

# Competition Care®

## FREE FLT – 1

1. VAJRA PRAHAR 2023, a military exercise between India and US conducted at which of the following place:

- A) Dong Village, Arunachal Pradesh.
- B) Umroi, Meghalaya.
- C) Khonama, Nagaland.
- D) Jessami, Manipur.

ANSWER-B

VAJRA PRAHAR 2023, 14<sup>th</sup> Edition, Indo-US Special forces exercise conducted at Umroi, Meghalaya.

2. Who was called 'a slave of a slave'?

- A) Mohd. Ghori
- B) Outbuddin Aybak
- C) Balban
- D) Iltutmish

Answer- D

Explanation:

- Ilutmish had been a slave of Qutbuddin Aibak, who in turn, was a slave of Muhammad Ghori. Thus, Ilutmish was a "slave of a slave" and freeborn Turks considered it humiliating to submit to him.
- He later married the daughter of Qutbuddin Aibak and became Sultan after Qutbuddin Aibak.
- Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

3. Consider the following statements about Poona Pact (1932):

- i. The Poona Pact was not accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.
- ii. The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in Provincial Legislatures.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- It was an agreement between Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi. It was signed as a result of efforts made by Madan Mohan Malviya and Ambedkar to tackle the situation created by Gandhi's fast unto death in the face of the success of the British policy of Communal awards.
- The Pact made three important observations to replace the Communal Awards for the depressed Classes:

- The seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in Provincial Legislatures. Hence, statement ii is correct.
- 18% of the total seats in the Central Legislature were reserved for the depressed classes.
- The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award. Hence, statement i is not correct.
- Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

4. With reference to 'Khudai Khidmatgar' movement, consider the following statements:

- i. It was a non-violent movement against the British occupation led by Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the North- West Frontier Province.
- ii. The movement was also known as the 'Red Shirt' or 'Surkh Posh' Movement as the volunteers used to wear red shirts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Originally, it was a social reform organisation focussing on the education and the elimination of blood feuds known as the Anjuman-e-Islah-e Afghania (society for reformation).

- The movement was also known as the 'Red Shirt' or 'Surkh Posh' movement as the volunteers used to wear red shirts. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- In 1929, the Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God) movement, led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, non-violently mobilized to oppose the British in India's North-West Frontier Province. Ghaffar Khan and the Khudai Khidmatgar movement inspired thousands of Pashtuns (also called Pathans), who were known as fierce warriors, and others to lay down their arms and use civil resistance to challenge British rule. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

5. Consider the following statements about the Round Table Conferences:

- i. Gandhiji attended the first round table conference.
- ii. B.R. Ambedkar attended the second round table conference.
- iii. The recommendations of the Simon Commission were discussed in the three Round Table Conferences.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Gandhiji boycotted the first round table conference. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

- Gandhiji participated in the Second Round Table Conference at London along with Ambedkar. The conflict between the two leaders was, however, settled by the famous "Poona Pact" (1932). Ambedkar was able to get some reasonable representation for the untouchables. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- The recommendations of the Simon Commission were discussed in the three Round Table Conferences as well and based upon these recommendations, the Government of India Act 1935 was prepared. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

6. Indian Republican Army undertook which one of the following raids?

- A) Kakori Conspiracy
- B) Chittagong Armory Raid
- C) Lahore Conspiracy Case
- D) Ghadar Movement

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Indian Republican Army (IRA) was founded by Surya Sen, who was a teacher in a National School in Chittagong and was popularly known as Master Da. A war was declared on the British by the IRA manifesto on April 19, 1930.
- Their most famous act was the Chittagong Armory Raid. After the raid, Surya Sen unfurled the national flag outside the armory.
- Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

7. Who among the following founded the 'All India Village Industries Association'?

- A) Pherozshah Mehta
- B) Jyotiba Phule
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Vinoba Bhave

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Mahatma Gandhi founded the All India Village Industries Association in 1934 in the Mahila Ashram, Wardha.
- Whereby, Jamnalal Bajaj gave Gandhiji ample land and buildings for it.
- Gandhiji organised the first exhibition of the All India Village Association at Indore.
- Other organisations associated with Gandhi ji were All-India Spinners Association (1925) and Harijan Sevak Sangh (1932).
- Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

8. The Tarkeshwar Movement of 1924 in Bengal was against:

- A) Corruption in temples
- B) Violence
- C) Arrest of political leaders
- D) Communalism

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The Tarkeshwar Movement came against the corruption of priest of the Tarkeshwar Shiva Temple.
- The priest had an adulterous relationship with the wife of a government official. The priest also misused the temple funds.
- Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

9. Which of the following is the correct order of the Vedic literature?

- A) Vedic Samhitas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads
- B) Vedic Samhitas, Upnishads, Aranyakas, Brahmanas
- C) Vedic Samhitas, Aranyakas, Brahmanas, Upnishads
- D) Vedic Samhitas, Vedangas, Aranyakas, Smritis

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The order of the Vedic literature is as follows:
  - Vedic Samhitas
  - Brahmanas
  - Aranyakas
  - Upanishads
- Karma-Kanda segment of the Vedas is included in Samhitas and Brahmanas.
- Gyan-Kanda segment of the Vedas is included in Aranyakas and Upanishads.
- Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

10. Consider the following statements with respect to Jal Rahat Exercise:

- i. It is a domestic exercise conducted by Indian Army's Gajraj Corps.

- ii. It is a flood relief exercise.
- iii. It is conducted on river Koshi.

