-class resources, assessment aids, news and announcement and connect with teacher community

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS):

1. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

2. It provides round-the-clock monitoring and warning services for the coastal population through the Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC).

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) was established as an autonomous body in 1999 under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) and is a unit of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO).

Statement 2 is correct. Provides round-the-clock monitoring and warning services for the coastal population on tsunamis, storm surges, high waves, etc. through the in-house Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC).

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO designated ITEWC as a Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP) to provide tsunami warnings to countries on the Indian Ocean Rim.

# The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) is planning to take the help of the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for aerial mapping of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep to get a better picture of the ocean floor, also called 'bathymetric' study.

50. Consider the following statements regarding the International Commission on Large Dams (INCOLD):

1. It is an inter-governmental organization which provides a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience in dam engineering.
2. India is among the countries having National Committees for INCOLD.

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is incorrect. The International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) is a non-governmental International Organization which provides a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience in dam engineering.

The Organization leads the profession in ensuring that dams are built safely, efficiently, economically, and without detrimental effects on the environment.

Statement 2 is correct. ICOLD was founded in 1928 and has National Committees from more than 100 countries with approximately 10 000 individual members.

The Committee for International Commission on Large Dams, (INCOLD) is the Indian Committee interacting with ICOLD Central Office in Paris and helps in dissemination, in India, of information about new developments in dam engineering, besides projecting India's expertise at international level through participation in various events of ICOLD.

# International Commission on Large Dams (INCOLD) in collaboration with Central Water Commission (CWC), Dam Rehabilitation Improvement Project (DRIP) and National Hydrology Project (NHP) is organising Symposium on "Sustainable Development of Dams and River Basins" under the aegis of ICOLD at New Delhi.

51. The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India. Which of the following were the consequences of the revolt?

1. Company rule was abolished
2. British disrespected and neglected the rights of the native princes
3. The Indian states were to recognize the paramountcy of the British Crown

Select the correct code:

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India. It led to far-reaching changes in the system of administration and the policies of the British government.

The direct responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and Company rule was abolished.

The assumption of the Government of India by the sovereign of Great Britain was announced by Lord Canning at a durbar at Allahabad in the 'Queen's Proclamation' issued on November 1, 1858.

As per the Queen's proclamation, the era of annexations and expansion had ended and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes.

The Indian states were henceforth to recognise the paramountcy of the British Crown and were to be treated as parts of a single charge.

52. Consider the following statements regarding Munda Revolt.

1. It was against the destruction of their system of common land-holdings by the intrusion of traders and moneylenders.
2. Jagirdars and thikadars supported the Mundas in their revolt.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Munda Revolt For over three decades, the Munda sardars of Chhotanagpur had been struggling against the destruction of their system of common land-holdings by the intrusion of jagirdars, thikadars (revenue farmers) and traders-moneylenders. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the Mundas rose under Birsa Munda in a religious movement or rebellion (“ulgulan”) with an agrarian and political content. They aimed to establish a Munda rule in the land by killing thikadars, jagirdars, rajas and halcims. To bring about the liberation, Birsa gathered a force of 6,000 Mundas armed with swords, spears, battle-axes, and bows and arrows. Birsa was, however, captured in 1900 and he died in jail the same year.

53. Who commanded the 'Hector', the first British trading ship to land at Surat?

- (a) Paul Canning
- (b) William Hawkins
- (c) Thomas Roe
- (d) James Lancaster

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** In 1607, William Hawkins commanded the ship 'Hector' for East India company on a voyage to Surat and Aden loaded with letters and presents from king of England James 1. He arrived in Surat in August 1608.

Captain Hawkins was received by the emperor Jahangir.

54. Under whose tenure as the Governor General, were the universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras set up?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Elgin
- (c) Lord Canning
- (d) Lord Bentinck

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Lord Canning served as Governor General of India from 1856 to 1862 and also served as first viceroy of India. During his tenure three universities were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras based on Wood's Despatch 1854 on the model of London University.

