

Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to the Chamber of Princes.

1. It was constituted in 1921, on the recommendation of Montagu-Chelmsford report.
2. It had executive powers in dealing with the affairs of all the Princely States.
3. The Viceroy was the Crown's agent in dealing with the States.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

The Chamber of Princes was formally formed in February 1921. The authors of Montagu-Chelmsford report favored the formation of Council of princes and had made definitive suggestions in that regard.

The idea was earlier put forward by Lytton and later on by Curzon, but it did not find favor with the Home authorities.

The Indian States were divided into three categories:

- i. 109 states that enjoyed full legislative and jurisdictional powers were represented directly.
- ii. 127 states that enjoyed limited legislative power were represented by the 12 members chosen from among themselves
- iii. Remaining 326 states were clubbed as jagirs or estates.

The Chamber of Princes was merely advisory and Consultative body. They had no freedom to discuss the internal affairs of other states.

The Viceroy and not the Governor-General in Council was the Crown's agent in dealing with the States. This point was highlighted by the Butler Committee.

Q.2) Consider the following statements with reference to the National Planning Committee (NPC)

1. The Haripur session of the INC in 1938 set up the National planning Committee.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose was the President of the National Planning Committee.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

The INC session of 1938 was held at Haripur and was presided by Subhash Chandra Bose. The session gave the green signal for setting up the National planning Committee. The Committee was Headed by Jawaharlal Nehru and had Dr J.C. Kumarppa, Prof Meghnad Saha, M. Visveswarayya, Prof K.T. Shah, N.M. Joshi, G.L. Nanda, Dr V.K.R.V. Rao, Dr Gyanchand and V.V. Giri as members.

The committee was to come up with a framework for the development of big industries, cottage industries and agriculture and was to devise the plans to harmoniously develop all the sectors of the economy.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to M.N. Roy.

1. He started bi-monthly paper called *Vanguard of Indian Independence*.
2. He published a book called *India in Transition* in 1922.
3. He started a trade union called *Indian Federation of Labour* in 1941.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

M.N. Roy, while he was in Berlin, devoted much of his time to writing, editing, publishing books and journals. Here he was able to re-edit, complete and publish (in 1922) his “India in Transition” the work on which he had begun about two years ago. In 1922, he also started publishing a bi-monthly paper titled The “Vanguard of Indian Independence”, organ of the émigré Communist Party of India, the stated objective of which was to spread socialism in India. The paper was brought out regularly until 1928. During this period, the title of the paper was changed several times. Roy and Ellen (under her pen name Santi Devi) wrote articles calling upon Indian masses and nationalist leaders to adopt more effective lines of struggle and to align with workers and peasants.

Indian Federation of Labour is a federation of trade unions in India. IFL was founded in 1941 by M.N. Roy, after a split from the All India Trade Union Congress. In December 1948 IFL merged into the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

Q.4) Consider the following statements with reference to Mrs. Annie Besant

1. She started two newspapers Commonweal and New India.
2. She was the first Woman President of the Indian National Congress.
3. Through the Home-Rule Movement she advocated complete independence of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Annie Besant joined the Theosophical Society in May 1889 and became Madame Blavatsky's devoted pupil and helper. She became a prominent worker in the Society and was elected President which position she held till her death on 21 September 1933.

She first came to India on 16 November 1893. In October 1913 she spoke at a great public meeting in Madras recommending that there should be a Standing Committee of the House of Commons for Indian affairs which would go into the question of how India might attain freedom.

She founded a weekly newspaper 'Commonweal' in January 1914 for her political work. In June 1914 she purchased the 'Madras Standard' and renamed it 'New India'. The Home Rule League was started on 1 September 1916. The main objective was to attain Home-rule for India within the British Empire (on the lines of autonomous colonies of Ireland, Australia and New Zealand).

In June 1917, with G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia, two of her principal workers, she was interned at Ooty. Because of the wide protest all over India and abroad, the internment order was withdrawn, and in August 1917 she was made the President of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

In 1917 she started the Women's Indian Association to which she gave her powerful support. In 1924 the Association had 51 branches. In 1927 the first All India Women's Conference was held in Poona and it became a permanent and powerful body.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with reference to the Karachi Session of INC (1931).

1. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Karachi Congress session.
2. It passed a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic policy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

The Karachi session of 1931 was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. This session saw the emergence of Socialistic-radicalism.

