

Q.1) With reference to the Educational institutions in India consider the following pairs:

1. The Calcutta Madrasah - Lord Wellesley.
2. The Sanskrit College - Jonathan Duncan.
3. Fort William College - Warren Hastings.

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.	The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan , the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for study of Hindu law and philosophy.	Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

Q.2) With reference to Narkelberia Uprising, consider the following statements:

1. Mir Nisar Ali led the uprising mainly against Hindu landlords in Bengal.
2. The revolt later merged into the Pagal Panthis Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Syed Mir Nisar Ali, or Titu Mir is a peasant leader who led the Narkelberia Uprising (1782-1831) against Zamindars and British colonial authorities in Bengal . He constructed a fort of bamboo at Narkelberia and declared independence from the British administration. He also fought against Hindu landlords who imposed beard-tax on the Farizis.	Titu Mir inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal. The revolt later merged into the Wahabi movement.

Q.3) Consider the following statements about initiatives taken to eradicate caste in India.

1. Gandhiji founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.
2. All India Depressed Classes Association was founded by Ambedkar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Gandhiji always had in mind the objective of eradicating untouchability by root and branch. His ideas were based on the grounds of humanism and reason. He argued that the Shastras did not sanction untouchability and, even if they did, they should be ignored since truth cannot be confined within the covers of a book. In 1932, he founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.	Babasaheb Ambedkar , who had experienced the worse form of casteist discrimination during his childhood, fought against upper caste tyranny throughout his life. He organised the All India Scheduled Castes Federation , while several other leaders of the depressed classes founded the All India Depressed Classes Association. The All India Depressed Classes Association was formed in Nagpur in 1926 with M.C Rajah as its first elected president.

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who started Aligarh Movement:

1. He was member of the judicial service of the British government.
2. He held western education high over Quran.
3. Political activity by Muslims was supported by him.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) , born in a respectable Muslim family, was a loyalist member of the judicial service of the British government . After retirement in 1876, he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878.	He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran which were to be interpreted in the light of contemporary rationalism and science even though he also held the Quran to be the ultimate authority .	Active participation in politics at that point, he felt, would invite hostility of the government towards the Muslim masses. Therefore, he opposed political activity by the Muslims .

Q.5) The Portfolio system in India was introduced by

- a) John Lawrence
- b) Lord Hardinge I
- c) Lord Lytton
- d) Lord Canning

Q.5) Solution (d)

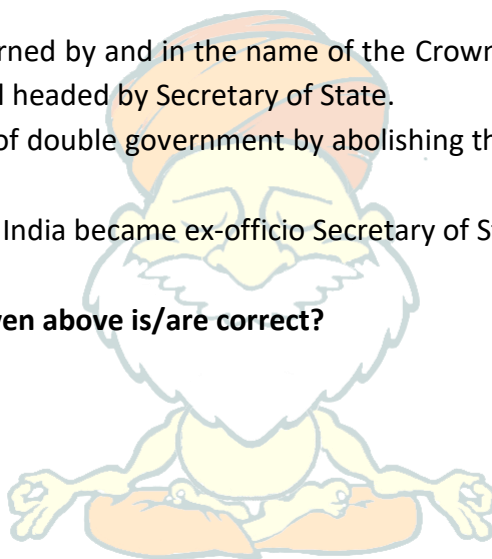
- **Lord Canning**, who was the Governor-General (1856-57) and Viceroy (1858-62) at the time, introduced the portfolio system. In this system, each member was assigned a portfolio of a particular department.
- Under **Indian Councils Act of 1861** the viceroy was empowered to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council, which gave recognition to the 'portfolio system' that was introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.
- According to portfolio system a member of the Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).

Q.6) Which of the following is/are the features of The Act for the Better Government of India, 1858?

