

Q.1) Which of the following statements with respect to the teachings of Kabir is incorrect?

- a) Compilations of Kabir's compositions is called Bijak.
- b) He condemned caste and religious distinctions.
- c) He believed in unity and formlessness of god.
- d) He suggested asceticism to find true knowledge and salvation.

Q.1) Solution (d)

Kabir was born to a Brahmin widow, and was brought up by a Muslim weaver. He preached using Dohas (couplets) and sakhi (Poems), which were very popular among the common people. He believed in pantheism i.e. God is everywhere. He pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity and peaceful co-existence. He emphasized unity and Formlessness of god (Nirguna). He believed that asceticism and book knowledge are not necessary for true knowledge and salvation.

Q.2) Consider the following pairs.

Name of the Sikh Guru	Contribution to Sikh religion
1. Guru Angad	: Compiled Adi Granth.
2. Guru Arjun	: Gurumukhi Script.
3. Guru Amardas	: Started Langar.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. He was followed by nine Sikh gurus. Guru Angad started the Gurumukhi Script. Guru Amardas the third Guru began the institution of Langar (common kitchen). Guru Ramdas the fourth guru was given Land for Harmandir by Akbar. Guru Arjun Compiled the Adi Granth and completed the construction of Har-mandir. Guru Gobind Singh the tenth guru started the Khalsa (organized military sect).

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to the tax revenue of Mughal empire.

- 1. *Hasil* was the stipulated revenue from a *Jagir*.

2. *Hasil* was the Actual revenue from the *Jagir*.
3. *Jama* was the assessed revenue from the *Jagir*.
4. *Jama* was the actual revenue from the *Jagir*.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

During the reign of Shah Jahan, the *Jama* was the Stipulated/ assessed land revenue from a *jagir* and the *Hasil* was the actual land revenue collected from the *Jagir* land.

Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.4) Consider the following statements with reference to the Jagir System.

1. *Jagir* was a unit of land assigned in lieu of salary.
2. Assignment of *Jagir* conferred hereditary rights of that *Jagir* to the *Mansabdar*.
3. All the *Mansabdars* were paid salary in Kind by granting of *Jagirs*.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.4) Solution (b)

Jagirdari system was a part of the *Umbrella Mansabdari* System. *Jagir* or *Tuyul* was the Unit of land given to the soldiers in lieu of salary, the revenue from the *Jagir* was to be the salary for the *mansabdar* and the soldiers.

The land given in lieu for military service was called *Tankhwa jagir* and the hereditary land given to *mansabdars* was called *Watan Jagir*, they were not hereditary in the sense that the revenues could be used only as long as they remained in service, the emperor could re-assign the *Jagirs* to anyone at any time.

All *Jagirdars* were *mansabdars*, but all *mansabdars* were not *Jagirdars* as some of them were paid in cash.

Q.5) Which of the following events did not take place during the Governorship of William Bentinck?

- a) The Charter Act of 1833.
- b) Introduction of Ryotwari System in Madras.
- c) Annexation of Mysore.
- d) Visit of Raja Rammoham Roy to England.

Q.5) Solution (b)

The following events happened during the Governor-generalship of William Bentinck:

- Prohibition of Sati (1829).
- Suppression of Thuggee (1829-35).
- Charter act of 1833. Macaulay's Minutes (1835).
- Visit of Rammohan Roy to England (1830) and his death there (1831).
- Annexation of Mysore (1831) and Coorg (1843).
- Formation of Agra Province (1834).

Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773.

1. It changed the constitution of Court of Directors and subjected their actions to the British Government.
2. It appointed the First Governor-General of India.
3. It prohibited the Company servants from receiving gifts and bribes.

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.6) Solution (c)

Provisions of the Regulating act of 1773:

Changed the constitution of the Court of Directors, eligibility and right to vote and made their actions accountable to the British Government. The office of Governor General of Bengal was made with a council of four to help. A Supreme Court was constituted in

Calcutta with Eliha Impey as the Chief Justice. It prohibited the servants of the company from receiving any presents, gifts and bribes.

Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding the India Council.