Select the correct option/options from the following:

- A) i only
- B) ii and iii
- C) i and ii
- D) i, ii and iii

ANSWER- C

Statement i and ii is correct but statement iii is incorrect. Jal Rahat is a domestic exercise conducted by Indian Army's Gajraj Corps on river Manas in Assam.

11. Berinag Tea recently seen in news belongs to which state?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Assam
- C) Uttarakhand
- D) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer- C

Recently seen in news Berinag Tea from Uttarakhand gets GI tag.

12. Hydrogen sulfide gas is produced from how many of the following sources?



- i. Well water
- ii. Human body
- iii. Volcanoes
- iv. Sewers

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) Only one source
- B) Only two sources
- C) Only three sources
- D) All four sources

Answer- D

Option (d) is correct: Hydrogen sulfide is the chemical compound with the formula  $H_2S$ . It is a colorless chalcogen hydride gas with the characteristic foul odor of rotten eggs. It is poisonous, corrosive, and flammable. Hydrogen sulfide is often produced from the microbial breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen gas, such as in swamps and sewers; this process is commonly known as anaerobic digestion which is done by sulfate-reducing microorganisms.  $H_2S$  also occurs in volcanic gases, natural gas, and in some sources of well water. The human body produces small amounts of  $H_2S$  and uses it as a signaling molecule.

13. Water can dissolve more substances than any other liquid because

- A) it is dipolar in nature
- B) it is a good conductor of heat
- C) it has high value of specific heat
- D) it is an oxide of hydrogen

Answer- A

Option (a) is correct: Water is known as the "universal solvent" because it dissolves more substances than any other liquid. This is critical for all living things on the planet. It means that water transports valuable chemicals, minerals, and nutrients wherever it goes, whether through the air, the ground, or our bodies. Water's chemical composition and physical properties make it an excellent solvent. Water molecules are made up of polar oxygen and hydrogen atoms, with one side (hydrogen) having a positive electrical charge and the other side (oxygen) having a negative charge. This allows the water molecule to be attracted to a wide range of other molecules. Water can form electrostatic interactions with other polar molecules and ions due to its polarity.

14. Consider the following statements about the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Installations:

- i. In this system, the DC power generated from solar panels is converted to AC power using a power conditioning Inverter.
- ii. Maharashtra is the leading state with the highest rooftop solar installations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Statement 1 is correct: Rooftop solar is a photovoltaic system that has its electricity-generating solar panels mounted on the rooftop of a residential or commercial building or structure. In grid connected rooftop or small solar photovoltaic (SPV) system, the DC power generated from solar panels is converted to AC power using a power conditioning unit/Inverter and is fed to the grid.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gujarat became the leading state with the highest rooftop solar installations, followed by Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The top 10 states accounted for approximately 73% of cumulative rooftop solar installations.

15. The term 'cryomesh', recently seen in the news, is related to

- A) Coral reefs
- B) Human embryonic research
- C) Nuclear power plant
- D) Space technology

Answer: A

Option (a) is correct: Scientists working on Australia's Great Barrier Reef have successfully used the 'Cryomesh' to freeze coral larvae at the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS). Cryomesh is a specially fabricated mesh used as a substrate in cryopreservation. This is lightweight and can be manufactured cheaply. It better preserves coral and has the properties of cryoplates. This mesh technology will help store coral larvae at  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-320.8^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Coral cryopreservation is the process of preserving coral cells and tissues at very low temperatures. Cryopreservation techniques aim to minimize ice crystal formation and keep corals and their cells alive while they're being frozen. The Great Barrier Reef has suffered four bleaching events in the last seven years including the first ever bleach during a La Nina phenomenon. Cryogenically frozen coral can be stored and later reintroduced to the

wild. This could eventually help to restore reefs threatened by climate change. It can build a bigger, more diverse bank of frozen living corals, preserving biodiversity.

16. Which one of the following statements is correct about Mangroves?

- A) More than 50% mangrove forests in India are found in West Bengal.
- B) They are salt-tolerant plants found in all the latitudes along coastal regions.
- C) Its root system absorbs oxygen directly from the coastal water.
- D) They are considered blue carbon ecosystems.

Answer- D

Option D is correct: West Bengal has announced the setting up of a 'mangrove cell' in the State, on the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem. The state of West Bengal is home to about 40% of the mangrove forests in India. The Mangrove Cell will be a specialized body that will be solely dedicated for mangrove management and conservation. Mangroves are salt-tolerant plant communities found in tropical and subtropical intertidal regions. They are formed when there is intertidal flow and where adequate sediments are available for the trees to set down roots. The mangrove root system absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere. Mangroves have special roots for this purpose called pneumatophores (breathing roots) with pores through which oxygen enters the underground tissues. They are considered blue carbon ecosystems. Blue carbon refers to the carbon stored in coastal and marine ecosystems, such as mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes.

17. Which among the following are the consequences of Environmental Degradation?

- i. Poverty
- ii. Biomagnification
- iii. Biodiversity Loss
- iv. Speciation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) i, ii and iv only
- B) ii and iv only
- C) i, ii and iii only
- D) i, ii, iii and iv

Answer-C

Speciation is incorrect as it is the process by which new species are formed, and evolution is the mechanism by which speciation is brought about.

18. With reference to Red Sanders, consider the following statements:

- i. The species is endemic to a distinct tract of forests in the Western Ghats.
- ii. It is listed under Appendix II of CITES and is banned from international trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only

- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer-B

Statement 1 is incorrect: Red Sanders, a flora species is an Indian endemic tree species, with a restricted geographical range in the Eastern Ghats. They are endemic to a distinct tract of forests in Andhra Pradesh in Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool and Nellore districts.

