

# Competition Care<sup>®</sup>

## FREE FULL LENGTH TEST-8

1. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:
- i. The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.
  - ii. The chairman of the Union Constitution Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
  - iii. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
  - iv. The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

Which of these is/are correct?

- a) i, ii, iii and iv
- b) i, ii and iv
- c) iii only
- d) i only

Answer:-(c)

Explanation:- Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities Muslim, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population. The chairman of the Union constitution committee was Jawaharlal Nehru. The total strength of constituent Assembly was to be 389. Drafting Committee was consisted of seven members.

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

(Constituent Assembly Committee) -- (Chairman)

A. Steering Committee -- i. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

B. Fundamental Rights Sub- Committee -- ii. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

C. Union Constitution Committee -- iii. J.B. Kripalani

D. Provincial Constitution Committee -- iv. Jawaharlal Nehru

Codes:

A B C D

a) ii-iii- iv- i

b) i- iv-iii- ii

c) ii- iv- iii- i

d) i- iii- iv- ii

Answer:-a,

- Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad
- Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
- Union Constitution Committee – Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

3. Consider the following statements:

- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.
- H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

a) i only

- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer:-c,

Explanation:-Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha – Provisional president of the Constituent assembly. H.C Mukherjee- Vice President of the Constituent Assembly.

4. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

**List - I List - II**

- A. First Vice-president of Constituent Assembly--i. V. T. Krishnamachari
- B. Originally the only Congress Member of Draft Committee--ii. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Member of Constituent Assembly representing Rajasthan's Princely States--iii. K. M. Munshi
- D. Chairman of Union Constitution Committee--iv. H. C. Mukherjee

Codes:

A B C D

- a) i iv ii iii
- b) iv iii i ii
- c) i ii iii iv
- d) iii iv i ii

Answer:- (b) H.C. Mukherjee was the first vice president of the constituent assembly. K.M. Munshi was originally the only Congress member of the draft committee. V.T. Krishnamachari was the member of the Constituent Assembly representing Rajasthan's princely states. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee

5. Consider the following statements about the judicial system introduced by the British in India:
- i. It judicially unified India.
  - ii. The British established a new system of law through the process of enactment and relevant interpretation of customary laws.
  - iii. In general the British tended to avoid the customary laws of India.

Which of the Statements given above are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer:-a, In general the British observed customary laws of India.

6. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is / are correct?
- i. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
  - ii. The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.
  - iii. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.
  - iv. In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) i only
- b) ii and iii
- c) iii and iv
- d) i and iv

Answer:- d, The formation of the Constituent Assembly includes the following facts-

(i) On the basis of the provincial election of 1946, the members of the Constituent Assembly.

(ii) Opinions were invited from the public to evolve a sense of mass participation.

7. The Constituent Assembly of India convened to prepare the Constitution of India appointed a sub-committee headed by Gopinath Bordoloi. Which of the following recommendations was/were made by the committee?

- i. Fifth Schedule for the North-East Frontier (Asom) Tribal and Excluded Areas.
- ii. Constitution of District Councils in all autonomous districts of Asom.
- iii. Sixth Schedule for the North-East Frontier (Asom) Tribal and Excluded Areas.
- iv. Demarcation of territories in North-East India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) Only i
- b) i, ii and iii
- c) ii and iii
- d) Only iv

Answer:-c) Sub-committee headed by Gopinath Bordoloi was appointed by the constituent Assembly of India to recommend the future pattern of administration of the North Eastern Frontiers Areas

8. Match the following

List I

List II

(Person)

(Role in making of the Constitution of India)

A. Rajendra Prasad --i. Member Drafting Committee

B. T T Krishnamachari -- ii. Chairman Constituent Assembly

C. H C Mukherjee --iii. Chairman Drafting Committee

D. B R Ambedkar --iv. Vice Chairman Constituent Assembly

Codes:

A B C D

- a) ii i iv iii
- b) ii iv i iii
- c) iii iv i ii
- d) iii i iv ii

Answer:-a, The Constitution of India was drafted by the constituent assembly and it was set up under the cabinet Mission plan on 16 May 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad then became the President of the Constituent Assembly. Tiruvellore Thattai Krishnamachari was a member of drafting committee. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee was the Vice-president of the Constituent Assembly of India for drafting the Constitution of India. Bhimrao Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee

9. 'The Draft Constitution as framed only provides a machinery for the government of the country. It is not a contrivance to install any particular party in power as has been done in some countries. Who should be in power is left to be determined by the people, as it must be, if the system is to satisfy the test of democracy'.

The above passage from Constituent Assembly debates is attributed to

- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr B R Ambedkar
- c) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- d) Acharya J B Kriplani

Answer:- (b) On 29 August 1947, the Drafting Committee was appointed with Dr B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman along with six other members assisted by a constitutional advisor. These members were Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, K M Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopala swami Ayengar, B L Mitter and Md. Saadullah.

10. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes :

- i. The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.
- ii. It is not justiciable in nature.
- iii. It cannot be amended.
- iv. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

Codes:

- a) Only i and ii
- b) Only i, ii and iv
- c) Only i, ii and iii
- d) Only ii, iii and iv

Answer:-b,

In *Keshvanand Bharti V. State of Kerala* is was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

11. The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 did not include the terms :

- i. Socialist
- ii. Secular
- iii. Integrity
- iv. Republic

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) ii, iii and iv
- c) i, ii and iv
- d) iii and iv

Answer:-(a) Three words, socialist, secular and integrity in the preamble of Indian constitution were added by 42nd amendment Act of 1976.

12. **Assertion (A)** : The Constitution of India has become the longest one.

**Reason (R)** : The Chapter on Fundamental Rights has been borrowed from the model of American Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below :

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Answer:-b

13. The idea of preamble has been borrowed in Indian Constitution from the Constitution of

- a) Italy
- b) Canada
- c) France
- d) U. S. A.

Answer:-d

The idea of preamble to the Indian constitution is borrowed from constitution of United States of America.

14. In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal' appears in

- a) The Preamble



- b) Part III of the Constitution
- c) Article 368
- d) None of the above

Answer:-d.