1. It was constituted under the Government of India Act 1858.
2. It was headed by the Viceroy of India.
3. The Secretary of State of India was the Chairman of the council.
4. It had nominees of the Court of Directors.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

The India Council was constituted under the Government of India Act of 1858. It was headed by the Secretary of States for India. Since the Court of Directors was dissolved by the act there were no nominees of the Court of Directors.

Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.8) which of the following statements is not true regarding the provisions of Indian Councils Act 1909?

- a) It introduced direct elections for the first time.
- b) It provided non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- c) Introduction of separate electorate for the Muslims.
- d) The majority of Non-official members were indirectly elected.

Q.8) Solution (b)

The Act amended the Indian Councils Act 1861 and the Indian Councils Act 1892:

1. The members of the Legislative Councils, both in the centre and in the provinces, were to be of four categories: ex officio members (Governor General and the members of their Executive Councils), nominated official members (those nominated by the Governor General and were government officials), nominated non-official members (nominated by the

Governor General but were not government officials) and elected members (elected by different categories of Indian people).

2. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 69, excluding ex officio members.
3. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the provincial legislative councils, under a governor or lieutenant governor, was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 30 in Punjab, Burma, and any lieutenant-governor province created thereafter. Legislative councils were not created for provinces under a chief commissioner.
4. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
5. Official members were to form the majority but in provinces, nonofficial members would be in majority.
6. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss budgets, suggest amendments and even vote on them except items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions during the legislative proceedings.
7. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from two to four.
8. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.
9. The Governor-General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

Source: Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.9) Which of the following statements regarding The Charter Act of 1833 is incorrect?

- a) Opened the Indian trade for all the British Subjects.
- b) Changed the designation of Governor General of Bengal to Governor General of India.
- c) Allowed the Presidencies to make laws without consulting the Governor General of India.
- d) Included a law member to the Council of the Governor General of India.

Q.9) Solution (c)

Provisions of Charter Act of 1833:

(1) India as a British Colony:

The charter act of 1813 legalized the British colonization of India and the territorial possessions of the company were allowed to remain under its government, but were held “in trust for his majesty” for the service of Government of India.

It ended the activities of the British East India Company as a commercial body and became a purely administrative body. In particular, the company lost its monopoly in China and also the trade of tea which it enjoyed with Charter act of 1813.

It redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India. Thus with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the “First Governor General of British India”.

The Governor-General in council was given the power to control, superintend and direct the civil and military affairs of the Company. Central government was to have complete control over raising of revenues and expenditure. i.e. All financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in-Council.

The number of the members of the Governor General's council was again fixed to 4, which had been reduced by the Pitt's India act to 3. However, certain limits were imposed on the functioning of the 4th member.

The 4th member was NOT entitled to act as a member of the council except for legislative purposes.

First fourth person to be appointed as the member of the Council was Lord Macaulay.

(2) Enhanced Power of Governor General of India:

It deprived the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General was given exclusive legislative powers for the whole of British India.

(3) Indians in the Government service:

The section 87 of the Charter Act of 1833, declared that merit was to be the basis for employment in Government Services and the religion, birth place, and race of the candidates were not to be considered in employment.

This policy was not seen in any other previous acts. So the Charter act of 1833 was the first act which provisioned to freely admit the natives of India to share an administration in the country.

Q.10) Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Land Revenue System		Designer of the scheme	
1. Permanent settlement System	:	Robert Clive.	
2. Ryotwari System	:	Thomas Munroe.	

3. Mahalwari System : Holt Mackenzie

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Permanent Settlement:

Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis. It had the following features:

The reminders and revenue collectors were converted into so many landlords. They were not only to act as agents of the Government in collecting land revenue from the ryot, but also to become the owners of the entire land (over which they were collecting revenue). Their right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.

On the other hand, the cultivators were reduced to the low status of mere tenants and were deprived of long-standing rights to the soil and other customary rights.

The use of the pasture and forest lands, irrigation canals, fisheries, and homestead plots and protection against enhancement of rent were some of the cultivators' rights which were sacrificed.

In fact the tenancy of Bengal was left entirely at the mercy of the zamindars. This was done so that the zamindars might be able to pay in time the exorbitant land revenue demand of the Company.