The session was famous for the passing of Resolution on Fundamental rights and Economic policy.

Some important aspects of these resolutions were: Basic civil rights of freedom of speech, Freedom of Press, Freedom of assembly, Freedom of association, Equality before law Elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise Free and compulsory primary education. Substantial reduction in rent and taxes. Better conditions for workers including a living wage, limited hours of work. Protection of women and peasants Government ownership or control of key industries, mines, and transport and Protection of Minorities.

The Economic Policy included the provisions of protection of domestic industries against foreign capital. Regulation of currency in national interest. Relief from agricultural indebtedness and usury and the state ownership of key industries.

Q.6) Consider the following statements with reference to the Civil-Disobedience Movement.

1. Gandhiji started the Movement by undertaking a March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
2. Non-acceptance of the 11-point Ultimatum by the Viceroy became the immediate cause for the launching of the movement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.6) Solution (c)

The annual session of the Congress was held at Lahore in December 1929. During this session presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. Moreover, as the government failed to accept the Nehru Report, the Congress gave a call to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

After the Indian National Congress authorized Gandhiji to start Civil Disobedience Movement, he placed 11 Point Ultimatum to Irwin (31 Jan 1930) for administrative reforms and stated that if the Ultimatums are ignored, the only way out was civil disobedience. Gandhiji also informed of his decision to undertake Dandi Satyagraha wherein the laws of the government would be violated. Breaking the salt laws of the government non-violently was the basic activity of civil disobedience. Along with this activity, activities like no tax campaign, no revenue and no rent (land tax) campaign became very popular in different parts of India.

The 11 points ultimatum of Gandhiji to Lord Irwin after being ignored by the British Government made Gandhiji to launch the civil disobedience moment on 12th March 1930 with his famous Dandi March. (From Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on Gujarat coast). On 6th April, Gandhiji reached Dandi, picked up a handful of salt and broke the salt law as a symbol of the Indian people's refusal to live under British made laws and therefore under British rule.

Q.7) Consider the following Statements with reference to the Nehru Report of 1928.

1. The Report was prepared by a committee headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. The main demand of the report was Poorna Swaraj/Complete Independence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

All the Major political parties had boycotted the Simon Commission (1927). Lord Birkenhead had then challenged the Indian leaders to prepare a draft constitution. This challenge was

accepted by the Indian leaders and an All Party Conference was called under the Chairmanship of M.A. Ansari.

The conference then set up a drafting committee with Motilal Nehru as the President. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Secretary to the committee. The committee submitted its report in 1928.

The main points of the Nehru report were as follows: India would be given Dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth. India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the Centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature. Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of British Crown. There will be no separate electorate. The draft report also defined the citizenship and fundamental rights.

Q.8) consider the following statements with reference to the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917.

1. It was launched against the practice of compulsory growing of indigo by the peasants.
2. Gandhiji was persuaded by Raj Kumar Shukla to come to Champaran.
3. Gandhiji was accompanied by Sardar Vallabhai Patel during the Champaran Satyagraha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Champaran Satyagraha was the first Satyagraha started by Gandhiji in India. Gandhiji was persuaded by Raj Kumar Shukla to come to Champaran to see the inhuman conditions of the peasants. In Champaran there was an enormous personal increase in the land rent. The peasants were obliged to grow indigo and this curtailed their freedom of cultivation.

The peasants were compelled to devote the best part of their land for growing particular crops as desired by the landlord. They were also required to give their best time and energy to the crops decided by the landlord.

Gandhi arrived in Champaran 10 April 1917 with a team of eminent lawyers: Brajkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha. He was ordered to leave Champaran by the local magistrate. His refusal led to his arrest. The government later developed cold feet

and can instituted an Enquiry commission with Gandhi as a member. Based on the findings of the committee champaran agrarian Act was passed.

Q.9) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Conspiracy case	:	Related to
1. The Meerut Conspiracy case :		Arrest of Philip Spratt and Benjamin F. Bradley.
2. The Lahore conspiracy Case :		Arrest of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.
3. The Alipore Conspiracy case :		Arrest of Nalini Gupta and S.A. Dange.