In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal' appears in the part I of the Constitution. The 'Preamble' is the brief introduction of the 'Constitution'. It states about 'the People of India' having solemnly into Sovereignty, democracy, justice, liberty, equality etc. Part III constitution deals with 'Fundamental rights (article 12 – 35). Article 368 is for provision of amendments in constitution.

15. The phrase equality before law used in Article 14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of

- a) Britain
- b) USA
- c) France
- d) Canada

Answer:- a) The phrase equality before law of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from Britain. The term Republic and the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble was borrowed from constitution of France.

16. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Written constitution
- b) Federalism
- c) Sovereignty of Parliament
- d) Judicial Review

Answer:- c) Sovereignty of Parliament is not a feature of Indian constitution. Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and law or order of the legislature and executive void.

17. The idea of concurrent list in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from

- a) USA
- b) Switzerland
- c) Australia
- d) U.S.S.R.

Answer:- c, The ideas of concurrent list, provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse, languages of preamble have been borrowed from Australia.

18. The idea of the Directive Principles of state policy in the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of

- a) Ireland
- b) Canada
- c) South Africa
- d) Australia

Answer:- a, DPSP in Indian constitution has been taken from Ireland.

19. Which of the following are the correct matching of the countries and the borrowed features of the Indian constitution from them?

- i. UK - Bicameral Parliament
  - ii. USSR - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
  - iii. Australia - Five year Plan
  - iv. US - Language of the preamble
  - v. Japan - Law on which the Supreme Court function
  - vi. Ireland - Method of election of President
- a) i, iii and v
  - b) i, ii, iii and iv
  - c) i, v and vi
  - d) ii, iii, v and vi

Answer:-c.

UK — Nominal Head – President (like Queen); Cabinet System of Ministers; Post of PM; Parliamentary Type of Govt.; Bicameral Parliament; Lower House more powerful; Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House; Speakerin Lok Sabha

US — Independence of Judiciary and judicial review; Written Constitution; Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha; Fundamental Rights; Supreme Court; Provision of States; Preamble; Removal of Supreme court and Highcourt Judges

USSR — Five year Plan; Fundamental Duties

Australia — Concurrent list; Language of the preamble; Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse

Japan — Law on which the Supreme Court function

Ireland — Method of election of President; Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy(Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN);Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President.

20. Which of the following statements about the Constitution of India is/are correct?

- i. Popular sovereignty and adult franchise are the basic features of the Constitution.
- ii. The Constitution, in so far as the division of powers between the Centre and the States is concerned, is rigid.
- iii. The Constitution recognises the interdependence of civil and economic rights.
- iv. The Constitution mentions direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) Only i
- b) i, ii and iv
- c) ii, iii and iv
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer:- d.

The constitution doesn't mention direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.

21. Consider the following statements:

The Indian Constitution is:

- i. an unwritten constitution.
- ii. a written constitution.
- iii. largely based on the Government of India Act, 1935.
- iv. a gift of British Parliament.

Of these statements:

- a) ii and iv are correct
- b) ii and iii are correct
- c) i and iv are correct
- d) i and iii are correct

Answer:-b.

Indian Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world. It is largely based on Government of India Act 1935.

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

(Provisions in the Constitution of India)--(Source)

A. Emergency Provisions-- i. Ireland

B. Fundamental Rights-- ii. The United Kingdom

C. Parliamentary System-- iii. The United States of America

D. Directive Principles of State Policy--iv. Germany

Codes :

A B C D

a) iv i ii iii

b) ii iii iv i

c) iv iii ii i

d) ii i iv iii

Answer:-c.

- Emergency Provision-Germany
- Fundamental Rights-U.S.A
- Parliamentary System-U.K
- Directive principles of State Policy-Ireland

23. Consider the following statements:

The salient features of the Indian Constitution provide for:

- Single citizenship for the whole of India.
- Strictly federal form of government.
- Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Of the above statements:

- i, ii and iii are correct
- i and ii are correct
- ii and iii are correct
- i and iii are correct

Answer:- d)

The constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of the Federation.

24. Which of the following are considered as parts of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution ?

- i. Republication and democratic form of Government
- ii. Secular character of the Constitution
- iii. Division between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- iv. Federal character of the Constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) ii, iii and iv
- c) i, iii and iv
- d) i, ii and iv

Answer:-d.

25. Which of the following features of the Indian Government system are the essential features of the parliamentary Government system?

- i. Presence of nominal and real executives
- ii. Membership of the ministers in the legislature
- iii. Separation of powers between the Union and State government
- iv. Independent judiciary system

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) i and ii only
- b) i, ii and iii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

Answer:- a) Separation of powers between the Union and state government or federal system may exist under the presidential government system also as it is found in the United states of America. The doctrine of “separation of powers” envisages the concept of division of powers. In India, the fountain-head of power is the Constitution.

26. Which of the following federal principles are not found in Indian federation ?

- i. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments
- ii. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature
- iii. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will
- iv. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) ii, iii and iv
- c) i and ii
- d) iii and iv

Answer:-c.

Features of Federal Government :-

- Dual Government (National Government and Regional Government)
- Written Constitution
- Division of powers between national and regional government
- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Rigid Constitution
- Independent Judiciary
- Bicameral Legislature

27. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

**Assertion(a)** : K.C. Wheare calls Indian Constitution a quasifederal Constitution.

**Reason (R)** : There are three lists (Union, State and Concurrent) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India dividing powers between the Centre and the state and giving residuary powers to the central government.

**Codes :**

- a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Answer:-a) A federal system has a written constitution, the presence of the constitutional division of power amongst different federal units and an independent judiciary. Quasi federalism implies a system having a federal government with a unitary spirit. India and Canada have quasi-federalism.

28. Consider the following statements in regard to 'equality before law' introduced by the British in India.

- i. There were similar courts for Indians and Europeans.
- ii. Justice now became costlier than before.
- iii. The government officials often favoured the rich.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

ANSWER-(b) There were separate courts and even laws for Indians and Europeans. In Criminal cases the Europeans could be tried only by European judges



29. Which of the following is/are not central tenet(s) of the Constitution of India?

- i. Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
- ii. Gives official status to certain religions
- iii. Provides freedom to profess any religion
- iv. Ensures equality of all citizens within religious communities

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) iii and iv only
- c) ii, iii and iv
- d) ii only

Answer:-(c) There is no provision in the Constitution of India to give official status to a particular religion, to provide freedom to profess any religion and to ensure equality of all citizens within religious communities.