Statement 2 is correct: They fall under 'endangered list' in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. Red Sanders is also listed in Appendix-II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora (CITES). Its rich hue and therapeutic properties are responsible for its high demand across Asia, particularly China, for use in cosmetics, medicinal products and high-end furniture/ woodcraft. The export of Red Sanders from India is prohibited as per the Foreign Trade Policy.

19. Which of the following phenomena is the most important factor for the formulation of smog?

- A) Temperature inversion
- B) Release of air pollutants in air
- C) Long and dry winter nights
- D) Reversal of winds due to pressure differential

Answer-B

Smog is made up of many chemicals including nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), but

the two main components of smog are particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>).

Option (b) is correct: Smog forms when air pollutants are released into the air. The pollutants are formed both naturally and by humans, however, the human-induced pollutants are of most concern due to the magnitude of pollutants produced by the burning and extraction of fossil fuels, which are known to cause extreme health effects. The location of smog formation is also of great concern, especially for human health, as a good portion of it is produced within cities where large portions of the population live.

20. With reference to furnace oil, consider the following statements:

- i. It is a by-product of oil refineries.
- ii. Some industries use it to generate power.
- iii. Its use causes sulphur emissions into the environment.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A) Only one
- B) Only two
- C) All three
- D) None

Answer: C

Option (c) is correct: Furnace Oil is one of the cheapest fuels available for industrial use. It is a by-product of petroleum refineries. While processing the CRUD Oil, FO (Furnace Oil) is one of the products along with other petroleum fuels like HSD, Petrol

etc. Furnace oil is the residue fraction obtained from petroleum distillation, also containing sulphur. It is used for Power Generation in diesel generator (DG) sets. Furnace oil contributes high SO<sub>2</sub> (Sulfur dioxide) emission and secondary sulphate formation as particulate matter (PM).

21. Which of the following is not a drug that is suspected to be causing death of vultures?

- A) Nimesulide
- B) Aclofencac
- C) Ketoprofen
- D) Meloxicam

Answer: D

Option D is correct: According to a study published in the international scientific journal Environmental Science and Pollution Research, nimesulide has been found to be causing the death of vultures in India. Diclofenac has long been established as the prime reason for wiping out 99 percent of the vulture population in India in the 90s. Later two more veterinary drugs - aceclofenac and ketoprofen - were found to be toxic for vultures.

22. With respect to functions of bacteria, which of the following statement is not correct?

- A) Fibrobacter Succinogenes is responsible for the degradation of plant-based cellulose in humans.
- B) Ideonella sakaiensis breaks down plastic polyethylene terephthalate.
- C) Lactobaccilus grows in milk and converts it to curd.



D) *Propionibacterium sharmanii* is responsible for the large holes in Swiss cheese.

Answer: A

Option A is correct: Fibrobacterota is a small bacterial phylum which includes many of the major rumen bacteria, allowing for the degradation of plant-based cellulose in ruminant animals. The genus *Fibrobacter* contains cellulolytic bacteria originally isolated from the rumen.

Culture-independent investigations have since identified *Fibrobacter* populations in gastrointestinal tracts of numerous hindgut-fermenting herbivores. Herbivores depend on microorganisms living in their gastrointestinal tract for the efficient digestion of their fiber-rich diet. Plant cell walls are primarily composed of cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin, and lignin. Humans cannot digest cellulose.

23. Which one of the following diseases, caused by protozoan parasite, is well known as 'Kala Azar'?

- A) Influenza
- B) Dysentery
- C) Leishmania
- D) Genital Herpes

Answer-C

Option (c) is correct: For the first time in eight years, Jharkhand reported a death due to kala azar in January, 2022. Kala-azar (visceral leishmaniasis) is a fatal disease caused by a protozoan parasite *Leishmania donovani* and transmitted by the female sandfly. In India *Leishmania donovani* is the only parasite causing this disease. The parasite primarily infects reticuloendothelial system and may be found in abundance in bone marrow, spleen and liver. It is characterized by irregular fever of

long duration, large spleen and liver, anaemia, leucopenia and progressive emaciation.

24. Simla was founded as a hill station to use as strategic place for billeting troops, guarding frontier and launching campaign during the course of

- A) Anglo-Maratha War
- B) Anglo-Burmese War
- C) Anglo-Gurkha War
- D) Anglo-Afghan War

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- During Anglo-Gurkha war in the year 1808-09, Simla was founded as a hill station to be used as a strategic place for billeting troops, guarding frontier and launching campaigns.
- Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

25. The work Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, which describes the Battle of Plassey, 1757, was written by:

- A) Salabat Jung
- B) Qasim Khan
- C) Ghulam Hussain
- D) Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The work Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, which describes the Battle of Plassey 1757, was written by Ghulam Hussain Khan.
- Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

26. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 introduced:

- A) peasant rights
- B) bourgeois property rights in land to Zamindars
- C) shipping rights for the English East India Company
- D) rights for women to have property rights

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Permanent Settlement of 1793 was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in the regions of Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Banaras- region of Uttar Pradesh, and areas of North Karnataka. Under this system, zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land and the revenues were collected by them. The land revenue was fixed and could not change in future.
- Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

27. Who was the founder of Mahakali Pathshala in Calcutta?

- A) Her Holiness Mataji Maharani Tapaswini
- B) Sister Nivedita
- C) Madame Blavatsky
- D) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: A