The zamindars were to give 10/11th of the rental they derived from the peasantry to the state, keeping only 1/11th for themselves. But the sums to be paid by them as land revenue were fixed in perpetuity.

At the same time, the zamindar had to pay his revenue rigidly on the due date even if the crop had failed for some reason; otherwise his lands were to be sold.

Ryotwari Settlement:

The establishment of British rule in South and South-Western India brought new problems of land settlement. The officials believed that in these regions there were no zamindars with large estates with whom settlement of land revenue could be made and that the introduction of zamindari system would upset the existing state of affairs.

Many Madras officials led by Reed and Munro recommended that settlement should therefore be made directly with the actual cultivators.

The system they proposed, is known as the Ryotwari Settlement, under which the cultivator was to be recognized as the owner of his plot of land subject to the payment of land revenue.

The supporters of the Ryotwari Settlement claimed that it was a continuation of the state of affairs that had existed in the past.

Munro said: "It is the system which has always prevailed in India".

The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in the beginning of the 19th century.

The settlement under the Ryotwari system was not made permanent. It was revised periodically after 20 to 30 years when the revenue demand was usually raised.

Mahalwari System:

A modified version of the zamindari settlement, introduced in the Gangetic valley, the North-West Provinces, parts of Central India, and Punjab, was known as the Mahalwari System.

The revenue settlement was to be made village by village or estate (mahal) by estate with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be the landlords of the village or the estate.

In Punjab, a modified Mahalwari System known as the village system was introduced. In Mahalwari areas also, the land revenue was periodically revised.

Both the Zamindari and the Ryotwari systems, departed fundamentally from the traditional land systems of the country.

The British created a new form of private property in land in such a way that the benefit of the innovation did not go to the cultivators.

All over the country, the land was now made salable, mortgagable, and alienable. This was done primarily to protect the Government's revenue.

If land had not been made transferable or salable, the Government would find it very difficult to realize revenue from a cultivator who had no savings or possessions out of which to pay it.

The British by making land a commodity which could be freely bought and sold introduced a fundamental change in the existing land systems of the country. The stability and the continuity of the Indian villages were shaken, in fact, the entire structure of the rural society began to break up.

Q.11) By which act did education come under the control of Indians for the first time?

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1909.
- c) Government of India Act of 1919.
- d) Government of India Act of 1935.

Q.11) Solution (c)

The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the Provinces according to which the subjects were divided as reserved and transferred subjects. The "transferred list", were given to a Government of ministers answerable to the Provincial Council. The 'transferred list' included agriculture, supervision of local government, health, and education

Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.12) Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act of 1919.

- 1. It introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.
- 2. It introduced Bi-cameral Legislature at the Centre.
- 3. The salary of Secretary of State for India was to be paid out of Indian Revenue.
- 4. Office of the High Commissioner of India was created

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and government of India Act, 1919:

In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement (August 1917), the Government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms.

Based on these, the Government of India Act, 1919 was enacted. The main features of the Montford Reforms were as follows.

(i) Provincial Government—Introduction of Dyarchy:

Executive:

(i) Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two—executive councillors and popular ministers—was introduced. The governor was to be the executive head in the province.

(ii) Subjects were divided into two lists: “reserved” which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and “transferred” subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.

The “reserved” subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats, and the “transferred” subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.

(iii) The ministers were to be responsible to the legislature and had to resign if a no-confidence motion was passed against them by the legislature, while the executive councillors were not to be responsible to the legislature.

(iv) In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province the governor could take over the administration of “transferred” subjects also.

(v) The secretary of state and the governor-general could interfere in respect of “reserved” subjects while in respect of the “transferred” subjects; the scope for their interference was restricted.

Legislature:

(i) Provincial Legislative Councils were further expanded—70% of the members were to be elected.

(ii) The system of communal and class electorates was further consolidated.

(iii) Women were also given the right to vote.

(iv) The Legislative Councils could initiate legislation but the governor's assent was required. The governor could veto bills and issue ordinances.

(v) The Legislative Councils could reject the budget but the governor could restore it, if necessary.

(vi) The Legislators enjoyed freedom of speech.

(ii) Central Government—Still Without Responsible Government:

Executive:

(i) The governor-general was to be the chief executive authority.