30. Consider the following statements with reference to the All-India Services.

- i. The Indian Police Service is not a law enforcement agency.
- ii. The All-India Services Act 1951 provided for creation of Indian Medical Service and Indian Engineering Service.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i & ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer:-c.

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. The Indian Police Service is not a law enforcement agency in its own right, rather it is the body to which all senior police officers belong regardless of the agency for whom they work. Statement 2 is correct. The All-India Services Act

1951 provided for creation of 2 new All India Services – Indian Medical Service and Indian Engineering Service.

31. Consider the following statements with reference to Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

- i. The 5th schedule deals with the administration and control of the scheduled and tribal areas of four states of northeast India.
- ii. Article 338 of the Indian Constitution mentions the Union government's control over the Scheduled Areas administration and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i & ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer:-d.

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The provisions regarding the administration and control of Scheduled and Tribal Areas of any state except the four states (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura) are mentioned under 5th schedule.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Article 339 of the Indian Constitution mentions the Union government's control over the Scheduled Areas administration and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

32. Consider the following statements with reference to Anti Defection Law in India.

- i. The first attempt to legislate an antidetention law in India was made during the 4th Lok Sabha.
- ii. The Constitution (91st amendment) bill was proposed by the Pranab Mukherjee Committee.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i & ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer: d

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. The first attempt to legislate an anti-defection law in India was made during the 4th Lok Sabha (1967). The Bill was sent by the Indira Govt to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Constitution (91<sup>st</sup> amendment) bill was proposed by the Pranab Mukherjee Committee.

33. Consider the following statements with reference to Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

- i. The CAG enjoys the same rank as that of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court in the order of precedence.
- ii. The CAG of India at present is serving as the external auditor of the World Health Organisation.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i & ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer:- c.

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. The CAG enjoys the same rank (9th rank) as that of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court in the order of precedence.

- Statement 2 is correct. The CAG of India at present is serving as the external auditor of World Health Organisation and Food and Agriculture Organisation.

34. With reference to Parliamentary Committees, consider the following statements.

- No ministers are part of the financial committees of the Parliament.
- The Public Account Committee has 22 members, all from Lok Sabha.
- The Estimates Committee is also known as the Continuous Economy Committee.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- i & ii only
- ii & iii only
- i & iii only
- i, ii & iii only

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. A minister is not eligible to become member of the financial committees of parliament. They include the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee, and the Committee on Public Undertaking.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The Public Accounts Committee consists of 22 members, 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha.
- They are elected by the Proportional Representation-Single Transferable Vote system. The Chairman of PAC is selected by the Lok Sabha Speaker from the Lok Sabha members.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Estimates Committee is also known as the Continuous Expenditure Committee as it suggests alternative policies to bring about efficiency and economy in administration throughout the year.

35. Consider the following statements with reference to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

- i. CBI comes under administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- ii. The Economic Offences Division is one of the 7 divisions of the CBI.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i & ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. CBI comes under administrative control of Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances, Government of India.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Bureau has a total of 7 divisions

36. Consider the following statements with references to Education Policy 2020

- i. It proposes a new Curricular and Pedagogical Structure for schooling of 5+3+3+4
- ii. Mother tongue/local /regional language will be the medium of instruction till grade2.
- iii. It aims to increase the GER to 100% in preschool to secondary level by 2030

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: c

Explanation:

Cabinet approves a new centrally sponsored Scheme - PM SHRI Schools (PM SchHools for Rising India). This will be a new scheme for development of more than 14500 schools across the country as PM SHRI Schools by strengthening select existing schools being managed by Central Government/ State/ UT Government/ local bodies.

37. With reference to Parliamentary Forums, consider the following statements.

- i. The Parliamentary Forum on Youth was the first ever parliamentary forum established in India.
- ii. The Secretary General of Lok Sabha is Secretary to all the Parliamentary forums.
- iii. Each forum consists of not more than 31 members including the President and ex officio Vice Presidents.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) Only i
- c) Only ii
- d) Only iii

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The Parliamentary forum on Water Conservation and Management was the first ever Parliamentary forum established in India in 2005.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Secretary General of Lok Sabha is Secretary to all the Parliamentary forums.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Each forum consists of not more than 31 members excluding the President and ex officio Vice Presidents.

38. Consider the following statements with reference to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

- i. NHRC was initially constituted under an executive resolution.
- ii. The sitting Chief Justice of the High Court can be appointed as a member of NHRC only after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- iii. NHRC can send teams to visit jails and study conditions of inmates.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) i & ii only
- c) ii & iii only
- d) i & iii only

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is a statutory public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- Statement 2 is correct. The sitting Chief Justice of the High Court can be appointed as a member of NHRC only after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- Statement 3 is correct. NHRC can send teams to visit jails and study conditions of inmates.

39. Consider the following statements with reference to Right to Information Act 2005.

- i. The right to information is defined in Section 2(f) of the act.
- ii. Section 4 of the RTI Act requires suo-moto disclosure of information by each public authority.

- iii. It provides for disclosure of information exempted under Official Secrets Act, 1923 if larger public interest is served.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) All of the above
- b) Only i
- c) Only ii and iii
- d) Only iii

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Section- 2 (f): "Information" means any material in any form, including Records, Documents, Memos, e-mails, Opinions, Advices, Press releases, Circulars, Orders, Logbooks, Contracts, Reports, Papers, Samples, Models, Data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a Public Authority under any other law for the time being in force.

40. Consider the following statements with reference to Tribes:

- i. Lakshadweep has the largest population of tribes according to the number.
- ii. A subsistence level of the economy is one of the criteria for determination of PVTGs
- iii. The Bhils are one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- iv. Angami tribe is best known for the famed Hornbill Festival

How many statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one statement
- b) Only two statements
- c) Only three statements
- d) All four statements

Answer: b



Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Madhya Pradesh has the largest population (15.3 million i.e 21%) according to number and Lakshadweep has the highest population (94.8%) compared to its total population.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Bhils are a tribe found mostly in the mountain ranges of Udaipur and in some districts of Rajasthan. The Bhils are the largest tribes in India.

41. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?

- a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto
- b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government
- c) Foundation of Muslim League
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress

Answer:-b.

Explanation:

The Surat split was a big jolt to the Indian National Congress. In fact, the difference between the moderates and the extremists presented an opportunity to the British resolution over 'Swaraj'. In 1907, Surat Session: The two main objectives placed by the extremists were that: Demand for the resolution of Swaraj. Lala Lajpat Rai to be made the President of the INC. These demands were not acceptable to moderates. In 1907, the extremists wanted either Tilak or Lajpat Rai to be president, so when Rasbehari Ghose was announced as president, the extremists resorted to violence. Hence Surat Split happened.

42. The Ghadar party was

- i. A revolutionary organization
- ii. Aiming at securing India's independence from British rule
- iii. Associated with Rash Behari Bose
- iv. Was founded in Punjab

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- a) i, ii and iii only
- b) i and iv only
- c) ii, iii and iv only
- d) i, ii and iv only

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The Ghadar Party was an organization founded by Punjabi Indians in the United States and Canada with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule.
- Key members included Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rash Behari Bose.
- After the outbreak of World War I, Ghadar party members returned to Punjab to agitate for rebellion alongside the Babbar Akali Movement. In 1915 they conducted revolutionary activities in central Punjab and organised uprisings.

43. The Jallianwala Bagh assembly of people 1919 intended to

- i. Participate in Baisakhi celebrations
- ii. Launch Rowlatt Satyagraha with Amritsar as the first base
- iii. Condemn the arrest and deportation of Satya Pal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- a) i only
- b) i and iii only
- c) i and ii only

d) iii only

Answer: b

Explanation:

Civilians, the majority Sikhs, had assembled to participate in the annual Baisakhi celebrations, a religious and cultural festival for Punjabi people and also to condemn the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satya Pal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired machine guns into the crowd. Both the Defence of India Act and Rowlatt Act were in force then, but the Rowlatt Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji (not by the assembly at Jallianwala).

44. Which of the following statements is /are correct about the Kheda Satyagraha?

- i. The workers were demanding suspension of revenue assessment for the year 1919.
- ii. Narhari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas were the key figures of this satyagraha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer: c

45. Which of the following was/were the recommendations of the Simon Commission setup in 1927?

- i. India's constitution should be unitary in nature.

- ii. The provincial governments should devolve financial powers to the local bodies.
- iii. Separate electorates should be abolished.
- iv. Elections to the legislative assemblies will be based on Universal adult franchise.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- a) i and iii only
- b) iv only
- c) i and ii only
- d) None of the above

Answer: d

Explanation:

• As per the commission, there should be a constitutional reconstruction in the form of a federal constitution. The provinces should be given full autonomy including law.

Other major recommendations include:

• The number of members of provincial legislative council should be increased.

Governor-general should have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.

• The governor should have discretionary power to relate to internal security and administrative powers to protect the different communities. The government of India should have complete control over the high court.

• There were no Indian members in the commission. No universal franchise was proposed and the position of governor-general remained unaffected. There was no provision to abolish separate electorate but it was rather extended to other communities as well. No financial devolution was proposed.

46. Introduction of uniform salt tax throughout British India, that later inspired movements like Civil Disobedience, was associated with?

- a) Lord Lytton
- b) Lord Mayo
- c) Lord Cunningham
- d) Lord Dufferin

Answer: a

47. The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) mutiny was triggered by the issue of

- a) General Service conditions in the Navy
- b) British occupation of India
- c) Proposals of the Cabinet Mission
- d) Forced participation of India in WW-II

Answer: a

Explanation:

The immediate issues of the revolt were living conditions and food. Issue of INA trials further fuelled the mutiny.

48. Ripon's resolution of 1882 was a landmark official statement in British India related to

- a) Women Empowerment
- b) Vernacular education
- c) Local self-government
- d) Judicial reforms

Answer: -c.

Explanation:

The development of local self-government in India owes their progress to the sincere efforts of Lord Ripon in this direction. His most significant contribution was in the field of local self- Government.

49. Which among the following institutions is a part of the World Bank group?

- i. International Development Association (IDA)
- ii. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- iii. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The World Bank Group (WBG) is a family of five international organizations that make leveraged loans to developing countries.
  - It is the largest and most well-known development bank in the world and is an observer at the United Nations Development Group. The bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C. in the United States.
  - Its five organizations are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The first two are sometimes collectively referred to as the World Bank.
- Hence, option D is correct.

50. Which of the following are the functions performed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- i. Controlling the flow of credit for inflation control
- ii. Issuing all legal tender currency
- iii. Foreign exchange management

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: d

Explanation:

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's apex central banking institution. It was established on April 1 1935, under RBI act 1934.

Functions of RBI:

- RBI acts as a sole currency authority of the country
- Banker's Bank
- Banker to the Government
- Controller of Credit
- Exchange Management and Control

Hence, option d is correct.

51. Consider the following with reference to Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

- i. It refers to the net increase in physical assets.
- ii. India has witnessed a continuous decline in GFCF as a percentage of GDP in recent years.
- iii. GFCF takes depreciation into account.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) iii only
- d) i and iii only

Answer: a

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) refers to the net increase in physical assets. Hence, statement 1 is correct. GFCF is called "gross" because the measure does not make any adjustments to deduct the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of fixed assets) from the investment figures. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

52. Consider the following with reference to Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI).

- i. It is part of the country's capital account.
- ii. For the investor, foreign portfolio investment is less risky than foreign direct investment.
- iii. FPI lets the investor have direct control in the business they are investing in.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: a

FDI lets an investor purchase a direct business interest in a foreign country. The investor's goal is to create a long-term income stream while helping the company increase its profits. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.



53. Consider the following with reference to the National Infrastructure Pipeline. (NIP).

- i. It has drawn plans to invest more than ₹102 lakh crore on infrastructure projects by 2024-25.
- ii. The expenditure will be done by central and state governments based on the 75:25 formula.
- iii. The project purpose is to provide equitable access to infrastructure for all.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer:-c.