55. Consider the following statements about the Battle of Bedera (or, Battle of Chinsurah):

1. The Dutch were badly defeated in this battle against the English East India Company, leading to their final collapse in India.

2. It took place in the Coromandel in 1780.
3. Before this battle, Mir Jafar, the Nawab of Bengal, entered into a conspiracy with foreign powers with a view to expel the English from India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Battle of Bedara, 1759

Also known as Battle of Chinsurah, Battle of Biderra, Battle of Hooghly.

The British defeated the Dutch.

56. Consider the following statements with reference to William Bentinck:

1. He adopted the policy of non-intervention and non-aggression with Indian states.
2. He abolished the provincial courts of appeal.
3. He suppressed the mercenary "Pindaris" with the help of Sir Thomas Hislop.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 3 is wrong: suppression of pandari's was a part of the third Anglo-Maratha war (1817-1818) during which Lord Hastings was the Governor General.

57. With reference to the revolt of 1857, which of the following were the religious causes of discontent among Indian people against the British rule?

1. Rediscovery of India's past by European scholars.
2. The social reform and humanitarian measures taken by the government.
3. Official policy of taxing the lands belonging to temples and mosques.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is wrong: the rediscovery of India's past by European scholars give a psychological boost to educated Indians later and it has nothing to do with the 1857 revolt.

58. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- | <b>War:</b>                 | <b>Outcome</b>             |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Second Anglo-Afghan War: | Treaty of Gandamak         |
| 2. First Anglo-Burmese War: | Treaty of Yandabo          |
| 3. Third Anglo-Burmese War: | Burma won its independence |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Point 3 is wrong: 3rd Anglo Burmese war (1885) resulting in total annexation of Burma.

59. With reference to agrarian unrest in Pabna district in 1870s, consider the following statements:

1. For the first-time peasants demanded uprooting of 'Zamindari System'.
2. It was a violent uprising in which many zamindars were killed.
3. The Government promised to undertake legislation to protect the tenants from zamindari oppression.

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is wrong: its aims were limited to the redressal of the immediate grievances of the peasants and the enforcement of the existing legal rights and norms. it was not aimed at uprooting the zamindari system.

Statements 2 is wrong: hardly any zamindar or zamindars agent was killed or seriously injured. The revolt was carried out mainly through legal means.

60. During the revolt of 1857, as the mutiny broke out, sepoys started converging to Delhi. Which of the following is the correct reason behind that?

- (a) Delhi was the capital of British India and thus represented a power symbol.
- (b) Delhi was a major city near to rebel towns.
- (c) Delhi was continuous capital for imperial powers in India from the time of Delhi Sultanate.
- (d) Delhi was the seat of Mughal Emperor and thus represented an Indian power.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Delhi was the seat of Mughal emperor and thus represented an Indian power. That's the main reason for sepoys converging to Delhi. (Delhi was not the capital of British during that period. Delhi was also not a continuous capital for imperial powers in India)

61. Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding the Carnatic Wars?

- (a) The Carnatic wars were indirectly connected with rivalry between English and the French in Europe.
- (b) The second Carnatic war was concluded with the Treaty of Pondicherry.
- (c) The French had to transfer Pondicherry and Karaikkal to British as a result of the third Carnatic war.
- (d) Robert Clive was taken as prisoner after the first Carnatic war.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option C is wrong: as a result of the third Carnatic war, the French power confined to Pondicherry, Karaikkal and very small neighbouring places only.

62. Which of the following is/are the outcomes of war between British India and Nepal in 1814?

1. Nepal abandoned its claim on Sikkim areas.
2. The Gurkhas became part of Indian army.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both statements are correct: Nepal withdrew from Sikkim after 1814 war. Gurkhas being the local populace of the hilly region of Himalayas added strength to the British army by being part of it.

63. Annie Besant was

1. Responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement

2. The founder of the Theosophical Society

3. Once the President of the Indian National Congress

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

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Annie Besant was the 1st women President of INC in 1917 Calcutta Session. Madam Blavatsky and Henry Steel Olcott founded Theosophical Society.

