

CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

Q.1) 'Declaration of Windhoek' was in news recently. It is associate with which of the following issues?

- a) Freedom of Press
- b) Human Rights
- c) Protection of Coral Reefs
- d) Systematic Racism

Q.1) Solution (a)

The Declaration of Windhoek is a statement of free press principles as put together by newspaper journalists in Africa during a UNESCO seminar on "Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press" in Windhoek, Namibia, from 29 April to 3 May 1991. The Declaration of Windhoek was endorsed by UNESCO's General Conference at its twenty-sixth session (1991).

May 3, the anniversary of the Declaration of Windhoek, is since then observed worldwide as the World Press Freedom Day.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/on-world-press-freedom-day-bjp-s-ji-nadda-praises-journalists-for-covid-19-job/story-UNJNB8uv3Omdyd5pDSRakK.html>

Q.2) The term 'poison pill' refers to

- a) A defense strategy used by a target firm to prevent or discourage a potential hostile takeover by an acquiring company.
- b) The acquisition of another company using a significant amount of borrowed money to meet the cost of acquisition.
- c) An offer made by one company to buy the shares of another for a much higher per-share price than what that company is worth in the market.
- d) A legal provision to reduce or eliminate legal or regulatory liability in certain situations as long as certain conditions are met.

Q.2) Solution (a)

A poison pill is a defensive tactic used by companies, which makes it difficult for a hostile acquirer to buy out a majority stake in the company, given the acquirer control over its management and shareholding.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/slate/all-you-wanted-to-know-about-poison-pills/article31616403.ece#>

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Prime Minister's Office (PMO)'.

1. It is administratively headed by the Principal Secretary.
2. The National Defence Fund (NDF) are operated directly from the PMO.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

During the tenure of Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister, the then Prime Minister's Secretariat was headed by a Joint Secretary until his death. The post of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister was created during the tenure of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister. The Principal Secretary to PM is the head of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) and the National Defence Fund (NDF) are operated directly from the PMO.

Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Brown Dwarfs'.

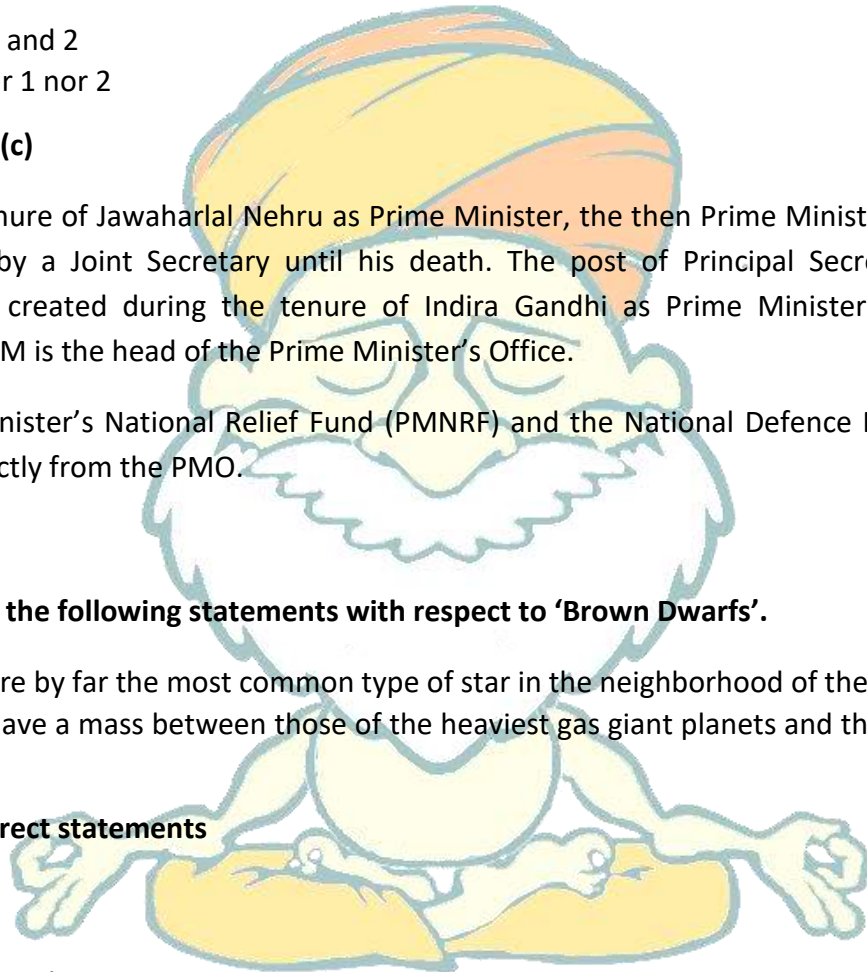
1. They are by far the most common type of star in the neighborhood of the Sun.
2. They have a mass between those of the heaviest gas giant planets and the least massive stars.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (b)

A brown dwarf is a type of substellar object that has a mass between those of the heaviest gas giant planets and the least massive stars.