54. Consider the following statements with respect to ozone depletion:

- i. Chlorofluorocarbon compounds used in refrigerators, air conditioners, in the production of plastic foam.
- ii. Free Chlorine radicals form when CFCs are broken down by UV radiations.
- iii. Polar stratospheric clouds provide a surface for the reactions causing ozone depletion.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: d

55. Which of the following measures can be taken to avoid over-exploitation of resources?

- i. Adequate care of soil fertility.
- ii. Proper water management.
- iii. Use of biofertilizers and bio-pesticides.
- iv. Use of traditional seeds instead of the high yielding hybrid varieties.
- v. Promote the use of non-degradable material

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) i, iii and v only
- b) ii, iv and v only
- c) i, ii, iii and iv only
- d) i, ii, iii, iv and v

Answer:-c.

Avoiding the use of non-degradable material like plastic to prevent problems of waste management.

56. Which of the following conditions are favourable for the development of hydroelectricity?

- i. A mountainous area or an upland region.
- ii. Temperate climate
- iii. Flow of streams should be uniform

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: d

Explanation: All the options are Correct.

57. Consider the following statements about The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

- i. It defines only water pollution, not water quality standards.
- ii. It established Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution.
- iii. The Act prohibits the disposal of any poisonous, noxious, or polluting matter to the flow of water in a stream.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 defined terms like pollution, sewage effluent, trade effluent, stream, and boards. It defines water pollution and water quality standards. The Act has the following objectives:

- To prevent and control water pollution.
- To maintain or to restore the wholesomeness of water.

58. Consider the following statements with reference to solar energy:

- i. Solar energy can be directly converted into mechanical energy using a photovoltaic cell.
- ii. The solar radiation in the form of heat is converted into mechanical, electrical or chemical energy by using solar thermal devices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only

- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i or ii

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Solar energy is a non-conventional energy source.
- Solar energy can be converted into other forms by two methods:
- Statement 1 is not correct: The Photovoltaic Method: The sun's energy is directly converted into electricity using a photovoltaic cell. The electricity produced by this method is used for street lighting, radio and television, lightning houses, water pumps, sprayers etc.

59. Consider the following statements regarding heat waves

- i. A heatwave is declared when the maximum temperature is over 40 degrees celsius and at least 4.5 notches above normal.
- ii. It is formed when air is trapped by a high pressure dome, or cap, in the upper atmosphere which forces warm air downwards.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer:-c.

The year 2023 saw numerous heatwaves across the Northern Hemisphere, particularly in southern Europe, with anomalies of +4 °C in Italy, Greece, and Spain. Additionally, North Africa and the Canadian Arctic saw notably high temperatures, reaching peak anomalies of +5 °C and +7 °C, respectively. The heatwaves caused severe damage in areas such as the western United States, southern Europe, and parts of Asia.

The return of the El Niño climate phenomenon later in 2023 was also expected to cause global temperatures to rise “off the chart” and deliver unprecedented heatwaves, according to scientists.

60. Consider the following statements about Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)

- i. Inflation targets are set by RBI under its monetary policy framework
- ii. MPC is needed to compulsorily meet at least once in a quarter of a year
- iii. Monetary policy committee (MPC) is constituted by the Central Government

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) i only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer:-c.

Under Section 45ZA, the Central Government, in consultation with the RBI, determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), once in five years and notifies it in the Official Gazette. Hence, the statement 1 is incorrect.

61. With reference to Lion-tailed Macaques consider the following

- i. These are endemic to North-East India.
- ii. They have unique cheek pouches to store food.
- iii. They usually live in solitary similar to lions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii only

- c) i and iii only
- d) iii only

Answer:-b

The Lion-tailed Macaques is an Old World monkey endemic to the Western Ghats of South India (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka). It is an 'endangered' species found only in the rainforests of India's Western Ghats. They prefer the upper canopies of evergreen rainforests to move around. They live in groups and avoid human interaction as much as possible.

62. It is India's oldest continuing form of theatre in Kerala. It completely adheres to the rules laid down in Natya Shastra. The play in this form of theatre is performed in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Malayalam. They are mainly enacted inside the temples and the theme is based on Hindu mythology. It has been declared as among the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. Which among the following art forms is discussed in the above passage?

- a) Ramman
- b) Ramlila
- c) Koodiyattam
- d) Tarangamel

Ans) c

Explanation.

Option 1 is incorrect. Ramman is a ritualistic theatre of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. It is dedicated to Bhumiya Devta, the local deity. It is listed in the UNESCO's Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Option 2 is incorrect. Ramlila is a popular folk theatre in the region of Uttar Pradesh. It is an enactment of Ramayana using songs, dances and dialogues, mainly during the period before Dussehra.

Option 3 is correct. Koothiyattam (Koodiyattam) is India's oldest continuing form of theatre that has survived since 10th century A.D. in Kerala. It completely adheres to the rules laid down in Natya Shastra. The play is performed in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Malayalam, with Mizhavu and Edakka providing the background music. They are mainly enacted inside the temples and the theme is based on Hindu mythology. It has been declared as among the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. The women of the Nambiar caste play the female roles. The performance lasts from 6 to 20 days.

Option 4 is incorrect. Tarangamel is the folk dance of Goa that celebrates the youthfulness of the region. It is performed during Dussehra and Holi. The use of rainbow-like costumes with multi coloured flags and streamers make it a visual spectacle.

63. Consider the following statement regarding Ankia Naat:

- i. It was started by bhakti saint Adi Shankracharya.
- ii. Khol and cymbals are the main musical instruments used in this play.
- iii. The theatre depicts incidents from the life of Krishna.
- iv. The use of a mask is the unique feature of this theatre.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) All four
- d) None

Answer:-b.

Ankia Naat is the traditional one-act play of Assam which started in the 16th century A.D. Statement 1 is incorrect. Ankia Naat was started by the famous Vaishnava Saint, Shankaradeva and his disciple Mahadeva.