1. India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a Secretary of State and Executive council headed by Secretary of State.
2. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
3. Governor-General of India became ex-officio Secretary of State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.6) Solution (b)

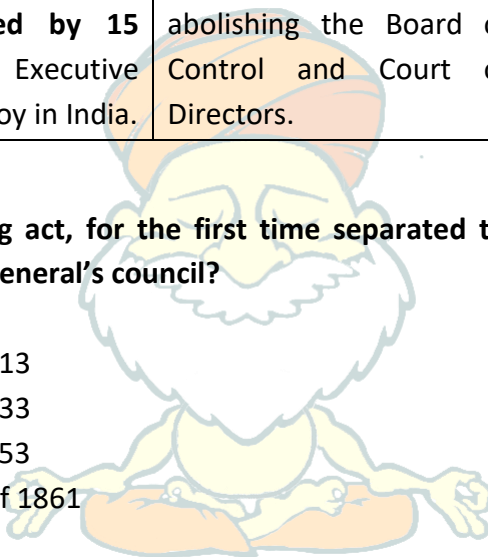
- Provisions of the Government of India Act 1858.
 - It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.
 - It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India. The Viceroy was to be assisted with an Executive Council.
 - It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.

- It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
- It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.
- He was also the channel of communication between the British government in Britain and the Indian administration. He also had the power to send secret despatches to India without consulting his council.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
India was to be governed by and in the name of the Crown through a Secretary of State assisted by 15 members Council of India . Executive Council was headed by Viceroy in India.	Act ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.	The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.

Q.7) Which of the following act, for the first time separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council?

- a) The Charter Act of 1813
- b) The Charter Act of 1833
- c) The Charter Act of 1853
- d) Indian Council's Act of 1861



Q.7) Solution (c)

Features of the Charter Act of 1853:

- **It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.** It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.
- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.

- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs:

	Movements	Led By
1.	Vaikom Satyagraha	K.P. Kesava
2.	Aruvippuram movement	Sri Narayana Guru
3.	Justice movement	E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
In 1924, the Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava , was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables. K. Kelappan also played a dominant role in the famous Vaikom Satyagraha and was the leader of the Guruvayur Satyagraha in 1932.	Aravipuram Movement was launched by Sri Narayana Guru on Shivaratri day of 1888. On that day, Sri Narayana Guru defied the religious restrictions traditionally placed on the Ezhava community, and consecrated an idol of Shiva at Aravipuram. This drew the famous poet Kumaran Asan as a disciple of Narayana Guru.	Justice Movement in Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Theosophical Society?

1. They recognized the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.
2. It was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in New York in 1875.
3. It established the headquarters of the Society at Adyar near Pune.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.9) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Theosophists advocated the revival and strengthening of the ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism. They recognized the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul and they also preached the universal brotherhood of man.	The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott in New York in 1875. In 1888, Mrs. Annie Besant joined the Society in England. Her membership proved an asset of greatest value to the Society.	The founders arrived in India in January 1879, and established the headquarters of the Society at Adyar near Madras.

Q.10) Which of the following statements about Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is/are correct?

1. As a principal, he opened the gates of Sanskrit college to Western thought as well as non-Brahman students.
2. He established Widow Remarriage Association in the middle of the 19th century.
3. He also promoted higher education for women and campaigned against polygamy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820 – 91)