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A red dwarf is the smallest and coolest kind of star on the main sequence. Red dwarfs are by far the most common type of star in the Milky Way, at least in the neighborhood of the Sun, but because of their low luminosity, individual red dwarfs cannot be easily observed.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)'

1. There are five types of Renewable Energy Certificate
2. They can be traded on the National Stock Exchange.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

There are two categories of RECs, viz., solar RECs and non-solar RECs. Solar RECs are issued to eligible entities for generation of electricity based on solar as renewable energy source, and non-solar RECs are issued to eligible entities for generation of electricity based on renewable energy sources other than solar.

REC would be exchanged only in the CERC approved power exchanges.

Read More – <https://www.recregistryindia.nic.in/index.php/publics/faqs>

Q.6) 'Kharchi Puja' is associated with which of the following states?

- a) Odisha
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Bihar
- d) Tripura

Q.7) Solution (d)

Kharchi Puja is one of Tripura's most important festivals involving the worship of 'the 14 Gods'. The festival also highlights the equal participation of people from both tribal and non-tribal communities.



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Q.7) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis'.

1. He was also the architect of India's First Five Year Plan.
2. He is credited with the achievement of publishing journal 'Sankhya'.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

PC Mahalanobis was instrumental in formulating India's second five-year-plan (1956-1961), which laid the blueprint for industrialisation and development in India.

He founded and nurtured Sankhyā – the Indian Journal of Statistics.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/national-statistics-day-remembering-pc-mahalanobis/story-YuxqIJuoJu5tubCrZ2FEWI.html>

Q.8) Which of the following statements with respect to 'Gynandromorphism' is correct?

- a) It is the condition where the two sexes of the same species exhibit different characteristics beyond the differences in their sexual organs.
- b) It is a condition where the organism contains both male and female characteristics.
- c) It is a condition where a single organism composed of cells with more than one distinct genotype.
- d) It is a condition where the organism has no gender.

Solution (b)

A gynandromorph is an organism that contains both male and female characteristics.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/rare-biological-phenomenon-in-dragonflies-sighted-at-kole-wetlands/article31939658.ece>

Q.9) Which of the following statements with respect to 'Chandrasekhar Limit' is/are correct?

1. The Chandrasekhar Limit is now accepted to be approximately 1.4 times the mass of the Sun.
2. Any white dwarf with less than this mass will stay a white dwarf forever.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

The Chandrasekhar Limit is now accepted to be approximately 1.4 times the mass of the sun; any white dwarf with less than this mass will stay a white dwarf forever, while a star that exceeds this mass is destined to end its life in that most violent of explosions: a supernova.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/black-hole-merges-with-unusual-compact-object/article31934686.ece#:~:text=The%20LIGO%20Scientific%20and%20VIRGO,light%20are%20compatible%20with%20both.>

Q.10) The term 'Younger Dryas' is associated with

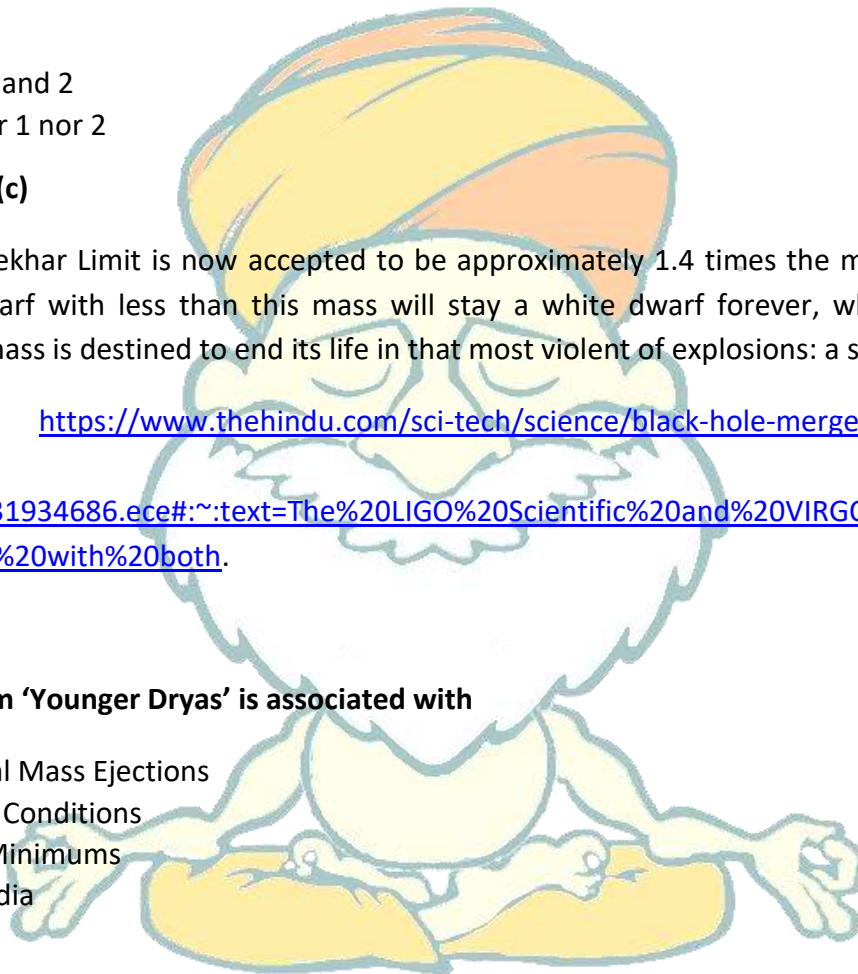
- a) Coronal Mass Ejections
- b) Glacial Conditions
- c) Solar Minimums
- d) Zealandia