64. With respect to coins during Gupta period, consider the following statements:

- i. The inscriptions on the Gupta coins were mostly in Prakrit.
- ii. Gupta coins were primarily minted in copper.
- iii. Gupta coins often depicted images of goddesses like Lakshmi, Durga, etc.
- iv. Gupta coins portrayed socio-political events like marriages and Ashvamedha yagna.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Answer:-b.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The inscriptions on the Gupta coins were all in Sanskrit with Brahmi script. Sanskrit served as the official language for Gupta literary and academic pursuits, while Prakrit was the vernacular, spoken by the common people.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Gupta coins were primarily minted in gold and silver, not copper. The Gupta gold coins, known as Dinars, are highly regarded for their exceptional quality and craftsmanship. These precious metals were a testament to the Gupta Empire's economic prosperity and played a crucial role in facilitating trade and commerce. Copper coins were less common.

65. With respect to origin of GI tagged handicraft products in India, consider the following pairs:

GI tags in handicrafts: State

- i. Tawlhlohpuan : Nagaland



- ii. Dhokra: Bihar
- iii. Mainpuri Tarkashi: Uttar Pradesh
- iv. Idu Mishmi Textiles :Mizoram

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Tawlhlohpuan, a densely woven fabric from Mizoram, is esteemed for its handcrafted intricacy and durability.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Dhokra, a renowned wax metal casting craft in Chhattisgarh, India, creates distinctive dhokra horses and elephants. This craft's unique approach earned it a Geographical Indication (GI) tag, signifying its cultural significance and exceptional artistry.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Idu Mishmi Textiles, are handwoven from nettle plant fibers in Arunachal Pradesh.

66. With reference to ancient history of India, consider the following statements in respect of Indo-Greek coins:

- i. They had images of kings on one side and Indian/Greek deities on the other.
- ii. They were marked by the complete absence of copper metals.
- iii. They had inscriptions in both Greek as well as Prakrit language.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Following the decline of the Mauryan empire, several kingdoms came into existence in Northern India and the Indo Greek was one of those important kingdoms. The Indo-Greek or the Graeco-Indian Kingdom was founded by Demetrius I, when he invaded India in 180BC. Menander I (reign 165 BC – 145 BC) is one of the famous kings of Graeco- Indian kingdom.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Various metals such as Copper, Gold, Silver and Nickel were used in IndoGreek coins. Therefore, it is not true that Indo Greek coins were marked by the complete absence of copper metals.

67. Which of the following is part of the UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of India?

- a) Durga Puja of Kolkata
- b) Garba of Gujarat
- c) Khongthong village
- d) Dandiya Raas

Answer:-a.

Durga Puja of Kolkata is one of the grand festivals celebrated in honor of Goddess Durga during the period of Navaratri. It is a ten-day festival which is celebrated because of Durga's victory over Mahishasur. It was included in UNESCO'S List of

Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2021. With this, India now has 14 intangible cultural heritage elements on the prestigious UNESCO Representative List of ICH of Humanity.

68. With reference to the Indus Valley script, consider the following statements:

- i. Indus Valley Civilization people used Pictographic script.
- ii. Most of the inscriptions of the Indus Valley civilization were bilingual in nature.
- iii. The writing style of Indus script was Boustrophedon.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Answer:-b

Statement 2 is incorrect: Scholars have not discovered any bilingual inscription in Indus Valley Civilization. Thus, they do not know what language the Harappans spoke and what they wrote. Unfortunately, the inscriptions discovered so far are short, usually engraved on seals. This makes the task of decoding the script more difficult.

Statement 3 is correct: The writing style of Indus script was Boustrophedon. The meaning of BOUSTROPHEDON is the writing of alternate lines in opposite directions.

69. With reference to the Indian Scripts, consider the following statements:

- i. Brahmi was mostly written from right to left.
- ii. Kharosthi script was deciphered by James Prinsep in the 19th century.
- iii. Grantha Script was used in Tamil Nadu and Kerala for writing the Sanskrit language.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Brahmi is one of the oldest writing systems used in the Indian subcontinent and in Central Asia during the final centuries BC and the early centuries AD. The best-known Brahmi inscriptions are the rock-cut edicts of Ashoka in North-Central India, dated 250–232 BC. The script was deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep. Brahmi is usually written from left to right.

70. Consider the following statements regarding Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0:

- i. The scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Culture.
- ii. One of its objectives is to enhance the skills of local youth.
- iii. According to the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 initiative, Jorhat and Kokrajhar are among the 15 destinations selected for development in the Northeast region of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two

c) All three

d) None

Answer:-b

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism.

71. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

a) Albuquerque, the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.

b) Albuquerque defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.

c) Albuquerque developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.

d) Albuquerque was not in favour of Europeans marrying Indian women and settling down in Portuguese controlled territories.

ANS: d

Explanation: Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India. He defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa. He developed Goa into a centre of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.

He encouraged people of all faiths to settle in Goa. He was in favour of Europeans marrying Indian women and settling down in Portuguese controlled territories.

His conquest of Malacca (in Malaysia) held by the Muslims, who commanded the trade route between India, China and Mecca and Cairo, extended the empire.

72. Which of the following is/are impact made by Portuguese Presence on Indian Subcontinent?

- i. For the first time in the political history of India the Europeans conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers.
- ii. Indian rulers remained divided and Europeans took advantage of it.
- iii. The Europeans adopted new methods in the warfare, gun powder and superior artillery played a significant role.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d

Explanation: The Impact of Portuguese Presence:

For the first time in the political history of India the Europeans conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers. Indian rulers remained divided and Europeans took advantage of it. The Europeans adopted new methods in the warfare. Gun powder and superior artillery played a significant role.

73. The famous Army officer "Robert Clive" was related to which of the following?

- a) The British
- b) The Dutch
- c) The French
- d) The Portuguese

ANS: a

Explanation: Robert Clive was born in September 29, 1725. He had no interest in studies and was expelled from three schools for his indiscipline and lack of interest in studies. However, Clive had developed notoriety for fighting. Disgusted by his behaviour his father secured him a writer's post in the East India Company and sent him to Madras. Clive was later promoted as the governor of Fort St David and was involved in the Carnatic Wars and the siege of Trichinopoly. He won the Battle of Plassey in Bengal from where the British Empire came to evolve in India. Clive returned to India to take up his governorship and secured the Diwani rights from the defeated Mughal emperor in 1765.