Explanation:

- With the aim of women's education, Mataji Maharani Tapaswini set up Mahakali Pathshala in Kolkata in 1893. She was one of the strongest proponents of female education in India. The school was a completely indigenous affair which did not rely on either foreign aid or assistance. The education of girls was carried out on a strictly national basis in the hopes that they would be able to revive and regenerate Hindu society.
- Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

28. With reference to the administrative reforms of Alauddin Khilji, consider the following statements:

- i. He ordered the confiscation of free grants of land but did not take any action to stop religious endowments.
- ii. Alauddin was the first Sultan to do assessment of land on measurement theory.
- iii. He organized his army on the Decimal System.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer- B

Explanation:

- To stop the growing influence of the nobles and religious heads, Alauddin ordered the confiscation of the religious endowments and free grants of lands. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Alauddin was the first Sultan to do assessment of land on measurement theory which was known as Paimaish. According to measurement system, the state demanded its revenue on the basis of the standard produce per Biswa. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- According to Barni, the smallest unit of army based on Decimal arrangement was Sarkhail and the highest authority was the Khan. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
- Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

29. Which one of the following travelogues has given an insight on the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?

- A) Ibn Battuta's Rihla
- B) Francois Bernier's Travels in the Mogul Empire
- C) Niccolao Manucci's Storia do Mogor
- D) Tavernier's Travels in India

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Ibn Battuta's Rihla has given an insight into the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. He had heard about Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi, and was lured by his reputation as a generous patron of arts and letters.

- Travelling overland through Central Asia, Ibn Battuta reached Sind in 1333. The Sultan was impressed by his scholarship, and appointed him the qazi or judge of Delhi.
- He remained in that position for several years, until he fell out of favour and was thrown into prison.
- Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

30. Who were called 'Dastar-Bandan'? UPPCS (Pre) 2014

- A) Sufi Saint
- B) Khan
- C) Malik
- D) Ulema

Answer: D

Explanation:

During the Sultanate period, honorable Ulemas, who held higher positions and wore an official turban, were collectively known as 'Dastar- Bandan'.

31. Which of the following terms were used in the Indo- Persian sources of the Mughal period to denote a peasant?

- i. Raiyat
- ii. Asami
- iii. Muzarian
- iv. Majur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the most important Indo-Persian sources of Mughal Period was Ain-i-Akbari, authored by Akbar's court historian Abu'l Fazl. That book uses terms like Raiyat, Muzarin and Asami to denote a peasant.

32. Most of the mature Harappan sites in the region of Cholistan had been abandoned during

- A) C. 2250 BCE
- B) C. 2000 BCE
- C) C. 1800 BCE
- D) C. 1700 BCE

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Cholistan is a part of Thar Desert that exists partly in Pakistan and partly in India. It was one of the locations of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- There is evidence that by c. 1800 BCE most of the Mature Harappan sites in the region were abandoned.
- Simultaneously, there was an expansion of population into new settlements in Gujarat, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

33. shapes are the features associated with which classical dance form?

- A) Bharatnatyam
- B) Kathakali
- C) Odissi
- D) Manipuri

Answer: C

Explanation:

Odissi dance is the oldest classical dance which is based on archaeological evidences. This dance form originated from Devadasi's dance performance in temple. Certain important characteristics of this dance are:

- Tribhanga Pose
- Creation of complex geometrical shapes by dancers.
- Use of expressions and configurations of poses.
- Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

34. The painted illustration of the moving of the Ashoka Pillar at Topra is found in

- A) Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
- B) Tarikh-i-Shahi
- C) Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi
- D) Akbar Nama

Answer: C



Explanation:

- The Delhi-Topra Ashokan pillar was erected by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka originally at Topra village in Ambala area between 273 and 236 BCE.
- This pillar was transported from original site to Delhi's Ferozeshah Kotla during the reign of Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq in the 14th century CE.
- Transportation of the Topra pillar to Delhi was illustrated in Sirat i-Firuz Shahi, a 14th century illustration.
- Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

35. Tulsidas was the author of

- i. Ramcharitmanas
- ii. Padavali
- iii. Kavitavali

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) i only
- B) ii and iii only
- C) i, ii and iii
- D) i and iii only

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Tulsidas was an author of Ramacharit Manas and Kavitavali. Hence, 1 and 3 are correct.
- He was a great poet and a devotee of Rama.

- He has depicted Rama as the incarnation of God and believed that man could reach him only through Bhakti or devotion.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

36. Maguri Motapung Beel recently seen in news are present in which district of Assam

- A) Lakhimpur
- B) Tinsukia
- C) Dhemaji
- D) Dibrugarh

Answer- C

Maguri Motapung District is in Tinsukia District of Assam which is a paradise for migratory birds.

37. Who among the following chosen for Pranab Barua Award 2023?

- A) Champak Barbara
- B) Ranjan Gogoi
- C) Bhumidhar Bora
- D) Dr. Bhupen Hazarika

Answer-A

Champak Barbara chosen for Pranab Barua Award 2023. The award, instituted in the memory of the late Pranab Barua, a distinguished artist, recognizes the lifetime achievements of artists and sculptors from across the Northeast.

38. Which of the following doesn't get MSP?

- A) Wheat
- B) Sugarcane
- C) Rice
- D) Barley

Answer- B

Sugarcane doesn't get MSP, instead it get FRP (Fair and Remunerative Price).