Solution (b)

The Younger Dryas (around 12,900 to 11,700 years BP) was a return to glacial conditions after the Late Glacial Interstadial, which temporarily reversed the gradual climatic warming after the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) started receding around 20,000 BP.

THINK!

Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)



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Microscopic zooplankton called foraminifera

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/when-the-indian-oceans-ancient-climate-patterns-return/article31934556.ece>

Q.11) Narcondam Hornbill is found in which of the following?

1. Western Ghats
2. Andamans
3. Lakshadweep

Select the correct code:

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

Q.11) Solution (b)

Narcondam hornbill is a species of hornbill in the family Bucerotidae. It is endemic to the Indian island of Narcondam in the Andamans.

The Narcondam hornbill has the smallest home range out of all the species of Asian hornbills.

IUCN status: Endangered

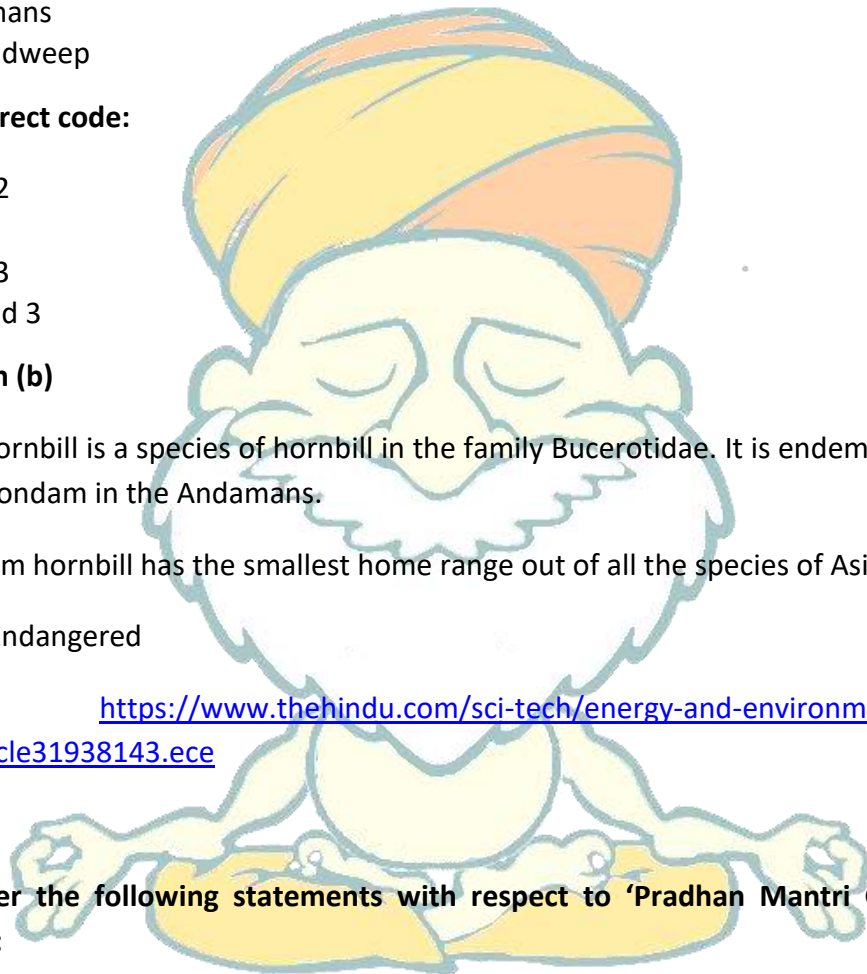
Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/thriving-in-seclusion/article31938143.ece>

Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Anna Yojana':

1. This scheme was launched to distribute free foodgrains to the poor and needy during the coronavirus crisis.
2. Under this scheme, only the beneficiaries under the targeted public distribution system (TPDS) would receive the free foodgrains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



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

Q.12) Solution (c)

'Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Anna Yojana'

Considered as world's largest food security scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana aims at ensuring sufficient food to the poor and needy during the coronavirus crisis.

The scheme provides additional allocation of foodgrain to States/UTs for distribution to all the beneficiaries covered under public distribution system (TPDS) for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority household (PHH) ration cardholders.