- He was born as Ishwar Chandra Bandyopadhyay.
- He was an Indian Bengali polymath and a key figure of the Bengal Renaissance.
- He was a philosopher, academic educator, writer, translator, printer, publisher, entrepreneur, reformer, and philanthropist.
- His quest for knowledge was so intense that he used to study under a street light as it was not possible for him to afford a gas lamp at home.
- In the year 1839, Vidyasagar successfully cleared his Law examination.
- In 1841, at the age of twenty one years, Ishwar Chandra joined Fort William College as a head of the Sanskrit department.
- He introduced the practice of widow remarriage and pushed for the Widow Remarriage Act XV of 1856.
- He reconstructed the Bengali alphabet and reformed Bengali typography into an alphabet of twelve vowels and forty consonants.
- He received the title of 'Vidyasagar' which means Ocean of Knowledge from Sanskrit College, Calcutta (from where he graduated), due to his excellent performance in Sanskrit studies and philosophy.
- He authored many books like **Bahubibaha** and **Bidhaba Bidaha**. He also started Bengali newspaper **Shome Prakash**.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Though a Sanskrit scholar, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was also a happy blend of Eastern and Western thought. As a Principal of the Sanskrit College, he opened the gates of Sanskrit college to Western thought as well as non-Brahman students.	The founder of the Widow Remarriage Association in the 19th century was Vishnu Shastri Pandit . The main aim of the association was to encourage widows to get remarried. As a result, he was very active in the Widow Marriage Movement.	Vidyasagar also promoted higher education for women . As Secretary of the Bethune School, he led the movement for women's education. He also struggled against child marriage and polygamy .

Q.11) Which of the following are the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt?

1. Lack of planning and co-ordination among sepoys.
2. British army was superior in organisation.
3. All sections of society did not participate in the revolt.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt:

- **There was no planning among the rebels.** Different groups pulled in different directions. The principal rebel leaders – Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Rani Laxmibai were no match to their British opponents in generalship.
- Weak Leadership of the 1857 Mutiny.
- **The Indian rebels had limited military supplies,** they lacked the sophisticated arms and ammunition of the British army.
- **Most of the Princely rulers and big Zamindars did not support** the 1857 Revolt and actively sided with the British. Their dominions remained free of any anti-colonial uprisings. The educated middle and upper classes were mostly critical of the rebels.
- The 1857 Revolt remained concentrated in the Central India and some parts of north-Western India. It did not spread to South India and most of Eastern and Western India. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Western Punjab remained undisturbed.

Q.12) Consider the following statements with regard to peasant movements:

1. Digambar and Bishu Biswas are associated with Pabna agrarian leagues.
2. Deccan Riots resulted in social boycott movement.
3. Tebhaga movement was against the recommendations of Floud commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Indigo revolt -The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.	The Ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system. In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the “outsider” moneylenders.	Tebhaga Movement -In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement, through mass struggle, the Floud Commission recommendations of tebhaga—two-thirds’ share—to the bargardars, the share-croppers also known as bagchasi or adhyar, instead of the one-half share.

Q.13) Which of the following statements given below is NOT CORRECT regarding Raja Rammohun Roy?

- a) He was awarded the title ‘Raja’ by Akbar II.
- b) He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophic system of the east.
- c) He also wanted the introduction of modern capitalism and industry in the country.
- a) He established Hindu college in Calcutta.

Q.13) Solution (d)

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833)** is known as the ‘**Father of Modern India**’ or ‘Father of the Bengal Renaissance’.

- He was opposed to Sati, polygamy, child marriage, idolatry, the caste system, and propagated widow remarriage and stressed on rationalism and modern scientific approach.
- He started many schools to educate Indians in Western scientific education in English.
- He was against the perceived polytheism of Hinduism. He advocated monotheism as given in the scriptures. He studied Christianity and Islam as well.
- He translated the Vedas and five of the Upanishads into Bengali. He started the Sambad Kaumudi, a Bengali weekly newspaper which regularly denounced Sati as barbaric and against the tenets of Hinduism.
- In 1828, he founded the Brahmo Sabha which was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. He had also founded the Atmiya Sabha. Brahmo Samaj's chief aim was worship of the eternal god. It was against priesthood, rituals and sacrifices. It focused on prayers, meditation and reading of the scriptures.
- He visited England as an ambassador of the Mughal king Akbar Shah II (father of Bahadur Shah) where he died of a disease. **He was awarded the title 'Raja' by Akbar II.**
- His efforts led to the abolition of Sati in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General of India.
- **He possessed great love and respect for the traditional philosophic system of the east;** but, at the same time, he believed that modern culture alone would help regenerate Indian society. In particular, he wanted his countrymen to accept the rational and scientific approach and the principle of human dignity and social equality of all men and women.
- **He also wanted the introduction of modern capitalism and industry in the country.**
- Rammohan Roy did much to disseminate the benefits of modern education to his countrymen. **He supported David Hare's efforts to found the Hindu College in 1817.**

Q.14) Which of the following organisation was renamed as 'Brahmo Samaj of South India'?