39. A meteor is:

- (a) a rapidly moving star
- (b) a piece of mater which has entered the earth's atmosphere from outer space
- (c) part of a constellation
- (d) a comet without a tail

Answer-B

Meteor is a small celestial body which has entered the earth's atmosphere by the gravitational force of earth, when they pass close to it. Meteors typically occurs in the mesosphere, and most range in altitude from 75 km to 100 km.

40. Which one of the following does not belong to biosphere reserves set-up so far?

- (a) Great Nicobar
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (b) Sunderbans
- (d) Gulf of Kutch

Answer-D

As per the question answer is (D). Gulf of Kachchh has been declared a bio-sphere reserve in 2008. There are 18 notified Bio-sphere reserves in India. Out of them, 10 Biosphere Reserves are in the UNESCO's MAB world Network.

41. Willy Willy is:

- A) a type of tree grown in temperate regions
- B) a wind that blows in a desert
- C) a tropical cyclone of the north-west Australia
- D) a kind of common fish found near Laccadives Islands

Answer-C

It is a tropical cyclone of north-west Australia. Willy Willy originates in the Timor sea and causes rainfall in different parts of Australia.

42. Which one of the following is the continent with the highest mean elevation in the world?

- A) Antarctica
- B) North America
- C) Asia
- D) South America

Answer-A

Antarctica is the highest continent on the planet with an average elevation of 7,545 feet above sea level. The elevation of Antarctica at the south pole is 9,300 feet.

43. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere is responsible for the deflection of radio waves?

- A) Troposphere
- B) Mesosphere
- C) Stratosphere
- D) Ionosphere

Answer-D

Ionosphere is the top layer of the atmosphere. Radio waves are deflected in the ionosphere of the atmosphere. Ionosphere is composed of D, E and F layers. D layer (60 km from earth) is good at absorbing AM radio waves.

44. Diamond ring is a phenomenon observed:

- A) at the start of a total solar eclipse
- B) at the end of a total solar eclipse
- C) only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail
- D) only in the central regions of the totality trail

Answer-C

Diamond ring is observed during solar eclipse, only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail.

45. Which one of the following factors is responsible for the change in the regular direction of the ocean currents in the Indian Ocean?

- A) Indian Ocean is half an ocean
- B) Indian Ocean has monsoon drift
- C) Indian Ocean is a land-locked ocean
- D) Indian Ocean has greater variation in salinity

Answer-B

Due to the monsoon drift of Indian ocean, its regular direction of the ocean currents changes twice an year.

46. Daily weather map showing isobars is an example of:

- A) Choropleth map
- B) Isopleth map
- C) Chorochromatic map
- D) Choroschematic map

Answer-B

Daily weather map showing isobars is an example of isopleth map. Isopleth map shows an imaginary surface by means of lines joining points of equal values.

47. The group of small pieces of rock revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called:

- A) meteors
- B) meteorites
- C) comets
- D) asteroids

Answer-D

The asteroids are group of small pieces of rock revolving round the sun between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter. They are approximately 40,000 in number.

48. "Climate is extreme, rainfall is scanty and the people used to be nomadic herders."

The above statement best describes which of the following regions?

- A) African Savannah
- B) Central Asian Steppe
- C) North American Prairie
- D) Siberian Tundra

ANSWER- B

The central Asian steppes run through Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Mongolia. The climate here is harsh with dust storms, little to no rainfall and temperature ranging from - 4 to 50 degree Celsius.

49. Which of the following phenomena might have influenced the evolution of organisms?

- i. Continental drift
- ii. Glacial cycles

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A) i only
- B) Both i and ii
- C) ii only
- D) Neither i nor ii

ANSWER- C

Continental Drift has effected the evolution of animals, the world's geographical positions and the world's climates. The split of the original super land mass Pangea



into Gondwanaland and the Laurasia created new geographical/ climatic regions. The rearrangement and displacement of huge landmasses has helped create the diversity which we see in modern day species. The final stages of evolution of Genus Homo occurs in the last 3 glacial cycles.

50. Consider the following statements

- i. The winds which blow between  $30^{\circ}$  N and  $60^{\circ}$  S latitudes throughout the year are known as westerlies.
- ii. The moist air masses that cause winter rains in North- Western region of India are part of westerlies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) Both i and ii
- C) ii only
- D) Neither i nor ii

ANSWER-B

The Westerlies are prevailing winds from the west toward the east in the middle latitudes between 30 and 60 degrees latitude. They originate from the high-pressure areas in the horse latitudes and tend towards the poles and steer extra tropical cyclones in this general manner. The moist air masses that cause winter rains in North-Western region of India are part of westerlies.

51. Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extralegal device(s) for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India? [1995]

- i. The National Development Council
- ii. The Governor's Conference
- iii. Zonal Councils
- iv. Inter-State Council

Codes:

- A) i and ii
- B) i, ii and iii
- C) iii and iv
- D) iv only

Answer- B

Best answer is 1, 2 and 3. Because only Inter State Council is a constitutional body under article 263. So option 4 should not be included.

52. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states?

- i. Election of the President
- ii. Representation of states in the Parliament
- iii. Lists in the 7th Schedule
- iv. Abolition of the Legislature Council in a State

Codes:

- A) i, ii and iii
- B) i,iii and iv
- C) i, ii and iv
- D) ii, iii and iv

Answer-A

Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a council or for the creation of such a council in a state having no such council, if the Legislative Assembly of the state passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two- thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

53. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five year from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?