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) All of the above

Q.9) Solution (a)

Meerut Conspiracy case: The Meerut Conspiracy case started with the issuing of arrest warrants against 31 Communists and other persons on 15th March 1929. The charges were that these persons conspired to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods. The arrested included almost all the known communists including Muzafir Ahamed, S.A.Dange, S.V.Ghate, Dr.G.Adhikari, P.C.Joshi, S.S.Mirajkar, Shaukat Usmani, Philip Stratt and others.

Lahore Conspiracy Case: On 8th April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt went to the Central Legislative Assembly and threw a bomb at government benches and raised slogans of Long live the Revolution. There were no casualties and probably none was intended. Bhagat Singh and Dutt surrendered and were taken into custody. Many other members of the association were arrested later and a bomb workshop unearthed. Except for Chandra Shekar Azad all the prominent members were arrested and charged with the murder of the Superintendent of Police of Lahore also. The prisoners were brutally treated in jail. Jatin Das died after a hunger strike lasting 64 days. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were later sentenced to death. Their execution led to massive protests all over the country.

Alipore Conspiracy case: there were raids on the members of the Anushilan Samiti. The documents such as letters were seized from the house of Arubindo Ghosh and he was arrested and lodged in Alipore Jail. Khudi Ram Bose was meanwhile arrested. The trial continued two years and finally Khudi Ram was hanged. Chitranjan Das, one of the prominent barristers of the day defended and saved Sri Arubindo. Barindra Ghosh and

Ullaskar Dutt were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and they were released in 1920.

Q.10) Who among the following played an important role in the signing of Gandhi-Irwin pact?

1. Motilal Nehru.
2. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
4. M. R. Jayakar
5. Maulana Azad.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on the 5th March 1931, it laid the ground to Gandhi's participation in the Second Round Table conference to be held in London.

The First Round Table Conference did not have any representative from the Congress, and Gandhiji was in jail due to his participation in Civil Disobedience movement.

The Liberal leaders Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jayakar played an important role in bringing into effect the Gandhi-Irwin pact. Through the parleys of these leaders Gandhiji accepted to suspend the CDM and take part in the Second Round Table Conference and the Viceroy agreed to withdraw the ordinance to curb the Congress, further more he agreed to free the political prisoners not charged with acts of violence.

Q.11) Consider the following statements with respect to the Communal Award of 1932.

1. It was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
2. It provided for the separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Anglo Indians.
3. Depressed classes and women were not given separate electorates under the award.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables (now known as the Dalits) etc. The principle of weightage was also applied.

Special constituencies for women in all the provinces, except the North West Frontier Province.

The reason behind introduction of this 'Award' was that Ramsay MacDonald considered himself as 'a friend of the Indians' and thus wanted to resolve the issues in India. The 'Communal Award' was announced after the failure of the Second of the Three Round Table Conferences (India). The 'award' attracted severe criticism from Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to Bardoli Satyagraha.

1. It was launched against the tax demands made by the government.
2. It was launched against the local Zamindars and money lenders.
3. Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the leader of the Satyagraha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (c)

The Bombay Government (through its Revenue Department) had, in 1927, enhanced the land revenue assessment in the Bardoli taluka by a nominal 22 percent, which, when applied, amounted in some cases to as much as 60 percent enhancement. This translated in increased land taxes. The Bardoli peasants had immediately made several claims regarding this modification, the most important of which were that the rate of enhancement was unjust and that it had been established without full and appropriate investigation. In addition, they claimed that the tax official's report was inaccurate and thus an increase in the tax was unwarranted. The local Congress Party organization published a critical report to show that peasants could not sustain the enhanced assessments and a committee organized

by the Congress drafted a petition and waited upon the Revenue Member of the State government early in 1927. Given that the authorities refused to recognize these claims as legitimate and change the law, the Bardoli peasants decided to organize a campaign aimed at pressuring the Bombay government to launch an impartial inquiry into the enhancement of land revenue assessment in Bardoli.

In September 1927, they held a conference in Bardoli, where participants unanimously resolved to withhold payment of the enhanced portion of the assessment. On January 5, 1928. Peasants invited Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a political and social leader, to lead them in their struggle, following a government order that urged collectors to proceed with collections. Patel accepted presidency of the conference of peasants, which met on February 4, 1928. He initiated correspondence with the government, and upon the reply that the government was “not prepared to make any concession”, the peasants adopted a resolution (12 February 1928) setting forth the demand for an inquiry and the refusal to pay the assessment until the government either accepted the amount of the old assessment as full payment or until an impartial tribunal was appointed to investigate the situation.