- Manav Dharma Sabha
- Veda Samaj
- Deccan Education Society
- Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

Q.14) Solution (b)

- **Veda Samaj** was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu when the former visited Madras in 1864.

- K. Sridharalu Naidu later visited Calcutta to study the Brahmo Samaj movement and when he returned, he **renamed the Veda Samaj as Brahmo Samaj of Southern India** in 1871.

Q.15) Which of the following Uprisings occurred prior to 1857?

1. Kol Uprising
2. Rampa Rebellion
3. Santhal Rebellion

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

- The **Kol uprising**, also known in British Indian records as the **Kol mutiny** was a revolt of the indigenous Kol people of Chhota Nagpur during **1829-1839** as a reaction to unfair treatment brought on by the systems of land tenure and administration that had been introduced by British powers in the area.
- The **Santhal Hul (rebellion)** occurred in the regions of present-day Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal against the British as well the Zamindari system from **1855 until 1856** when the movement was crushed by the British. The first rebellion occurred in 1854 led by Bir Singh of Sasan in Lachimpur. The second rebellion started in June 1855 when two brothers Sidhu and Kanhu organised 10000 Santhals and declared a revolt.
- **Rampa rebellion of 1879** (also known as the First Rampa rebellion to distinguish it from the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24) was an insurrection by the hill tribes in the Rampa region of the Vizagapatam Hill Tracts Agency of Vizagapatam District against the British government of the Madras Presidency.
- The **Rampa Rebellion of 1922**, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India. It began in August 1922 and lasted until the capture and killing of Raju in May 1924.

Q.16) India's First School for Widows was setup by

- a) Savitribhai Phule
- b) Ramabai Ranade
- c) Parvatibai Athavale
- d) Maharishi Karve

Q.16) Solution (d)

- **Dhondo Keshav Karve** was a renowned Indian social reformer who devoted his life in the field of women's welfare. Due to this, he earned the honorific '**Maharishi**', meaning great saint, and came to be known as **Maharishi Karve**.
- In 1896, he **established the first school for widows**. Hindu Widows' Home Association was a shelter and a school for widows. His 20 year old widowed sister-in-law Parvatibai Athvale was the first student of the school.
- The school was located in the remote village of Hingane, outside the city of Pune. The remote location was chosen because the orthodox Brahmin community in Pune had banished him for supporting widow remarriage and education. Moreover, he also had the courage at that time to marry a widow.
- The Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, the first Women's University in India, started on July 2, 1916, with the enrollment of five students. It was established by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve, with the objective of educating more women.

Q.17) Consider the following pairs:

	Place of 1857 Revolt	Spearheaded by
1.	Kanpur	Kunwar Singh
2.	Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
3.	Bihar	Khan Bahadur Khan
4.	Baghpat	Shah Mal