- i. No Governor can be removed from office till completion of his term
- ii. No Governor can continue in office beyond five years

Codes:

- A) i only
- B) Both i and ii
- C) ii only
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer-D

According to Article 156, the Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, the Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

54. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states? [1995]

- i. Election of the President
- ii. Representation of states in Parliament
- iii. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule
- iv. Abolition of the Legislature Council of a State

Codes:

- A) i, ii and iii
- B) i,iii and iv
- C) i,ii and iv
- D) ii, iii and iv

Answer-A

Abolition of Legislative Council of a state does not need the ratification of not less than one half states. Under Art. 169, it has been mentioned that Parliament can create or abolish the council if that every State passes a resolution to do so with special majority. So drop point 4.

55. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the:

- A) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed [2000] and the under employed men and women in rural areas
- B) generation of employment for the able bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
- C) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
- D) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person, equality before law and equal protection without discrimination

ANSWER-C

73rd Amendment Act added Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution and Part IX, which provides for the Panchayati Raj System.

56. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?

- A) Article 349
- B) Article 350
- C) Article 350-A
- D) Article 351

ANSWER-C

Article 350A was inserted by 7th Constitutional Amendment act 1956. It says, it shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother- tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities. Article 349 - Special Procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language; Article 350 - Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances; Article 351 Directive for development of the Hindi language.

57. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- A) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the states
- B) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- C) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- D) It allocates seats in the Council of States

ANSWER-D

Fourth schedule allocates seats in the Council of States i.e. Rajya Sabha.

58. Consider the following statements

- i. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.

- ii. The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

ANSWER-D

The Executive powers of the Union of India is vested in the President. The Cabinet Secretary (and not the Prime Minister) is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board.

59. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

- A) the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- B) the methods for strengthening executive leadership.
- C) a superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- D) a band of dedicated party workers.

ANSWER-A

The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning. So, since democracy requires voters' decision making- hence intelligence and character are called in. hence answer "A"

60. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of

- A) Privileges
- B) Restraints
- C) Competition
- D) Ideology

ANSWER-A

First step towards bringing about equality is of course ending the formal system of inequality and privileges. The caste system in India prevented people from the 'lower' castes from doing anything except manual labour. In many countries only people from some families could occupy high positions. Attainment of equality requires that all such restrictions or privileges should be brought to an end.

61. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- A) anyone residing in India.
- B) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- C) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- D) any citizen of India.

ANSWER- C

For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.



62. Consider the following statements:

- i. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 per cent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.
- ii. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) Both i and ii
- C) ii only
- D) Neither i nor ii

ANSWER-D

India has first past the post system wherein a candidate who wins the election may not (need to) get majority (50%+1) votes. Statement #1 is wrong. Upto the 10th Lok Sabha, both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were usually from the ruling party. Since the 11th Lok Sabha, there has been a consensus that the Speaker comes from the ruling party (or ruling alliance) and the post of Deputy Speaker goes to the main opposition party. Meaning it's an 'informal consensus' among political parties, and not Constitutional provision. Hence, statement 2 is wrong.

63. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- A) Fundamental Right
- B) Natural Right
- C) Constitutional Right

D) Legal Right

ANSWER-C

Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right. New NCERT, Std. 11, Introduction to Indian Constitution, Page 66 one of the important decisions of the framers of India Constitution was to guarantee every adult citizen in India, the right to vote. [Article 326]. Combining the interpretation of both textbooks, "C" is the answer.

64. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- A) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- B) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- C) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- D) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

ANSWER-D

Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states unlike the American federation. So, "D" is not the feature of Indian federalism.

65. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

- A) Federalism
- B) Democratic decentralization
- C) Administrative delegation

D) Direct democracy

ANSWER- B

Balwant Rai G Mehta Committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

66. We often hear the term 'CTC' in the context of Assam Tea. What does CTC stand for?

- A) Crush, tear, curl
- B) Check, thrash, curl
- C) Curl, tear, crush
- D) check, tear, curl

ANSWER-A

Crush, tear, curl (sometimes cut, tear, curl) is a method of processing tea leaves into black tea in which the leaves are passed through a series of cylindrical rollers with hundreds of sharp teeth that crush, tear, and curl the tea into small, hard pellets.

67. Department of Act East Policy Affairs (AEPA) under the Government of Assam was set up in

- A) 2012
- B) 2015
- C) 2017

D) 2020

ANSWER-C

It was set up in 2017.

68.The two UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Assam are

- A) Nameri National Park and Dibru-Saikhowa National Park
- B) Kaziranga National Park and Manas National Park
- C) Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park and Hollongpar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary
- D) Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary and Dibru- Saikhowa National Parks

ANSWER-B

Kaziranga National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1985 for its large population of one-horned rhino, tigers, elephants, panthers, bears and many birds, and its representation of the Brahmaputra floodplain and grassland ecosystem undisturbed by man. Manas National Park was declared a World Heritage Site in December 1985 by UNESCO.

69.Which Assamese film won first ever National Film Award the President's Certificate of Merit for regional language category in 1955?

- A) Piyoli Phukan

- B) Maniram Dewan
- C) Indramalati
- D) Ronga Police

ANSWER-A

Piyoli Phukan is a black & white Assamese language film directed by Phani Sarma, released in 1955. The film is based on the life and struggle of a historical character of Assam, Piyoli Phukan, son of Badan Borphukan, who revolted against British occupation. He was sentenced to death and hanged in 1830 at Jorhat.