Patel was assisted in his role by a tier of secondary leadership composed of construction workers (some of other faiths, such as two Muslims) who had worked with Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa and several women from outside the district (some also of other faiths, such as a Parsi woman from Bombay). Gandhi, although not directly involved in the campaign, supported the struggle through his writings in *Young India* (a weekly journal published in English by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1932) and through his visit in Bardoli two months after the Satyagraha had been launched.

Q.13) In 1939, the Congress ministries in the state legislatures resigned, as a reaction to

- a) Declaring India as a belligerent state without consulting Indian people.
- b) The arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- c) The severity of repression unleashed on the Quit India demonstrators.
- d) Government's callousness in handling the War related inflation.

Q.13) Solution (a)

Viceroy Linlithgow declared India at war with Germany on 3 September 1939. The Congress objected strongly to the declaration of war without prior consultation with Indians. The Congress Working Committee suggested that it would cooperate if there were a central Indian national government formed, and a commitment made to India's independence after the war.

The government did not come up with any satisfactory response. The viceroy Linlithgow could only offer to form a 'consultative committee' for advisory functions. Thus, Linlithgow

refused the demands of the Congress. On 22 October 1939, all Congress ministries were called upon to tender their resignations." Both Viceroy Linlithgow and Muhammad Ali Jinnah were pleased with the resignations. On 2 December 1939, Jinnah put out an appeal, calling for Indian Muslims to celebrate 22 December 1939 as a "Day of Deliverance" from Congress.

Q.14) The Azad Hind Government of 1943 was set up in which of the following countries?

- a) Germany
- b) Japan
- c) Singapore
- d) Austria

Q.14) Solution (c)

The Azad hind Government or the Provisional Government of Free India, or, more simply, Free India (Azad Hind), was an Indian provisional government established in occupied Singapore in 1943 and was supported by Japan and by Nazi Germany.

It was a part of a political movement originating in the 1940s outside of India with the purpose of allying with Axis powers to free India from British Rule. It was established by Indian nationalists-in-exile during the latter part of the Second World War in Singapore with monetary, military and political assistance from Imperial Japan. Founded on 21 October 1943, the government was inspired by the concepts of Subhas Chandra Bose who was also the leader of the government and the Head of State of this Provisional Indian Government-in-exile. The government proclaimed authority over Indian civilian and military personnel in Southeast Asian British colonial territory and prospective authority over Indian territory to fall to the Japanese forces and the Indian National Army during the Japanese thrust towards India during the Second World War. The government of Azad Hind had its own currency, court and civil code, and in the eyes of some Indians its existence gave a greater legitimacy to the independence struggle against the British

Q.15) Consider the following statements with reference to the Worlis revolt of 1945.

1. It was a tribal uprising against the forest contractors and money lenders.
2. It was a peasant uprising against the land revenue demands of the zamindars.
3. The Kisan Sabha took up their cause and launched a movement in 1945.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.15) Solution (c)

The Worlis are the tribal peoples who live in western India, in parts of Maharashtra and Gujrat. The Worli revolt was directed against the Forest contractors, money lenders, and landlords who oppressed the people with the tacit support of bureaucracy. The Kisan Sabha took up their cause and launched a struggle in May 1945. The police oppression failed to terrorize the Worli people.

Important feature of the revolt was the massive women participation. The Worlis came under the increasing influence of the Communist Party of India

Q.16) India has been ranked 138th in the 2016 ICT Development Index out of a total of 175 countries. It is released by

- a) Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- b) International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
- c) Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development
- d) World Economic Forum

Q.16) Solution (b)

India has been ranked 138th in the 2016 ICT Development Index out of a total of 175 countries. In 2015, India ranked 135th position.

The index was released as part of the annual 'Measuring the Information Society Report' for 2016 of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

The ICT Development Index (IDI) rankings compare the state of ICT development across countries. It is published annually by the UN ITU. The IDI is based on 11 ICT indicators, grouped in three sub-indices: access, use and skills. It is standard tool that governments, operators, researchers, development agencies and others can use to measure the digital divide and compare ICT performance within and across countries.