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

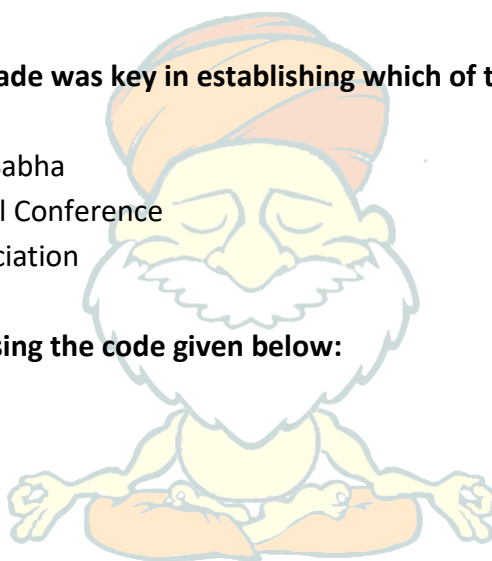
- At **Kanpur**, the natural choice was **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II. He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur.
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took over the reigns at **Lucknow** where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab.
- In **Bihar**, the revolt was led by **Kunwar Singh**, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.
- The name of **Shah Mal**, a local villager in Pargana Baraut (**Baghpat**, Uttar Pradesh), is most notable. He organised the headmen and peasants of 84 villages (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British hegemony.

Q.18) Mahadev Govind Ranade was key in establishing which of the following organisations?

1. Poona Sarvanjanik Sabha
2. Indian National Social Conference
3. Indian National Association

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.18) Solution (b)**

- **Mahadev Govind Ranade**, an eminent lawyer and scholar from the Bombay Presidency was also a keen social reformer. He played a major part in the formation of the **Poona Sarvajanic Sabha** in 1870 at Poona.
- **Indian (National) Social Conference** was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887.
- The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference

advocated intercaste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy. It launched the famous “Pledge Movement” to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.

- The **Indian National Association** also known as Indian Association was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

Q.19) Consider the following Education Commissions setup during British Rule:

1. Hunter Education Commission
2. Raleigh Commission
3. Saddler University Commission

Which of the above gave recommendations with respect primary or/secondary education?

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854. The Hunter Commission mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education.	In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working. The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education.	Saddler University Commission (1917-19) was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also. It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education. It held the view that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition.

Q.20) Consider the following statements with respect to socio-religious movements:

1. Wahabhi movement was reformist in its approach.
2. Faraizi movement aimed at promoting social innovation current among Muslims.
3. The Deoband School opposed to Aligarh movement and its principles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The Wahabi movement was a revivalist movement which tried to purify Islam by eliminating all the un-Islamic practices which had crept into Muslim society through the ages. It offered the most serious and well-planned challenge to British supremacy in India from 1830's to 1860's	The Faraizi movement , also called the Fara'idi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariatullah in 1818. Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices current among the Muslims of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims.	The Deoband school welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations , the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Association.

Q.21) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Purchasing Managers' Index'.

1. It represents the weighted average of top ten Indian manufacturing company stocks.
2. It is owned and managed by India Index Services and Products (IISL), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the NSE Strategic Investment Corporation Limited.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

PMI or a Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of business activity -- **both in the manufacturing and services sectors**. It is a survey-based measures that asks the respondents about changes in their perception of some key business variables from the month before. **It is calculated separately for the manufacturing and services sectors and then a composite index is constructed.**

For India, the **PMI Data is published by Japanese firm Nikkei but compiled and constructed by Markit Economics (for the US, it is the ISM)**. A manufacturing PMI and a services PMI are prepared and published by the two.

Q.22) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Opposition Party and the Leader of Opposition in the Parliament'

1. The post of Leader of Opposition is defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.
2. According to the Mavalankar Rule, the strength of the main Opposition party, to be officially recognized as such, must be equal to the quorum of the house.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

The leader of the opposition in the houses of Indian parliament is a **statutory post**. **This post is defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977** as simply the leader of the numerically biggest party in opposition to the government and recognised as such by the speaker/chairman:

- **Definition.**—In this Act, “Leader of the Opposition”, in relation to either House of Parliament, means that member of the Council of States or the House of the People, as the case may be, who is, for the time being, the Leader in that House of the party in opposition to the Government having the greatest numerical strength and recognised as such by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.
- **Explanation.**—Where there are two or more parties in opposition to the Government, in the Council of States or in the House of the People having the same numerical strength, the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be, shall, having regard to the status of the parties, recognise any one of the Leaders of such parties as the Leader of the Opposition for the purposes of this section and such recognition shall be final and conclusive.