As per updates, the eligible beneficiaries will receive 5kg of foodgrains and 1 kg Gram per month for a period of three months between April and June, 2020. This time period has now been extended to five more months.

The scheme is said to cover 80 crore ration card holders.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/will-free-grains-scheme-stay/article31949645.ece>

Q.13) Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors' AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme was launched by –

- a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- c) Ministry of Rural Development
- d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Q.13) Solution (b)

PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

It is a Central Sector Scheme to facilitate street vendors to access affordable working capital loan for resuming their livelihoods activities, after easing of lockdown.

Rationale behind the scheme – The COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns have adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. They usually work with a small capital base, which they might have consumed during the lockdown. Therefore, credit for working capital to street vendors will be helpful to resume their livelihoods.

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs launched this scheme on June 1st, 2020.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/portal-for-street-vendors-loan-scheme-launched/article31949637.ece>

Q.14) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) launched which of the following scheme for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country in 2014-15?

- a) Swadesh Darshan Scheme
- b) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
- c) Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)
- d) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Q.14) Solution (a)

Ministry of Tourism (MoT) launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Central Sector Scheme)– for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country in 2014-15.

This scheme is envisioned to synergise with other Government of India schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, Make in India etc. with the idea of positioning the tourism sector as a major engine for job creation, driving force for economic growth, building synergy with various sectors to enable tourism to realise its potential.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/centre-to-revive-narayana-guru-spiritual-circuit-plan/article31949585.ece>

Q.15) India and Bhutan recently signed pact for their first hydropower joint venture project –

- a) Sankhuwasabha hydel project
- b) Sunkoshi hydropower project
- c) Mangdechhu hydroelectric project
- d) Kholongchhu hydel project

Q.15) Solution (d)

India and Bhutan signed pact for first joint hydel project – Kholongchhu project

It is the first time an India-Bhutan hydropower project will be constructed as a 50:50 joint venture, not as a government-to-government agreement.

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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-bhutan-sign-pact-for-first-joint-venture-hydropower-project/article31945878.ece>

Q.16) Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) is aimed at –

- a) enabling startups to obtain collateral-free loans for starting business.
- b) mitigating the economic distress being faced by MSMEs.
- c) providing working capital funds to farmers through NABARD.
- d) providing financial assistance to neighbouring countries for infrastructure projects.

Q.16) Solution (b)

Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)

The ECLGS scheme has been formulated as a specific response to the unprecedented situation caused by COVID-19 and the consequent lockdown which has severely impacted manufacturing and other activities in the MSME sector.

The Scheme aims at mitigating the economic distress being faced by MSMEs by providing them additional funding of up to Rs. 3 lakh crore in the form of a fully guaranteed emergency credit line.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/banks-sanction-1-lakh-cr-loans-to-30-lakh-msmes/article31957972.ece>

Q.17) Global Education Monitoring Report (GEM Report), aimed to sustain commitment towards Education for All is released by –

- a) UNESCO
- b) UNICEF
- c) OECD
- d) PISA

Q.17) Solution (a)

Global Education Monitoring Report (GEM Report)

Established in 2002, the GEM Report is an editorially independent report, hosted and published by UNESCO. At the 2015 World Education Forum, it received a mandate from 160 governments to monitor and report on.

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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/education/coronavirus-lockdown-covid-19-widened-educational-divide-unesco-report/article31907857.ece>

Q.18) Which of the following countries is not a member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?

- a) Myanmar
- b) Maldives
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Bhutan

Q.18) Solution (a)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

It is comprised of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

SAARC is regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union in South Asia. It promotes development of economical and regional integration.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/reviving-saarc-to-deal-with-china/article31956334.ece>

Q.19) Which of the statements given below is/are correct about Kaziranga National Park?

1. It is a National Park, a Tiger Reserve and also a World Heritage Site.
2. It is recognized as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International for conservation of avifaunal species.
3. It hosts two-thirds of the world's great two-horned rhinoceroses.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Kaziranga National Park

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It is a national park in the Golaghat, Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts of Assam

It hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses. It is a World Heritage Site.

It is also a Tiger Reserve.

It is recognized as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International for conservation of avifaunal species.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/videos/india-news/assam-floods-kaziranga-national-park-pobitora-wildlife-sanctuary-severely-affectedvideo/video-kuwBFWuHny3NCeAW609SkO.html>

Q.20) Consider the following statements:

1. The plant is commonly known as 'dancing ladies' or 'swan flowers'.
2. The earliest records of the collection of this plant were dated between the period 1862-70 and was recently "rediscovered".
3. This plant is characterised by white flowers, non-appendaged anthers and a "yellowish lip".

The above statements are associated with –

- a) *Globba andersonii*
- b) *Neelakurinji*
- c) *Strobilanthes kunthiana*
- d) *Senna spectabilis*

Q.20) Solution (a)

Globba andersonii

A team of researchers recently "rediscovered" a rare and critically endangered plant species called *Globba andersonii* from the Sikkim Himalayas near the Teesta river valley region.