70. The novel Abhijatri is based on the life and achievements of

- A) Nalani Bala Devi
- B) Aideu Handique
- C) Chandraprabha Saikiani
- D) Rajbala Handique

ANSWER-C

Chandraprabha Saikiani (16 March 1901 – 16 March 1972) or Chandraprava Saikiani was an Assamese freedom fighter, activist, writer and social reformer considered to be the pioneer of the feminist movement in Assam. She was the founder of The All Assam Pradeshik Mahila Samiti, a non governmental organization working for the welfare of the women of Assam and was a recipient of the fourth highest Indian civilian award of Padma Shri for the year 1972 from the Government of India. Three decades later, the Indian government issued a commemorative stamp on Saikiani under the series, Social Reformers, in 2002.

71. Who among the following wrote the book 'Bhakti Ratnavali'?

- A) Madhav Kandali
- B) Madhavdev
- C) Ananta Kandali
- D) Sankardev

Answer- B

Bhakti Ratnavali is an outstanding work, rendered by Madhavadeva from the original work by Visnupuri in Sanskrit (consisting of 1208 slokas).

72. Who is the first Assamese translator of Ramayana?

- A) Madhav Kandali
- B) Madhavdev
- C) Ananta Kandali
- D) Sankardev

Answer- A

Madhava Kandali is credited with the task of translating 'Valmiki'S Ramayana into the Assamese language as early as the 14th century. The Assamese version of Ramayana conceptualized by Madhava Kandali is the first of its kind among all the regional languages of North and Northeast India.

73. Hasti Vidyarnava was composed during the reign of

- A) Shiva Singha
- B) Gadadhar Singha
- C) Rudra Singha
- D) Naranarayan

Answer- A

The Hastividyanava, written by Sukumar Barkaith, is one of the best known illustrated manuscripts of Assam. Commissioned under the patronage of King Siva Singha (1714-1744 C.E.) and his queen consort Ambika, it deals with the management and care of elephants in the royal stables.

74. Who translated 'Mahabharata' in Assamese?

- A) Madhav Kandali
- B) Ram Saraswati
- C) Ananta Kandali
- D) Sankardev

Answer- B

Rama Saraswati was 16th century poet from Kamrup, India. He was well known for translation of entire Mahabharata to Early Assamese from Sanskrit for which he is also known as Axom Byas.

75. Who is known as Axom Byas?

- A) Madhav Kandali
- B) Ram Saraswati
- C) Ananta Kandali
- D) Sankardev

Answer- B

Rama Saraswati was 16th century poet from Kamrup, India. He was well known for translation of entire Mahabharata to Early Assamese from Sanskrit for which he is also known as Axom Byas.

76. BINDU, 1970, A micro – mini magazine was first edited by which of the following personality?

- A) Hemchandra Barua
- B) Karunabhiram Barua
- C) Dr. Bhupen Hazarika
- D) Pulak Gogoi

Answer- C

BINDU - 1st issue, April, 1970 - A 'micro-mini' magazine edited by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika.

77. Who wrote " Miri Jiori "?



- A) Padmanath Gohain Baruah
- B) Rajanikanta Bordoloi
- C) Prafulla Chandra Baruah
- D) Chandrakanta Agarwala

Answer- B

Miri Jiyori is an Assamese novel written by Rajanikanta Bordoloi. It was the first Assamese novel published in 1894.

78. Who was the first president of Asom Sahitya Sabha ?

- A) Padmanath Gohain Baruah
- B) Rajanikanta Bordoloi
- C) Prafulla Chandra Baruah
- D) Chandrakanta Agarwala

Answer- A

Padmanath Gohain Baruah from Sibsagar was the 1<sup>st</sup> president of ASOM SAHITYA SABHA.

79. Whose SOBRIQUETS is " TYAGVEER"?

- A) Padmanath Gohain Baruah
- B) Hemchandra Baruah
- C) Prafulla Chandra Baruah
- D) Chandrakanta Agarwala

Answer- B

Hemchandra Baruah also known as TYAGVEER.

80. Whose SOBRIQUETS is " SEWALIR KOBI"?

- A) Jyotiprasad Agarwala
- B) Chandradhar Baruah
- C) Ratnakanta Borkakati
- D) Gajen Baruah

Answer- C

Ratnakanta Borkakati is known as SEWALIR KOBI.

81. Gorokhiya Doul was built during the reign of which of the following Ahom king?

- A) Gadadhar Singha
- B) Rudra Singha
- C) Pratap Singha
- D) Chandrakanta Singha

Answer- C

Gorokhiya Doul was built during the reign of Ahom King Swargadeo Pratap Singha (1603- 1648CE).

82. Where is Lachit Moidam that preserves the remains of Lachit Barphukan?

- A) Gachtal
- B) Charaideo
- C) Hoolungapara
- D) Saraighat

Answer- C

At Hoolungapara, 16km from Jorhat, is the Lachit Moidam that preserves the remains of Lachit Barphukan.

83. Find the odd one in the context of Athkheliya namghar, Golaghat:

- A) Ghiladhari River
- B) Matrang River
- C) Kakodonga River
- D) Bhogdoi River

Answer- D

Athkheliya namghar is located at the place where the rivers Ghiladhari, Matrang and Kakodonga meet.

84. Surya image dateable to 1200 CE is found in which of the following place?

- A) Guwahati
- B) Sonitpur
- C) Tinsukia
- D) Golaghat

Answer- B

Surya image dateable to 1200 CE is found in Golchepa, Sonitpur.