India did not have a Leader of Opposition till 1969. In the first three Lok Sabha elections, the Congress-led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an overarching influence. Nehru’s Congress won 1951-52, 1957 and 1962 Lok Sabha elections with an overwhelming majority and the main Opposition parties consistently failed to win 10 per cent of the seats.

The 10 per cent rule was spelt out by GV Mavalankar, the first Lok Sabha speaker. Mavalankar had ruled in the Lok Sabha **that the strength of the main Opposition party, to be officially recognised as such, must be equal to the quorum of the house. Quorum is equivalent to 10 per cent of the members.**

Q.23) Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Baltic Dry Index (BDI)’

1. The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) is a measure of what it costs to ship raw materials.
2. It is compiled daily by the International Maritime Organization.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) is a shipping and **trade index created by the London-based Baltic Exchange on a daily basis. (not by the International Maritime Organization). It measures changes in the cost of transporting various raw materials, such as coal and steel.**

The Baltic Dry Index typically increases in value as demand for commodities and raw goods increases and decreases in value as demand for commodities and raw goods decreases.

Q.24) The term, 'Miyawaki' method was in news recently. What is it associated with?

- a) Desalination of Seawater
- b) Afforestation
- c) Zero Budget Natural Farming
- d) Algal Bloom

Q.24) Solution (b)

Miyawaki is a Japanese technique of growing dense plantations in a short time.

Method named after- Akira Miyawaki is a Japanese botanist and expert in plant ecology, specializing in seeds and the study of natural forests. He is active worldwide as a specialist in the restoration of natural vegetation on degraded land.

Q.25) The 'World Economic Outlook (WEO)' is brought out by

- a) World Trade Organization
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) World Economic Forum
- d) World Bank

Q.25) Solution (b)

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is a report by the **International Monetary Fund** that analyzes key parts of the IMF's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries. It also projects developments in the global financial markets and economic systems.

- Global Financial Stability Report is also released by IMF.

- Fiscal Monitor is also published by IMF.

Q.26) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Protected Areas State

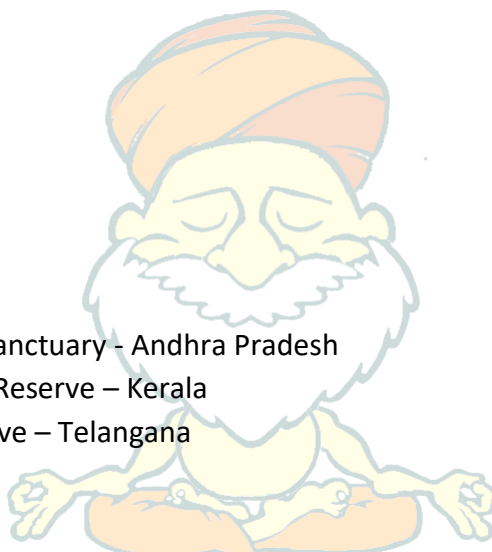
1. Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary - Karnataka
2. Parambikulam Tiger Reserve – Kerala
3. Amrabad Tiger Reserve – Telangana

Select the correct code:

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

- Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary - Andhra Pradesh
- Parambikulam Tiger Reserve – Kerala
- Amrabad Tiger Reserve – Telangana



Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Core Investment Companies (CICs)'

1. A core investment company is a Non-banking Financial Company (NBFC) which carries on the business of acquisition of shares and securities.
2. It holds not less than 90 per cent of its net assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Core investment companies are **non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) holding not less than 90% of their net assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies.**

Further investments in equity shares in group companies constitute not less than 60 per cent of its net assets.