It is known as 'dancing ladies' or 'swan flowers'.

Globba andersonii are characterised by white flowers, non-appendaged anthers (the part of a stamen that contains the pollen) and a "yellowish lip".

The species is restricted mainly to Teesta River Valley region which includes the Sikkim Himalays and Darjeeling hill ranges.



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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/plant-thought-to-be-extinct-for-more-than-135-years-found/article31954998.ece>

Q.21) Consider the following statements about Central Zoo authority of India (CZA)

1. It has been constituted under the Wild Life (Protection) Act.
2. It is chaired by the Environment Minister.
3. It lays down guidelines and prescribes rules under which animals may be transferred among zoos nationally and internationally.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

Central Zoo authority of India (CZA)

The CZA is a statutory body chaired by the Environment Minister and tasked with regulating zoos across the country.

CZA is a statutory body created under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The authority lays down guidelines and prescribes rules under which animals may be transferred among zoos nationally and internationally.

It regulates the exchange of animals of endangered category Listed under Schedule-I and II of the Wildlife Protection Act among zoos.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ministry-reconstitutes-central-zoo-authority/article31964930.ece>

Q.22) Consider the following statements with regard to Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA)

1. Only an organisation could be designated as terrorist under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

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2. It empowered the State Police to grant approval of seizure or attachment of property when the case is investigated by NIA.

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.22) Solution (d)

Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA)

It was enacted in 1967.

It aims at effective prevention of unlawful activities associations in India.

Under the act, the investigating agency can file a charge sheet in maximum 180 days after the arrests and the duration can be extended further after intimating the court.

2019 Amendment of UAPA

The act was amended to designate individuals as terrorists on certain grounds provided in the Act. Earlier only organisations could be declared as such.

It empowered the Director General of NIA to grant approval of seizure or attachment of property when the case is investigated by NIA.

Earlier it required the consent of State Police which delayed the process.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-designates-nine-individuals-linked-to-khalistani-groups-as-terrorists/article31964834.ece>

Q.23) Consider the following statements with reference to the Goods and Services Tax

1. It is an umbrella tax which will subsume all the direct taxes.
2. GST will eliminate the cascading of taxes and will make taxation simpler.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

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d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.23) Solution (b)

The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and state governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services.

Policymakers have consistently resonated the benefit of a unified taxation system in a federal country like India.

There is a long list of benefits, which are being claimed as a result of GST law and one such benefit is removal of the cascading tax effect. In simple words "cascading tax effect" means tax on tax. It is a situation wherein a consumer has to bear the load of tax on tax and inflationary prices as a result of it.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/gst-revenue-collections-in-june-at-90917-crore/article31960842.ece>

Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. The President summons each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit.
2. Speaker advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.

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.24) Solution (a)

Article 85(1) in the Constitution states:

"The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one Session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next Session."

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The Prime Minister is the leader of the Lower House. In this capacity, he advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.

In other words, though the power to summon Parliament is vested in the President, the latter acts on the advice on the council of ministers, headed by the prime minister”.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-ways-in-which-parliament-can-resume-functioning-6487267/>

Q.25) Consider the following statements about “AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme” (ANBS):

1. It was launched to help mitigate the food-security plight of the migrants and other needy persons who were not covered under NFSA or under any other State PDS scheme.
2. The scheme targeted free-of-cost ration distribution to 80 crores beneficiaries.

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.25) Solution (a)

AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme

Under AtmaNirbhar Bharat Scheme, intended target of 8 crore migrant persons (10% of total 80 crore NFSA beneficiaries) was estimated.

The scheme was launched to help mitigate the food-security plight of the migrant/stranded migrant workers/labourers and other needy persons across the country who were not covered under NFSA or under any other State PDS scheme, or not able to access their NFSA foodgrains, during the unprecedented COVID-19 situation.

Under the scheme, migrants/stranded migrants were to get free-of-cost ration at a scale of 5 kg per person per month for a period of two months i.e. May and June 2020.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1635952>

Q.26) Which of the following bodies are established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea?

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1. International Seabed Authority (ISA)
2. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)
3. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)
4. Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

Choose correct code

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Bodies established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea include –

International Seabed Authority (ISA)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) is an intergovernmental organization located in The Hague, Netherlands. It is not a court in the traditional sense, but provides services of arbitral tribunal to resolve disputes that arise out of international agreements between member states, international organizations or private parties.

The organization is not a United Nations agency, but the PCA is an official United Nations Observer.

Source:

<https://www.un.org/Depts/los/Links/Links-LOS.htm>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/italian-marines-case-india-loses-jurisdiction/article31973247.ece>

Q.27) According to “United Nations Convention on The Law of Seas (UNCLOS)”

1. Territorial waters are up to 12 nautical miles.
2. Contiguous Zone is up to 200 nautical miles from the shore.
3. Coastal nations can exercise their right in four areas in Exclusive Economic Zone: customs, taxation, immigration and pollution.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.27) Solution (b)

The contiguous zone extends up to 24 nautical miles from the shore. In a contiguous zone coastal nations can exercise their rights in four areas: customs, taxation, immigration and pollution.