64. With reference to the titles prevalent in India during the 15th and 16th centuries, who was the 'Zamorin'?

(a) Religious head of the Portuguese in India

(b) Commercial head of the Arab merchants in India

(c) The Muslim ruler of Cochin

(d) The Hindu ruler of Calicut

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese, reached India in 1498 and was received warmly by the Hindu ruler of Calicut known by the title of Zamorin.

65. With reference to Indian history, which of the following is/are the essential element/elements of the feudal system?

1. A very strong centralized political authority a very weak provincial or local political authority
2. Emergence of administrative structure based on control and possession of land
3. Creation of lord-vassal relationship between the feudal lord and his overlord Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Authority of the centre diminished as local/feudal powers emerged

66. Consider the following:

1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy along with Dwarka Nath Tagore and William Adam established Calcutta Unitarian committee and 1823. Keshubh Chandra was not associated with it.

On 24th January 1868, Keshub laid the foundation stone of his new church, the Brahmo Samaj of India Tabernacle of New Dispensation and the newly constructed chapel was consecrated on 22nd August 1869.

67. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British Rule?

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Alexander Read
3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** In the British territories in the south there was a similar move away from the idea of Permanent Settlement. The new system that was devised came to be known as the ryotwar (or ryotwari). It was tried on a small scale by Captain Alexander Reed in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. Subsequently developed by Thomas Munro, this system was gradually extended all over south India. Lord Cornwallis was associated with Zamindari/ Permanent Settlement.

68. The staple commodities of export by the English East Indian Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were

- (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
- (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
- (c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
- (d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Cotton, raw silk, saltpetre, opium were the major commodities exported from Bengal by the English East India Company.

69. Which of the following statements correctly explain the impact of Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century?

- (a) Indian handicrafts were ruined
- (b) Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large numbers.
- (c) Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country
- (d) Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufactures

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** India was a major player in the world export market for textiles in the early 18th century, but by the middle of the 19th century it had lost all of its export market and much of its domestic market.

At the beginning of Industrial revolution cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside. At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well. Exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early nineteenth century.

Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation. Hence option (a) is correct answer.

70. The Vital-Vidhvansak, the first monthly journal to have the untouchable people as its target audience was published by

- (a)Gopal Baba Walangkar
- (b)Jyotiba Phule
- (c)Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (d)Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Gopal Baba Walangkar, also known as Gopal Krishna, (ca. 1840-1900) is an early example of an activist working to release the untouchable people of India from their historic socio-economic oppression, and is generally considered to be the pioneer of that movement. He developed a racial theory to explain the oppression and also published the first journal targeted at the untouchable people.

Walangkar claimed that "high-caste people from the south were 'Australian–Semitic non-Aryans' and African negroes, that Chitpavan Brahmans were 'Barbary Jews', and that the high-caste Marathas' forebears were 'Turks'".

In 1888, Walangkar began publishing the monthly journal titled Vital-Vidhvansak (Destroyer of Brahmanical or Ceremonial Pollution), which was the first to have the untouchable people as its target audience.

71. With reference to the Revolt of 1857, consider the following statements:

1. The sepoys from all over the India participated in the Revolt.
2. The Revolt was accompanied by the rebellion of civil population.
3. The Revolt was an organized and methodically planned action.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 is wrong: impact of this revolt was higher in North India but in South its impact was negligible, even the Madras army remained totally loyal and Punjab and Bengal were marginally affected.

Statement 3 is wrong: the attitude and activities of the leaders of the revolt of 1857 hardly suggest any planning or conspiracy on their part and if at all it existed it was at an embryonic stage.

72. Which of the following nationalist leaders were associated with the Indian Association?

1. Surendra Nath Banerjee
2. Anand Mohan Bose
3. Dwarkanath Ganguly

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** All these three leaders were associated with the Indian Association.