Source: http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/over-half-of-world-s-population-does-not-use-internet-un-116112201423_1.html

Q.17) Consider the following statements about 'Pusa Arhar 16'

1. It is a variant of pigeon pea developed by Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology (IIAB)
2. It has a maturity period of 120 days instead of 160-270 days needed by varieties in use now

Select the correct statements

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Pusa Arhar 16, a dwarf pigeon pea created by scientists at the **Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)**, has a maturity time of 120 days, down from the 160-270 days needed by varieties now in use. It also requires less water and is suitable for mechanized harvesting with no loss in yields, at about 20 quintals/hectare.

The variety can help "India achieve self-sufficiency in pulses in the next 2-3 years.

As crop maturity is synchronous (unlike present varieties which mature unevenly over time), it can be harvested using combine harvesters. The evenness of the crop means it is (also) easily amenable to pesticide sprays.

As the new variety is extra-early maturing, the farmers in rain-fed areas will have a wider window for sowing. Longer duration crops have a shorter window as delayed planting means sacrificing the next crop.

Source: <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/k32rzJB7fMgU9YWALSIgij/Will-Pusa-Arhar-16-solve-Indias-pulse-problem.html>

Q.18) Consider the following statements about 'Mridaparikshak'

1. It is a MINILAB that can determine soil health
2. It is developed by Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal
3. It is not compatible with the 'Soil Health Card' which led to discontinuation of the app

Select the correct statements

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal, a research institute under the Natural Resource Management (NRM) Division of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), has developed 'Mridaparikshak', a MINILAB that can determine soil health.

The Features of MRIDAPARIKSHAK include:

Mridaparikshak is a digital mobile quantitative minilab/soil test kit to provide soil testing service at farmers' doorsteps.

Mridaparikshak determines all the important soil parameters i.e. soil pH, EC, organic carbon, available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and micronutrients like zinc, boron and iron.

It also provides crop and soil specific fertilizer recommendations directly to farmer's mobile through SMS.

It is highly compatible with soil health card.

Mridaparikshak comes with soil sampling tools, GPS, balance, shaker, hot plate, and a Smart Soil Pro, an instrument for determining the soil parameters and displaying of fertilizer nutrient recommendations.

It can be operated by young educated farmers/rural youths (11-12 Pass) with short training.

Source:

<http://www.iiss.nic.in/news%20and%20event/National%20Seminar%204%20%20and%205%20Nov%202016.pdf>

Q.19) Demchok is located in which of the following states?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Jammu & Kashmir

Q.19) Solution (d)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ITBP-Chinese-forces-face-off-in-Demchok-over-water-project/article16435732.ece>

Q.20) Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

1. It aims to reach out to all pregnant women who are in the 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy.
2. A minimum package of antenatal care services will be provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month at the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Clinics

Select the correct statements

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) is a fixed day strategy, every month across the country during which a range of quality maternal health services are envisaged to be provided as part of Antenatal Care.

Under the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services is to be provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month at the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Clinics to ensure that every pregnant woman receives at least one checkup in the 2nd/ 3rd trimester of pregnancy. If the 9th day of the month is a Sunday / a holiday, then the Clinic should be organized on the next working day.

The programme aims to reach out to all Pregnant Women who are in the 2nd & 3rd Trimesters of pregnancy.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=153275>

Q.21) Global Business Optimism Index is released by

- a) World Bank
- b) World Economic Forum

- c) World Trade Organisation
- d) None of the above

Q.21) Solution (d)

According to the most recent Grant Thornton International Business Report, India improved its ranking by one spot in a global index of business optimism, ranking second during the third quarter (July-September 2016). Through the April-June period, India was placed third on the list.

Source: http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/with-gst-on-its-way-india-rises-to-second-spot-on-global-biz-optimism-index/articleshow/55277143.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission (MMM)

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

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (b)

NASA's MMS has set the Guinness World Record for highest altitude fix of a Global Positioning System (GPS) signal above the surface of the Earth.

The primary focus for the MMS science team will be one of the most important and least understood of those processes: Magnetic Reconnection. Magnetic reconnection occurs when magnetic fields around Earth connect and disconnect, explosively releasing energy.

Understanding the causes of magnetic reconnection is important for understanding phenomena around the universe from auroras on Earth, to flares on the surface of the sun, and even to areas surrounding black holes.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/technology/science/nasas-mms-creates-new-guinness-world-record-3739784/>