(ii) There were to be two lists for administration—central and provincial.

(iii) In the viceroy's executive council of 8, three were to be Indians.

(iv) The Governor-General retained full control over the “reserved” subjects in the provinces.

(v) The Governor-General could restore cuts in grants, certify bills rejected by the Central Legislature and issue ordinances.

Legislature:

(i) A bicameral arrangement was introduced. The lower house or Central Legislative Assembly would consist of 144 members (41 nominated and 103 elected—52 General, 30 Muslims, 2 Sikhs, 20 Special) and the upper house or Council of State would have 60 members (26 nominated and 34 elected—20 General, 10 Muslims, 3 Europeans and 1 Sikh).

(ii) The Council of State had tenure of 5 years and had only male members, while the Central Legislative Assembly had tenure of 3 years.

(iii) The legislators could ask questions and supplementaries pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget, but 75% of the budget was still not votable.

(iv) Some Indians found their way into important committees including finance.

Source: Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta.

Q.13) Which of the Following pairs is correctly matched?

Organization	Founder
1. Servants of India Society	: M. G. Ranade.
2. Indian National Social Conference	: G. K. Gokhale.
3. Social Service League	: N.M. Joshi.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

M.G. Ranade: In 1887 he founded the Indian National Social Conference, whose meetings were concurrent with the annual Congress sessions. In 1890 he inaugurated the Industrial Association of Western India, having come to the conclusion that a constructive solution to India's problems lay in a vigorous policy of industrial and commercial development.

G. K. Gokhale: The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association. Along with him were a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji David, Gopal Krishna Deodhar and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India. The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse. The publication of The Hitavada, the organ of the Society in English from Nagpur commenced in 1911.

N. M. Joshi: in 1911, N. M. Joshi started the Social service league to work for the welfare of society, it established many schools, clinics and libraries, He

Q.14) Which of the following statements with reference to the Wardha Education Scheme is incorrect?

- a) It was the brainchild of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- b) It emphasized on making education free and compulsory for the children.
- c) The medium of instruction was to be the mother tongue of the child.
- d) The education of child was to include some form of productive work.

Q.14) Solution (a)

In 1937, Gandhiji in a series of articles in the Harijan discussed his ideas about the problem of education in India and wanted that education should be given through “a profit yielding vocation”, so that it could become self-supporting.

The All India Educational Conference held at Wardha in October, 1937 discussed the ideas of Gandhiji and passed the following resolutions:

- I. Provision of Free and Compulsory Education for seven year on a nationwide scale;
- II. Relating education with the manual and productive work and some form of handicraft;
- III. Mother tongue be the medium of instruction

A committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain to prepare a scheme of education keeping in view the suggestions of the resolution. Gandhiji formulated his scheme of education in the Indian context and it was the outcome of his long experience.

The Zakir Hussain Committee after analyzing each aspect of the new scheme submitted its report. The Congress Ministry evinced interest for the implementation of the new scheme. But unfortunately the scheme of education could not be properly worked out, as the Congress remained in power only for a short period. Owing to the outbreak of the Second

World War in 1939, and protesting against the Government's policy. Congress ministries tendered resignations. Thus, the rising tide of educational expansion was temporarily suspended.

Source: <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/law/acts/all-india-educational-conference-wardha-1937/44828/>

Q.15) Consider the followings statements with reference to Atmiya Sabha.

1. It was started by Rammohan Roy in 1815.
2. It attacked evils in Hinduism and propagated Monotheism.
3. It propagated western education and scientific thinking.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All of the above.

Q.15) Solution (a)

In 1814 Rammohun came and settled in Calcutta and in 1815 founded the Atmiya Sabha - an association for the dissemination of the religious truth and the promotion of free discussions of theological subjects. Amongst the rich and influential who gathered around him at that time were Prince Dwarkanath Tagore of Jorasanko, Prasanna Kumar Tagore of Pathuriaghata, Kali Nath and Baikuntha Nath Munshi of Taki, Raja Kali Shankar Ghoshal of Bhukailash etc. But the meetings of the Sabha were not the only means to propagate his doctrines. Here recital and expounding of Hindu scriptures were done and Govinda Mala would sing songs composed by Rammohun. In 1819 there took place a celebrated debate between Rammohun and Subrahmanya Sastri on the subject of idol worship in presence of the leading citizens of Calcutta including Raja Radhakanta Deb and Rammohun vanquished his adversary.