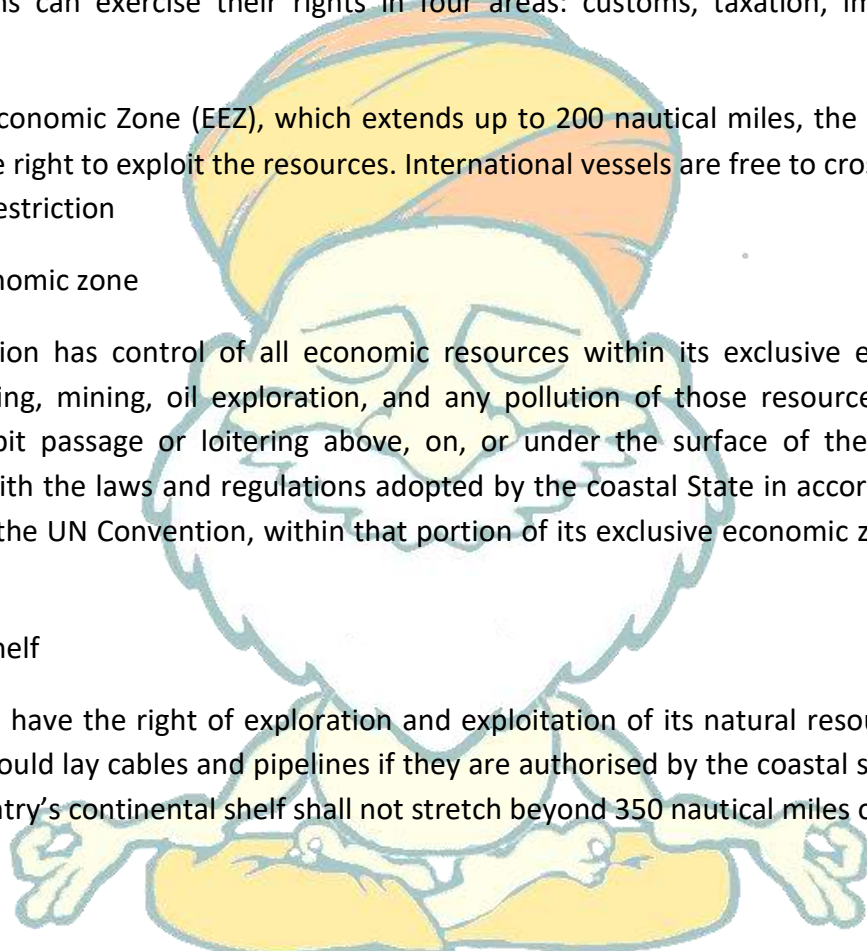
In Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends up to 200 nautical miles, the coastal nations have exclusive right to exploit the resources. International vessels are free to cross these waters without any restriction