73. Consider the following pairs:

<b>Policy:</b>	<b>Officially introduced by</b>
1. Dual system of administration of Bengal:	Robert Clive
2. Subsidiary Alliance:	Lord Hastings
3. Doctrine of Lapse:	Lord Dalhousie

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The system of dual government was introduced by Robert Clive and this system remained in practice during the period from 1765 to 1772.

Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary alliance under the British rule in order to bring as many Indian states as possible under the British rule.

Lord Dalhousie used doctrine of lapse as a tool for the implementation of this policy of annexation.

74. Dual Government was established in Bengal as an immediate effect of which of the following event?

- (a) Battle of Plassey
- (b) Third Carnatic War
- (c) Battle of Buxar
- (d) Regulating Act, 1773

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** After the Battle of Buxar, in 1764 the Company, which till now had purely trading functions, obtained diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. From 1765-72 there was dual government under which Indian officials were allowed to function as before but under the overall control of British Governor and British officials.

75. Which of the following reasons can be attributed to English victory in the Battle of Plassey?

1. The Nawabs of Bengal failed to understand that East India Company was no more a mere company of traders.
2. The Nawabs of Bengal neglected to build a strong modern army.
3. Bengal administration failed to check the growing corruption among their officials.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** All the given reasons are correct.

76. With reference to Santhal Uprising, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Santhals occupied the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal.
2. The uprising aimed to remove the outsiders and the British from the Santhal areas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both the statements are correct. The Santhals lived in the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal known as Daman-i-koh. The struggle was against the exploitation carried out by zamindars, money lenders which they termed 'Dikus' and the British.

77. Which of the following statements regarding the socio-religious reform movements of early 19th century is/are correct?

1. The movements were mostly spearheaded by the members from the upper castes.
2. The reformers relied on legislation for imposing reforms.
3. These movements created social consciousness at the grass-root level.

Select the correct answer using code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement 3 is wrong: there was very little or no attempt to create a reformist social consciousness at the grassroots level where religious revivalism later found a fertile ground. These movements remained confined to a narrow social space, as the reformist spirit only appealed to a small elite group.

78. Which among the following happened during Lytton's time?

1. Grand Delhi Durbar
2. Vernacular Press Act
3. Indian Universities Act
4. Official Secrets Act
5. Arms Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Important events during Lord Lytton's time (1876-1880)

1. Famine of 1876-78; appointment of famine commission under Starchy.
2. Royal titles act, Queen Victoria resuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
3. The Vernacular Press Act
4. The Arms Act
5. The Second Afghan war

79. Consider the following pairs:

**Famous uprisings: Leaders**

1. Santhal rebellion: Sidhu and Kanhu
2. Bhil uprisings: Sewaram
3. Ahom revolt: Gomdhar Konwar

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** All the pairs are correctly matched. Refer spectrum.

80. Consider the following about Paika Rebellion of 1817:

1. It was an armed rebellion against British colonialism.
2. It was organized by the farming community of Odisha.
3. It was in response to the systematic destruction of the traditional community forest access system of India by the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 is wrong: the British set up the commission which recommended that the hereditary rent-free lands granted to the Paikas be taken over by the British administration and this recommendation was zealously adhered to. The Paikas revolted against the British.

However, the rebellion had several other underlying causes: rise in the price of salt, abolition of the cowrie currency for payment of taxes and an overtly extortionist land revenue policy.

81. Which of the following methods were adopted by peasants during the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60?

1. Physical resistance and attack on factories
2. Non-payment of rent
3. Boycott of foreign goods
4. Legal machinery to enforce their rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 2 and 4 are correct:

Statement 3 is wrong: boycott of foreign goods was not applied.