Source: <http://www.thebrahmosamaj.net/founders/rammohun.html>

Q.16) consider the following Statements about Jyotiba Phule:

1. He criticized caste system and Brahmanical supremacy.
2. He founded the Satyashodak Samaj.
3. He worked for the Women education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Jyotiba Phule was born in low caste and waged a life-long war against Caste system and Brahmanical supremacy. He founded the Satyashodk Samaj in 1873. He pioneered the widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and worked for the education of women.

Jyotiba's quest for providing women and girls with right to education was supported by his wife Savitribai Phule. One of the few literate women of the time, Savitribai was taught to read and write by her husband Jyotirao. In 1851, Jyotiba established a girls' school and asked his wife to teach the girls in the school. Later, he opened two more schools for the girls and an indigenous school for the lower castes, especially for the Mahars and Mangs.

Source: <http://www.culturalindia.net/reformers/jyotiba-phule.html>

Q.17) Consider the following Statements about 'Mission Parivar Vikas'

1. It will be launched in the districts having the lowest total fertility rates (TFR) in the country
2. It will promote family planning by discouraging parents to have more than 2 children

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will soon launch "Mission Parivar Vikas" in 145 high focus districts having the **highest total fertility rates** in the country. These 145 districts are in the seven high focus, high TFR states of **Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam** that constitute **44% of the country's population**. The main objective of 'Mission Parivas Vikas' will be to accelerate access to high

quality family planning choices based on information, reliable services and supplies within a rights-based framework.

These 145 districts have been identified based on total fertility rate and service delivery (PPIUCD and Sterilization performance) **for immediate, special and accelerated efforts to reach the replacement level fertility goals of 2.1 by 2025.**

India has specifically been struggling with these seven States, where health and education standards lag behind the rest of the country. High population density, coupled with low levels of education and poor infrastructure have resulted in these States being at the forefront of a number of health concerns, including high maternal and infant mortality, high incidents of infectious diseases and others.

The key strategic focus of this initiative will be on improving access to contraceptives through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/Mission-on-family-planning-to-focus-on-145-backward-districts/article14996361.ece>

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)

1. Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) has appointed Canara Bank for establishing the HEFA
2. It would be a special purpose vehicle
3. It will mobilise CSR funds from PSUs/Corporates, which would in turn be released for promoting research and innovation in these institutions on grant basis

Select the correct statements

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

To enable institutions of higher education in the country achieve financial autonomy, fund more research and improve infrastructure, the Union government on Thursday signed an agreement with Canara Bank to set up a non-banking financial company (NBFC).

Called the Higher Education Finance Agency (HEFA), the joint venture between the human resource development (HRD) ministry and the bank will start lending to institutions from May-June 2017.

Canara Bank was selected through an open bidding system after the HRD ministry invited bids from financial institutions in November-December to partner it in the setting up of HEFA.

HEFA will provide an alternative source of funding to institutions to meet their financial requirements. It will also push institutions to become financially self-sustaining and not depend on the government for all their growth requirements.

The HEFA would be a special purpose vehicle. It would leverage the equity to raise up to ₹20,000 crore for funding projects for infrastructure and development of world class Labs in IITs/IIMs/NITs and such other institutions.

It would also mobilise CSR funds from PSUs/corporates, which would in turn be released for promoting research and innovation in these institutions on grant basis.

The HEFA would finance the civil and lab infrastructure projects through a 10-year loan. The principal portion of the loan will be repaid through the 'internal accruals' (earned through the fee receipts, research earnings etc.,) of the institutions. The government would service the interest portion through the regular Plan assistance.

Canara Bank is also the nodal bank for administering the Central scheme to provide interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on educational loans for students belonging to economically weaker sections (with parental income from all sources up to ₹4.5 lakh per annum).