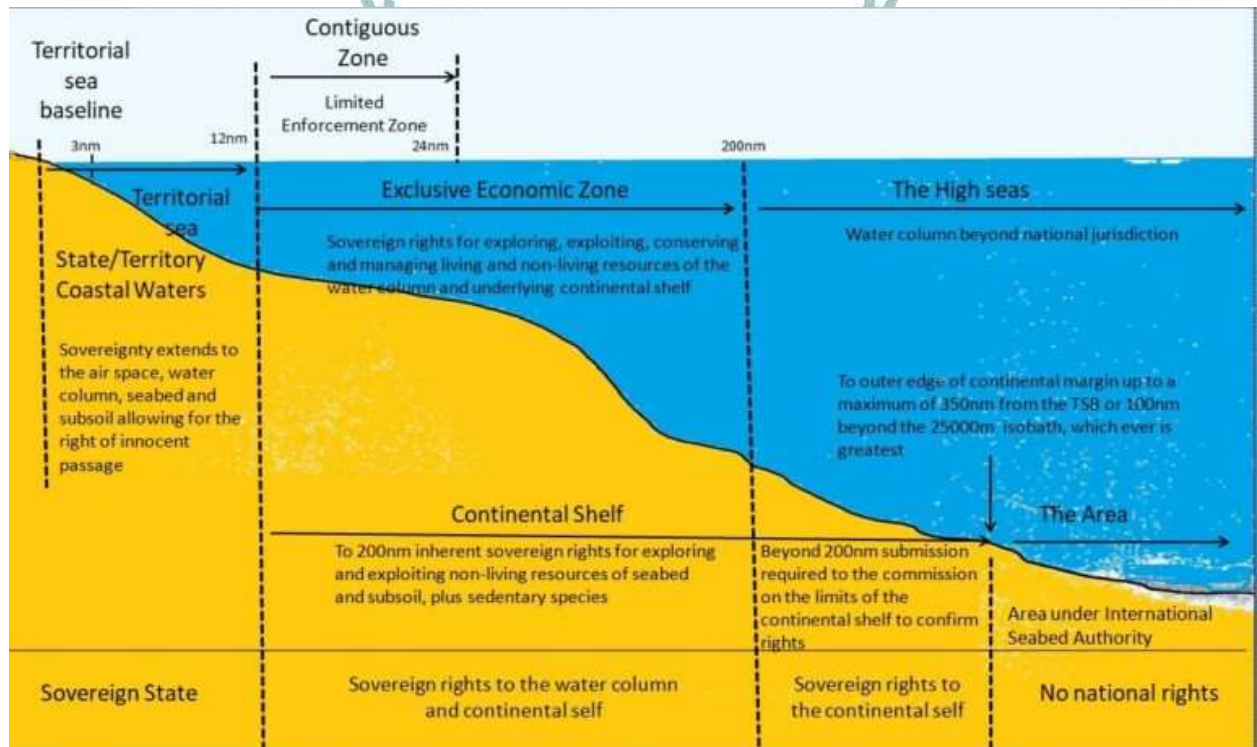
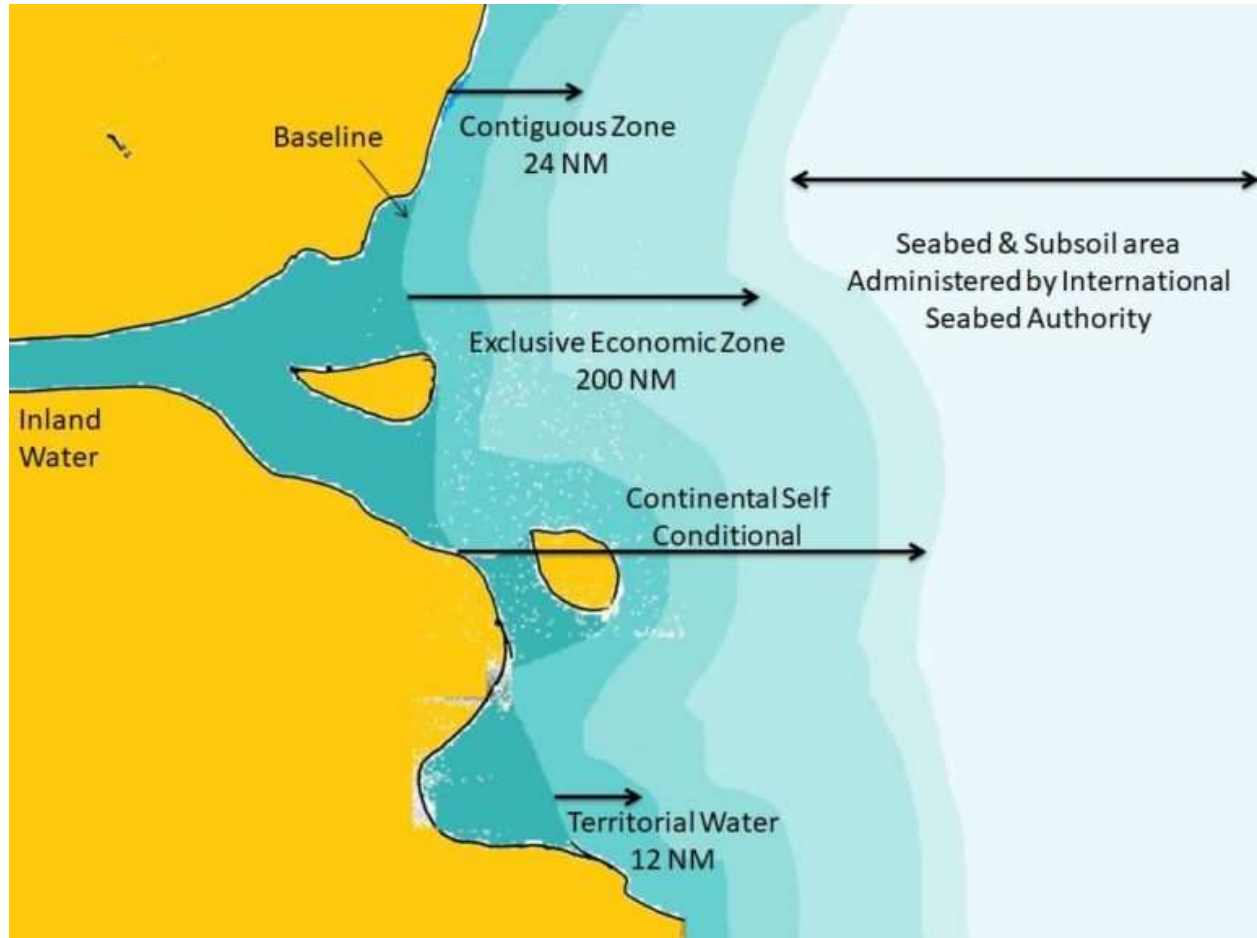
Exclusive economic zone

A coastal nation has control of all economic resources within its exclusive economic zone, including fishing, mining, oil exploration, and any pollution of those resources. However, it cannot prohibit passage or loitering above, on, or under the surface of the sea that is in compliance with the laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State in accordance with the provisions of the UN Convention, within that portion of its exclusive economic zone beyond its territorial sea.