74. The famous "Treaty of Allahabad" was related to which of the following?

- a) The third carnatic war
- b) The Battle of Plassey
- c) The Battle of Buxar
- d) The Battle of San Thome

ANS: c

Explanation: After fleeing from Bengal Mir Qasim aligned with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daulah, who were equally aggrieved by the interference of the Company in their internal affairs. They declared war against the British. The battle was fought at Buxar (1764). By virtue of its superior armed the Company forces won the battle. The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II. By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from the princely states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

75. Which of the following is NOT a trading centre of French in India?

- a) Agra
- b) Balasore
- c) Pondicherry
- d) Mahe

ANS: a

76. The famous "Battle of Wandiwash" was happened at wandiwash, is located at which of the following?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: a

Explanation: Lally retired to Pondicherry leaving a French contingent in Arcot. The British moved towards Wandiwash but suddenly fell upon Kanchipuram and captured it. A fresh detachment of British forces arrived under the command of Sir Eyre Coote.

The last ditch battle was fought between Eyre Coote and Lally at Wandawashi (Wandiwash) in January 1760. The siege of Pondicherry continued for several months and finally on 4 February 1761 Pondicherry fell.



77. Which of the following provision/s is/are resulted after battle of Buxar?

- i. The emperor granted the revenue administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
- ii. The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees.
- iii. The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d

Explanation: As a result of the Battle of Buxar, the Company ceased to be a company of merchants and became a formidable political force. Under the pretext of corruption in Bengal administration Clive was appointed Governor of Fort William.

Clive did not like his predecessor Vansittart's decision restoring Oudh to Shah Alam. So he called for fresh negotiation with Shuja-ud-daulah. As a result of this, two treaties of Allahabad were signed. The emperor granted the Diwani (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company. The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity. The treaties held the Nawab of Bengal responsible for the governance of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

78. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- a) Warren Hastings who was Governor of Fort William was made Governor-General of Bengal according to the Regulating Act of 1773.
- b) The Charter Act 1813 designated this post as Governor-General of India and William Bentinck was appointed the first Governor-General of united British India.
- c) The Governor-General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.
- d) Canning was the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India accountable to the British Parliament.

ANS: b

Explanation: The administrative head of East India Company was Governor (of Fort William or of Fort St. George) until 1772. Warren Hastings who was Governor of Fort William was made Governor-General of Bengal according to the Regulating Act of 1773. The Charter Act 1833 designated this post as Governor-General of India and William Bentinck was appointed the first Governor-General of united British India. The Governor-General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom he was responsible. After the great rebellion of 1857, when the government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, the title "Viceroy and Governor-General" was first used in the queen's proclamation of 1858. Canning was the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India accountable to the British Parliament.

79. Consider the following statements regarding Regulating Act, 1773:

- i. The Act imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.
- ii. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

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

ANS: c

Explanation: The Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counsellors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

The Pitt India Act of 1784 separated the civil and military establishments in India.

80. Consider the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement:

- i. Settlement refers to the assessment and fixing of the quantum of land revenue to be paid by each tenant directly to the government.
- ii. For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, this was fixed permanently.

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

ANS: b

Explanation: Governor-General Cornwallis, himself a big landlord, wanted to create landlords after the British model in India.

Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers. This resulted in the creation of a new type of middlemen, called zamindars, reducing the cultivators to the position of mere tenants.

This settlement that Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793, in pursuance of the instruction from the Directors, is called the Permanent Settlement. 'Settlement' refers to the assessment and fixing of the quantum of land revenue to be paid by each zamindar to the government. For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, this was fixed permanently.

81. Consider the following statements regarding "Mahalwari settlement system":

- i. It was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Hastings.
- ii. Under the system the revenue settlement was made with the proprietor of the estate but the land revenue was collected from individual cultivators.

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

ANS: b

Explanation: Mahalwari was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentinck. Under the system the revenue settlement was made with the proprietor of the estate but the land revenue was collected from individual cultivators.

82. Consider the following statements regarding "Ryotwari settlement system":

- i. It was formulated by Governor Thomas Munro.
- ii. Under the system, the peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

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

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

ANS: d

Explanation: By 1814 the Court of Directors had decided to introduce the ryotwari system. This was a system formulated by Governor Thomas Munro. Under this system the ryot, an Anglicization by the British in India of the Arabic word ra'iyah, meaning a peasant or cultivator, was the proprietor and tax payer of the land.

The government dealt with him directly without the intervention of any middlemen. The peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

83. Who among the following established the "Brahmo Samaj"?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- c) R C Dutt
- d) Viveknanda

ANS: a

Explanation: Raja Rammohun Roy was a man of versatile genius. He established the Brahmo Samaj in August, 1828. The Brahmo Samaj was committed to "the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe".

84. Who among the following is/are the member/s of The Prarthana Samaj?

- i. M. G. Ranade
- ii. R. G. Bhandarkar
- iii. K.T. Telang

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d

Explanation: An off-shoot of the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang (1823– 98). The Prarthana Samaj as an organization never had any great influence but its members, like M. G. Ranade (1852-1901), R. G. Bhandarkar, and K.T. Telang, were among the great leaders of nineteenth century Maharashtra and they became the founders of the social reform movement in later years.

85. Which of the following port/s is/are intermediate port/s?

- i. Masulipatnam
- ii. Pulicat
- iii. Dhaka

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

ANS: b

Explanation: In the sixteenth century, Calicut gradually lost out to the Gujarat ports which were served by a much larger hinterland producing a wider range of products.

The ports of the Coromandel coast, like Masulipatnam, Pulicat and other ports further south served as intermediate ports for the ships from Burma and the Malay peninsula.

86. Consider the following statements:

- i. The Francisco d' Almeida was the first viceroy of Portuguese in India.
- ii. He followed the blue water policy to strengthen the Portuguese rule in India.

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

ANS: c

Explanation: The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and instead decided to appoint a Viceroy.