82. Consider the following pairs:

<b>Social Reformer:</b>	<b>Reforms Associated with</b>
1. Jyotiba Phule:	Started Bethune School for girls' education
2. Dadabhai Naroji:	Professed legal status and heritance rights for Parsi women
3. Balshastri Jambhekar:	Attacked Brahmanical orthodoxy

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Pair one is wrongly matched: Jyotiba Phule started a girl's school in Pune. Bethune school for girl's education are associated with Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

83. Which of the following factors led to the split of Arya Samaj in 1893?

1. Consumption of meat vs. vegetarianism
2. Anglicized vs. Sanskrit based education
3. Under-age marriage

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 is wrong: Brahmo Samaj was split due to the difference in opinion on the issue of underage marriage.

84. With reference to Ramosi peasant uprising in the 19th century, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) Ramosis were the hill tribes of the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- (b) It was led by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke in 1879.
- (c) The Ramosi peasantry revolted against the Tinkathia system.
- (d) The Ramosis served in the lower ranks of the Maratha army and police and later turned into peasant class.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Ramosis, who served in the lower ranks of the Maratha army and police revolted in Satara in 1822, under the leadership of Chittur Singh in protest against heavy assessment of land revenue and the harsh methods of its collection. The Ramosis plundered the regions around Satara and attacked the forts.

85. With regard to Prarthana Samaj, consider the following statements:

1. They were in direct confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.
2. They wanted to develop a new religion based on polytheistic faith and worship.

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Statement one is wrong: the members of the Prarthana Samaj remained inside the Hindu fold as pure Hindus. Their approach was not confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy, but they relied on education and persuasion. Their aim was to attack the evils from inside and to reform the society as its faithful members.

Statement 2 is wrong: they believed in one God (monotheism) and social reforms based on 'works' rather than 'faith'.

86. Consider the following pairs:

**Europeans: Centre of influence in India**

- 1. French: Chandernagor
- 2. Portuguese: Goa
- 3. Danish: Pulicat

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Danish colonies in India included the towns of tranquebar (Tamil Nadu), Serampore (West Bengal) and the Nicobar Islands.

87. Match the following Battles which the British fought (List I) with their opponents (List II):

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Battle of Buxar        | A. Sikhs  |
| 2. Battle of Wandiwash    | B. Mysore |
| 3. Battle of Chilianwalah | C. French |
| 4. Battle of Pollilur     | D. Bengal |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
- (b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

(c) 1-A, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

(d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Refer Spectrum and notes.

88. The Ilbert bill controversy of 1883 was related to:

(a) reduction of maximum age limit for the I.C.S examination from 21 years to 19 years.

(b) removal of disqualifications enforced on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans.

(c) Granting same powers to Indian members of civil services as their European counter parts.

(d) setting up law commission for India in England.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Ilbert Bill controversy in 1883 marked the ultimate victory of the authoritarian trends and the racial arrogance of the colonisers. The bill proposed by a liberal viceroy, Lord Ripon sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India.

The bill had to be toned down under pressure from non-official Englishman as well as the bureaucracy.

89. With regard to the ideas promoted by the Theosophical movement in India during the latter half of 19th century, consider the following statements:

1. Its main aim was to spread Christianity in India.

2. It promoted the idea of Universal Brotherhood.

3. It rejected the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 only

(d) None of the above

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statements 1 and 3 are wrong:

its aim was never to spread Christianity in India rather to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science.



1. Muzzafarpur Conspiracy: Sachin Sanyal and Rash Behari Bose  
2. Delhi Conspiracy: Prafulla Chaki and Kudiram Bose  
3. Lahore Conspiracy: Bhagat Singh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Muzaffarpur conspiracy case: attempt on Kingsford, judge of Muzaffarpur by Prafulla Chakki and Khudiram Bose in 1908.

Delhi conspiracy case: in 1911, Sachin Sanyal and Rash Behari Bose were accused of attempting to assassinate Lord Hardinge.

Lahore conspiracy case: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru assassinated saunders a police official at Lahore to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai death.

93. The extremist leaders of Indian National Congress supported the government in World War-I because:

- (a) the British granted majority of their demands through Minto-Morley reforms.  
(b) they hoped that Britain would repay India's loyalty with self-government.  
(c) the war had improved economic conditions of India by way of increased demand.  
(d) the Britain's cause of war was just.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Both moderates and extremists, including Lokmanya Tilak, decided to support the war effort of the government. The leaders hope was that a grateful Britain would be pay India's loyalty with economic and political concessions enabling India to take a long step towards self-government.