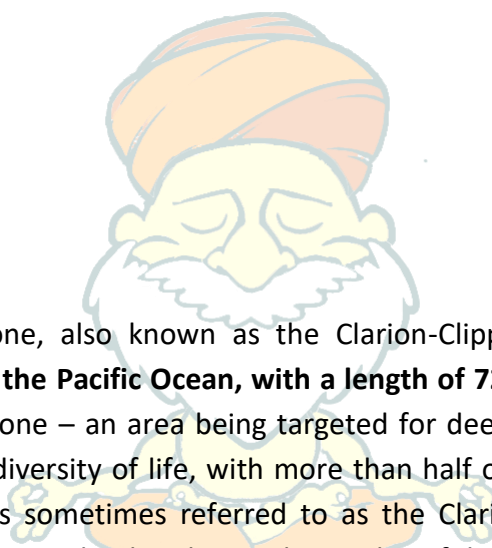
<https://www.thehindu.com/business/rbi-sets-up-panel-to-review-cics/article28275384.ece>

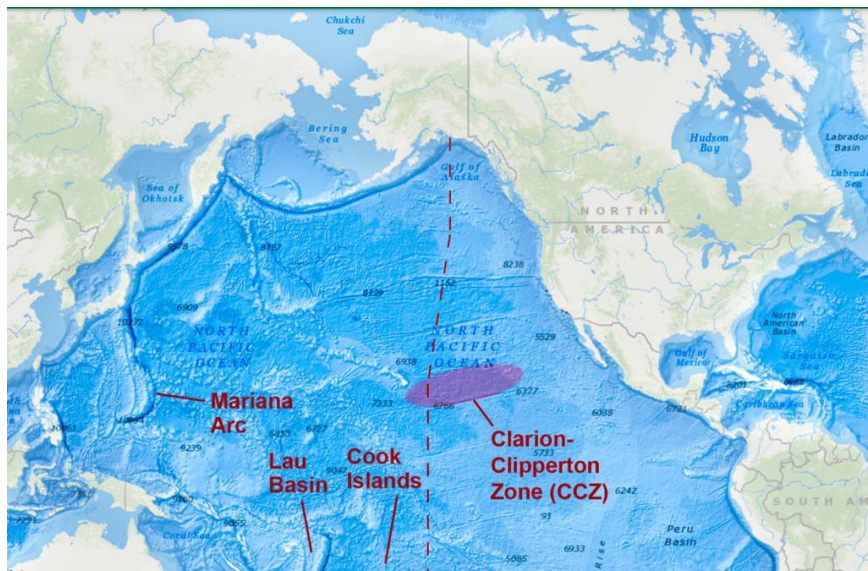
Q.28) 'Clarion-Clipperton Zone' is located in

- a) Pacific Ocean
- b) Indian Ocean
- c) Atlantic Ocean
- d) Arctic Ocean

Q.28) Solution (a)

The Clipperton Fracture Zone, also known as the Clarion-Clipperton Zone, is a geological **submarine fracture zone of the Pacific Ocean, with a length of 7240 km.** In 2016, the seafloor in the Clipperton Fracture Zone – an area being targeted for deep-sea mining – was found to contain an abundance and diversity of life, with more than half of the species collected being new to science. The zone is sometimes referred to as the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone (CCFZ), with reference to Clarion Island at the northern edge of the zone.



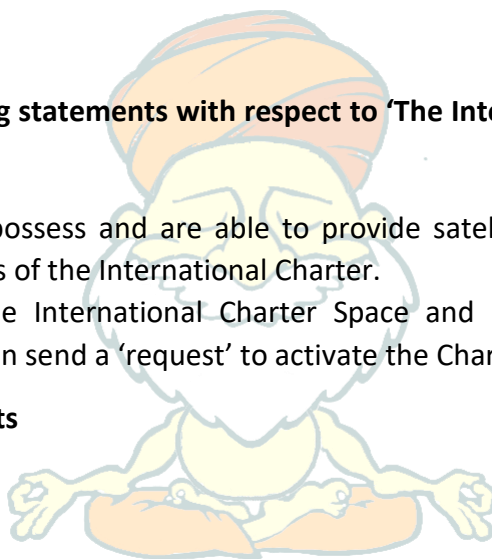


Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to 'The International Charter Space and Major Disasters'

1. Only agencies that possess and are able to provide satellite-based Earth Observation data can be members of the International Charter.
2. As signatories to the International Charter Space and Major Disasters, any of the member countries can send a 'request' to activate the Charter.