The first Viceroy was Francisco d' Almeida who followed what is known as 'Blue Water Policy,' and accordingly, he added more ships to strengthen the navy rather than adding more settlements.

He destroyed the fleet of Zamorin and a fleet sent by the Sultan of Egypt. He befriended the ruler of Cochin and built fortresses at Cochin, Kannur and other places on the Malabar Coast.

87. Consider the following statements regarding “blockchain technology”:

- i. It is a distributed or decentralized ledger technology which is an amalgamation of various technologies.
- ii. It provides efficient distributed ledger storage mechanism.

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

ANS: c

Explanation: Blockchain is a distributed or decentralized ledger technology which is an amalgamation of various technologies such as distributed systems, cryptography, etc.

Data and transactions stored in blocks are secured against tampering using cryptographic hash algorithms and are validated and verified through consensus (consensus protocols) across nodes of the Blockchain network. Blockchain technology provides efficient distributed ledger storage mechanism. Blockchain technology brings transparency and efficiency along with increasing processing speed and reducing cost.

88. Consider the following statements regarding “Gaganyaan Programme”:

- i. It envisages undertaking the demonstration of indigenous capability to undertake human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
- ii. Under the programme two unmanned missions and two manned mission will be carried out.

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

ANS: a

Explanation: The word 'Gaganyaan' is derived from Sanskrit, meaning 'sky-vehicle'. Programme envisages undertaking the demonstration of indigenous capability to undertake human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO).

89. Consider the following statements regarding "Mission Prarambh":

- i. It is India's first private space mission.
- ii. Vikram-S, India's first privately built rocket under this mission.

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

ANS: c

Explanation: Vikram-S, India's first privately built rocket was launched recently from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. Named 'Mission Prarambh', it is India's first private space mission. The rocket has been developed by Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace, a company that was started in 2018.

90. The “Artemis 1 mission” often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) NASA
- b) French Space Agency
- c) European Space Agency
- d) JAXA

ANS: a

Explanation: NASA’s Artemis 1 mission successfully lifted off from the Kennedy Space Centre. It will be the first in a series of increasingly complex missions to build a long-term human presence at the Moon for decades to come. It will be an uncrewed flight test that will provide a foundation for human deep space exploration.

91. Consider the following statements regarding Nobel Prize for Physiology 2023:

- i. The prize was awarded for discoveries concerning the genomes of extinct hominins and human evolution.
- ii. It was awarded to Swedish geneticist Svante Pääbo.

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

ANS: d

Explanation:

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2023 has been awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19.

92. Which of the following agencies is/are part of “One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA)”?

- i. World Bank
- ii. Food and Agriculture Organization
- iii. World Health Organization

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

ANS: c

Explanation: Recently, four multilateral agencies have launched a One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA). About One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (OH JPA). It was launched by the ‘Quadripartite’ comprising: United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health. The plan is valid from 2022-2026 and is aimed at mitigating the health challenges at global, regional, and country levels

93. In which of the following place, India’s first lithium cell plant manufacturing facility will be launched?

- a) Indore
- b) Kandla
- c) Tirupathi
- d) Mangalore

ANS: c

Explanation: India's first lithium cell plant manufacturing facility will be launched in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

With an installed capacity of 270 Mwh the plant can produce 60% of India's present requirement. These cells are used for Mobile Phones, hearable and wearable devices. Currently, India imports complete requirements of lithium-ion cells primarily from China, South Korea, Vietnam and Hong Kong.

94. Consider the following statements regarding "green hydrogen":

- i. It is produced by renewable energy through electrolysis of water.
- ii. Alkaline, polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) and Solid Oxide Electrolysers are commercially available technologies for green hydrogen production.

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

ANS: c

Explanation: Green hydrogen is produced by renewable energy through electrolysis of water. Electrolyser technology is central to the green hydrogen production process. Alkaline, polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) and Solid Oxide Electrolysers are commercially available technologies for green hydrogen production.

95. India's first and Asia's largest liquid-mirror telescope commissioned at which of the following state?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: b

Explanation: LMT, India's first and Asia's largest liquid-mirror telescope is commissioned at the Devasthal Observatory of Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES) in Nainital (Uttarakhand).

96. The "CRISPR Cas – 9" is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Genetic modification
- b) Outer space planet
- c) Hybrid vehicle technology
- d) Soil less farming

ANS: a

Explanation: CRISPR is a genetic code or sequence found in bacteria. These are formed due to the activity of the previous bacteriophages that had infected them.

Bacteria use CRISPR sequence to remember each specific virus that attacks them. They do this by incorporating the virus' DNA into their own bacterial genome.

This method then gives the bacteria protection or immunity when a specific virus tries to attack again. Cas 9 are the genes that are always located nearby.

97. Consider the following statements regarding “Agni – 5 Missile”:

- i. It is an ingeniously built advanced surface-to-air ballistic missile.
- ii. It is developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).

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

ANS: b

Explanation: Agni-5 is an ingeniously built advanced surface-to-surface ballistic missile developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP). It is a fire-and-forget missile, which cannot be stopped without an interceptor missile. The missile has the capability of hitting targets beyond the range of 5000 km and is crucial for India's self-defense systems.

98. The “Shakti exercise” is conducted between India and which of the following country?

- a) France
- b) Russia
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Mongolia

ANS: a

Explanation: Shakti Exercise is a bilateral exercise between the armies of India and France. It is a biennial exercise that takes place between Indian and French armies, alternately in the two countries.

99. The Global Innovation Index (GII) was published by which of the following?

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Intellectual Property Organization
- c) World Bank
- d) ADB

ANS: b

Explanation: The Global Innovation Index is an annual ranking of countries by their capacity for, and success in, innovation, published by the World Intellectual Property Organization. It was started in 2007 by INSEAD and World Business, a British magazine.

100. Consider the following statements regarding GSLV Mk – III:

- i. It uses three propulsion stages of solid, liquid, and cryogenic.
- ii. It is capable of launching four-tonne satellites in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).

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

ANS: c

Explanation: The GSLV Mk-III uses three propulsion stages: Solid, Liquid, and Cryogenic. GSKV-Mk III is capable of launching four-tonne satellites in the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).

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