94. Gandhiji formed the Passive Resistance Association in South Africa to campaign against:

- (a) restrictions on Indian migration  
(b) mandatory carrying of registration certificates for Indians.  
(c) poll tax imposed on all ex-indentured labourers  
(d) invalidation of Indian marriages

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** A new legislation in South Africa made it compulsory for Indians there to carry at all times certificates of registration with their fingerprints. The Indians under Gandhiji's leadership decided not to submit this discriminatory measure. Gandhiji formed the passive resistance association to conduct the campaign.

95. With reference to the Zamindari System, consider the following statements:

1. The zamindar was recognized as the owner of the land who could both sell and mortgage the land.
2. The zamindar was held responsible by the State in case of non-payment of land revenue.
3. In Bengal, both the land revenue from the zamindar as well as rent from the cultivator was fixed by the State itself.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 3 is wrong: a snag in the permanent settlement of Bengal was that while the state's land revenue demand was fixed, the rent to be released by the landlord from the cultivator was left unspecified. This resulted in rack renting and frequent ejections of tenants from the traditional holdings.

96. With reference to military, administrative and judicial measures taken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, consider the following statements:

1. He barred the employment of Europeans in the army.
2. He imposed excessive fines on the criminals as a source of income for the State.
3. He struck coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Statement one is wrong:

the Sikh army under Maharaja Ranjit Singh was called 'The dal Khalsa'.

Army was under maharaja Ranjit Singh was large and strong. Besides the Sikhs who formed the bulk of his army there were gorkhas and Muslims also. European officers were also much in demand. These were either French or English. The English were mostly deserters from the company's forces and seeking new careers.

97. The Third Battle of Panipat had which of the following consequences?

1. Consolidation of power of East India Company in Bengal
2. Afghans made inroads in Western and Central India

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 2 is wrong:

the third battle of Panipat altered the power equations in India but not necessarily in a predictable manner. The victorious Afghans could hardly make any further inroads into India and were even pushed out of Punjab by the Sikhs.

98. Consider the following statements:

1. The Prarthana Samaj, by Atmaram Panduranga, adhered to the tradition of Bhakti that believed in spiritual equality of all castes.
2. Paramhans Mandali, by Dadoba Panduranga, was founded to work for the abolition of caste.
3. Christian missionaries of the 19th century were highly averse to breaking the caste-based traditions of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Statement 3 is wrong: during the course of the 19th century, Christian missionaries began setting up schools for tribal groups and lower caste children. Despite the general apathy and indifference towards them, there were unmistakable signs of enlightenment and social awakening among these lower castes, resulting from colonial educational policies, Christian missionary philanthropy as well as their own initiative.

99. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battle fought in India in the 18th Century?

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash - Battle of Buxar - Battle of Plassey
- (b) Battle of Plassey - Battle of Wandiwash - Battle of Buxar
- (c) Battle of Wandiwash - Battle of Plassey - Battle of Buxar
- (d) Battle of Buxar - Battle of Wandiwash - Battle of Plassey

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Battle of Plassey (1757)

Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

Battle of Buxar (1764)

100. With reference to the Treaty of Bassein, consider the following statements:

1. The Treaty helped the Peshwa to get a foothold over Poona.
2. After signing the Treaty, the Britishers got the opportunity to interfere in the administrative affairs in case of Peshwa's death without any natural heir.
3. The Treaty provided the expulsion of all Europeans from the service except the English.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Statement 1 and 3 are correct.

Statement 2 is wrong: Treaty of Bassein was essentially in the nature of subsidiary alliance, where in British got the opportunity to directly interfere in the administrative affairs by permanently stationing the British troops with the Peshwa (and not after his death without any natural heir- which represents 'Doctrine of Lapse' policy).