Select the correct statements

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



Q.29) Solution (c)

The International Charter "Space and Major Disasters" is a **non-binding charter which provides for the charitable and humanitarian re-tasked acquisition** of and transmission of space satellite data to relief organizations in the event of major disasters.

Initiated by the European Space Agency and the French space agency CNES after the UNISPACE III conference held in Vienna, Austria in July 1999, it officially came into operation on November 1, 2000 after the Canadian Space Agency signed onto the charter on October 20, 2000.

Their space assets were then, respectively, ERS and ENVISAT, SPOT and Formosat, and RADARSAT.

As signatories to the 'The International Charter Space and Major Disasters', any of the 32 member countries can send a 'request' to activate the Charter. This would immediately trigger a request by the coordinators to space agencies of other countries whose satellites have the best eyes on the site of the disaster.

Only agencies that possess and are able to provide satellite-based Earth Observation data can be members of the International Charter. The members cooperate on a voluntary basis. Each member agency has committed resources to support the Charter by providing space-derived data and products. The members take on the roles of the secretariat by rotation and act as project managers for activations.

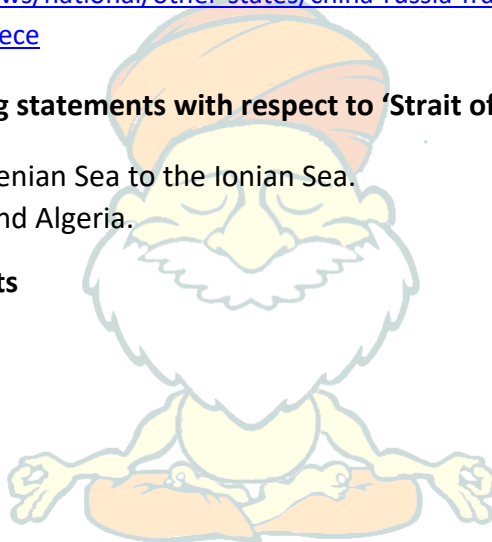
<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/china-russia-france-share-satellite-data-on-assam-floods/article28726001.ece>

Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Strait of Gibraltar'

1. It connects the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Ionian Sea.
2. It separates France and Algeria.

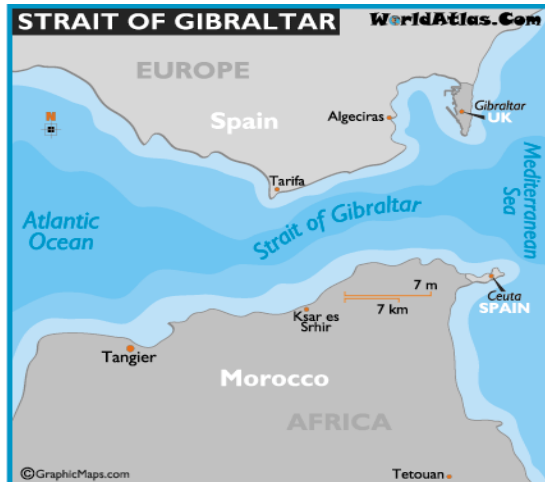
Select the correct statements

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



Q.30) Solution (d)

The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow strait that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea and separates Gibraltar and Peninsular Spain in Europe from Morocco in Africa.



<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/iran-ried-to-seize-british-oil-tanker-report/article28367446.ece>

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