85. Singri temple present towards west of Tezpur which is mentioned as Shringatak in which of the following:

- A) Kalikapuran
- B) Joginitantra
- C) Vishnupuran
- D) Ramayana

Answer- A

Singri temple present towards west of Tezpur which is mentioned as Shringatak in Kalikapuran.

86. Which one is not the capital of Kacharis?

- A) Cachar
- B) Dimapur
- C) Maibong
- D) Khaspur

Answer- A

The Kacharis had its first capital in Dimapur and then later shifted to Maibong and Khaspur.

87. Which one of the following has remarked that the women of Kamrupa are habitually addicted to tambuls?

- A) Kalikapuran
- B) Yogini Tantra
- C) Vishnupuran
- D) Ramayana

Answer- B

Yogini Tantra has remarked that the women of Kamrupa are habitually addicted to tambuls.

88. Deodhani, a dance form is associated with which of the following goddess?

- A) Maa Kamakhya
- B) Maa Kali
- C) Maa Saraswati
- D) Maa Manasa

Answer- D

Deodhani, a dance form is associated with the worship of the snake Goddess Manasa.

89. The Phulaguri Uprising took place in:

- A) 17 October 1922
- B) 16 October 1922
- C) 17 October 1861
- D) 17 October 1863

Answer- C

The Phulaguri Uprising took place in 17 October 1861 in Nagaon District.

90. The chutiya kingdom was annexed by the Ahoms during the reign of which king?

- A) Suhungmung
- B) Suklengmung
- C) Suteupha
- D) Subinpha

Answer- A

The chutiya kingdom was annexed by the Ahoms during the reign Suhungmung.

91. What is the hindu name of Sutamla?

- A) Jaydhaj Singha
- B) Chakradhaj Singha
- C) Udayditya Singha
- D) Ramdhaj Singha

Answer- A

Jaydhaj Singha is the hindu name of Sutamla.

92. Which one of the following is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Union Budget to the Parliament?

- A) Department of Revenue

- B) Department of Economic Affairs
- C) Department of Financial Services
- D) Department of Expenditure

ANSWER-B

The DEA or the Department of Economic Affairs is responsible for preparation and presentation to the Parliament of Central Budget and the Budgets for the State Governments under President's Rule and Union Territory Administration.

93. Consider the following actions by the Government:

- i. Cutting the tax rates
- ii. Increasing the government spending
- iii. Abolishing the subsidies in the context of economic recession

Which of the above actions can be considered a part of the "fiscal stimulus" package?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer-A



Abolishing the subsidies will lead to higher prices of goods and services which are subsidized. A reduction in the tax rate would be a stimulus. While increase in government expenditure would increase the level of demand in the economy.

94. In the context of India's Five Year Plans, a shift in the pattern of industrialization, with lower emphasis on heavy industries and more on infrastructure begins in

- A) Fourth Plan
- B) Eighth Plan
- C) Sixth Plan
- D) Tenth Plan

Answer- C

It was during eighth plan period (1992-97) that emphasis was put on infrastructure development.

95. Which of the following is a most likely consequence of implementing the 'Unified Payments Interface (UPI)'?

- A) Mobile wallets will not be necessary for online payments.
- B) Digital currency will totally replace the physical currency in about two decades.
- C) FDI inflows will drastically increase.
- D) Direct transfer of subsidies to poor people will become very effective.

Answer-A

"A" is the most appropriate choice. Mobile wallets will not be necessary, because your mobile number is directly linked with the bank account using bank's 'customized app' which is built on the UPI platform.

96. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?

- i. It decides the RBI's benchmark interest rates.
- ii. It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.
- iii. It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) 1 only
- B) 3 only
- C) 1 and 2 only
- D) 2 and 3 only

Answer- A

MPC has 6 members, not 12; and it's headed by RBI governor and not Finance Minister. So statement 2 and 3 are wrong, hence by elimination, we reach answer (A) only 1 correct.

97. What is the purpose of setting up of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in India?

- i. To supply credit to small business units.
- ii. To supply credit to small and marginal farmers.
- iii. To encourage young entrepreneurs to set up business particularly in rural areas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer-A

While directly or indirectly all three will be encouraged because of Small Finance banks. But when RBI invited applications, the specific purpose were 1 and 2 only.

98. Who among the following can join the National Pension System (NPS)?

- A) Resident Indian citizens only
- B) Persons of age from 21 to 55 only
- C) All State Government employees joining the services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments
- D) All Central Government employees including those of Armed Forces joining the services on or after 1st April, 2004

Answer-C

NPS was compulsory for new central govt recruits (except armed forces) WEF 1/1/2004. so "D" is wrong. Any Indian between 18 to 55 can join NPS. So "B" is wrong. NRIs are allowed to open NPS account as per PFRDA norms. So, we are left with answer "C".

99. The Reserve Bank of India regulates the commercial banks in matters of

- i. 1.liquidity of assets
- ii. 2. branch expansion
- iii. 3. merger of banks
- iv. 4. winding-up of banks

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer-D

The Reserve Bank of India is the main monetary authority of the country and beside that, in its capacity as the central bank, acts as the bank of the national and state governments.

100. An increase in the Bank Rate generally indicates that the

- A) market rate of interest is likely to fall
- B) Central Bank is no longer making loans to commercial banks
- C) Central Bank is following an easy money policy
- D) Central Bank is following a tight money policy

Answer-D

A tight monetary policy is a course of action undertaken by Central bank to constrict spending in an economy, or to curb inflation when it is rising too fast. The increased bank rate increases the cost of borrowing and effectively reduces its attractiveness.

Competition Care®