The scheme is effective for all educational loans as per Indian Banks' Association's model education loan scheme, sanctioned to eligible students in respect of courses in technical and professional streams from recognised institutions in India, disbursed from the academic year 2009-10.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=149707>

Q.19) 'World Manufacturing Production report' is published by

- a) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- d) International Development Association (IDA)

Q.19) Solution (a)

It is released by 'World Manufacturing Production report', published by the UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) every quarter.

Source: <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/india-on-path-of-becoming-pivot-for-hi-tech-manufacturing-un/articleshow/54043459.cms>

Q.20) 'Bulbul' is the state bird of which of the following

- a) Manipur
- b) Goa
- c) Odisha
- d) Nagaland

Q.20) Solution (b)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/goa-to-host-threeday-bird-festival-from-nov-11/article9066370.ece>

Q.21) Which one of the following is the best description of 'INS Trikand' that was in the news recently?

- a) Nuclear Powered Submarine
- b) Nuclear Powered aircraft carrier
- c) Landing Ship, Tank (LST)
- d) Frigate

Q.21) Solution (d)

INS Trikand (F51) is a Talwar-class frigate of the Indian Navy. She is the third and final ship of the second batch of Talwar-class frigates ordered by the Indian Navy. She was built by the Yantar shipyard in Kaliningrad, Russia. She was commissioned to Indian Navy service on 29 June 2013.

INS Trikand has been deployed on a goodwill visit to East Africa and Southern Indian Ocean. The ship was at Antsirananana from 31 Aug' to 03 Sep' 2016 to further bilateral ties with Madagascar.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/INS-Trikand-hands-over-relief-material-to-Madagascar/article14621952.ece>

Q.22) Consider the following statements about 'Jogi Art'

1. It is comprised of dots and lines
2. The Jogi family is the only clan that exclusively practices Jogi art

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

- Jogi Art is tribal art form that hinges on lines and dots.
- It is mostly done in black and whites; however the recent installation in the city of Jaipur is of vibrant colours.
- It is practised by artists from Magriwada in Reodar tehsil of Sirohi district in Rajasthan.
- Interestingly, now this tribal art form is just practised by a nuclear family

Reference - <http://rajasthanpost.com/index.php/2015/10/03/open-your-hearts-to-the-jogi/>

Read More - <http://scroll.in/article/813201/jogi-art-the-folk-form-developed-and-practiced-by-a-single-family>

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/exploring-jogi-art/article8207783.ece>

Q.23) 'Biswa Bidhya Sangraha' is concerned with which of the following personalities

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Jyotirindranath Tagore
- d) Swami Vivekananda

Q.23) Solution (b)

A century ago, Rabindranath Tagore had drawn up a blueprint for a mass education series in the form of thin handy publications that covered everything that one had to know under the umbrella of general knowledge.

From science, history, geography, art, industry and culture to folklores, the scope of the series was wide. It was christened 'Biswa Bidya Sangraha' and was published in 135 volumes. For decades, the collection -replete with original writings of doyens of that era - remained out of print. VisvaBharati has now decided to bring all of them back.

Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/V-B-to-revive-100-year-old-mass-education-series-by-Tagore/articleshow/54320420.cms>

Q.24) Recently 'Bratislava Declaration' was in news concerning which of the following groupings?

- a) Visegrád Group
- b) Western European and Others Group
- c) European Union
- d) G-20

Q.24) Solution (c)

The Bratislava Summit of 27 Member States has been devoted to diagnose together the present state of the European Union and discuss our common future.

The summit was held in Bratislava to discuss the issues after exit of Britain from European Union. Except Britain all other EU members were participated in the summit. Currently EU is facing existential crisis, and exit of Britain from EU is the latest symptom of the fear and discontent that have spread across the continent, fuelled by the migrant crisis, Islamophobia, Eurozone woes and terrorist attacks. The summit was held to diagnose the situation and to forge a united path forward.

The Bratislava Declaration offers a road map for European Union countries for the next six months, on the issues like migration, border security, counter-terrorism, defence and economic and social development etc.

The Bratislava Declaration identifies various areas where much needed action required, such as funding for strategic investments across the region, establishing a common capital market across the EU and acquiring advanced traveller information to secure borders.

Bratislava Declaration - <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/09/16-bratislava-declaration-and-roadmap/>

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/The-road-from-Bratislava/article14988719.ece>