Continental shelf

Coastal states have the right of exploration and exploitation of its natural resources, however other states could lay cables and pipelines if they are authorised by the coastal state. The outer limit of a country's continental shelf shall not stretch beyond 350 nautical miles of the baseline.





Q.28) Consider the following statements about National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):

1. Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 provides for creating the National Tiger Conservation Authority
2. Project Tiger is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority
3. It is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.28) Solution (d)

National Tiger Conservation Authority

NTCA is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted under enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation, as per powers and functions assigned to it under the said Act.

Project Tiger is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).

Tiger Reserves are declared by National Tiger Conservation Authority via Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 under centrally sponsored scheme called Project Tiger.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/uttar-pradesh-mulling-over-proposal-to-turn-shivalik-forest-into-tiger-reserve/article31968322.ece>

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

1. When the fiscal deficit of the country goes up; its trade deficit also goes up.
2. Current Account is the sum of the balance of trade, net factor income and net transfer payments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

The twin deficits hypothesis, also called the double deficit hypothesis or twin deficits anomaly, is a macroeconomic proposition that there is a strong link between a national economy's current account balance and its government budget balance.

This hypothesis says that as the fiscal deficit of the country goes up; its trade deficit (i.e. the difference between exports and imports) also goes up.

Hence, when a government of a country spends more than what it earns, the country also ends up importing more than exporting.

Current Account is the sum of the balance of trade (exports minus imports of goods and services), net factor income (such as interest and dividends) and net transfer payments (such as foreign aid).

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/indias-trade-deficit-with-china-dips-to-4866-billion-in-fy20/article31973598.ece>

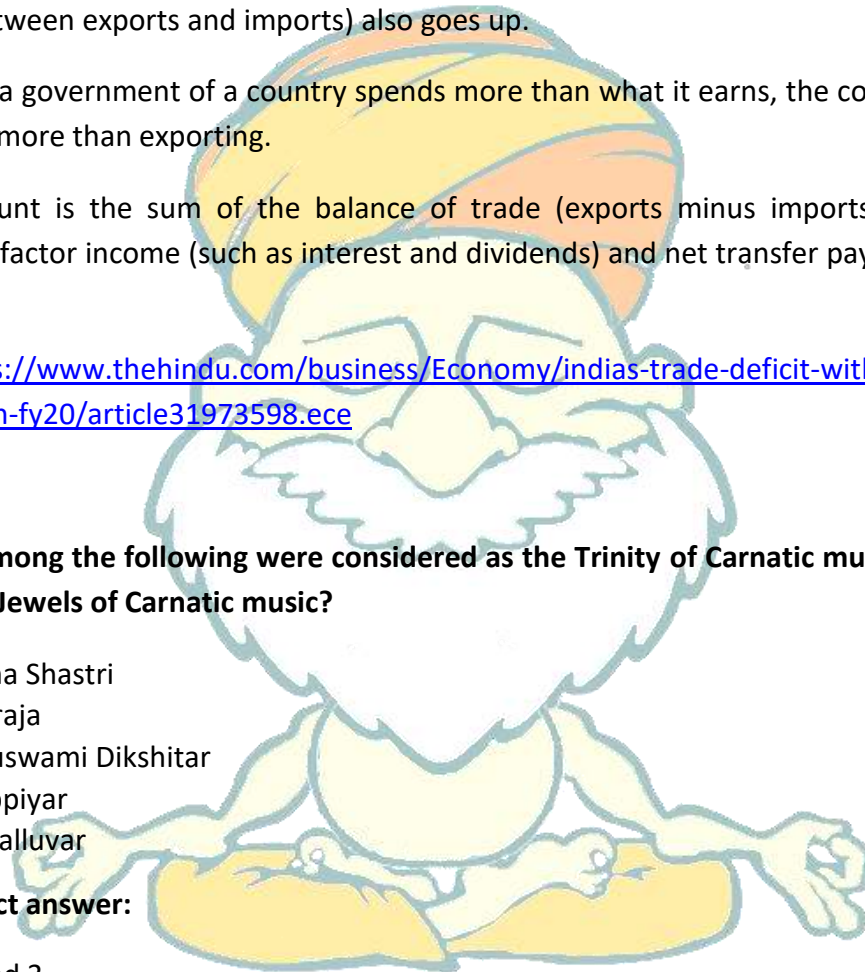
Q.30) Who among the following were considered as the Trinity of Carnatic music, also known as The Three Jewels of Carnatic music?

1. Shyama Shastri
2. Tyagaraja
3. Muthuswami Dikshitar
4. Tolkappiyar
5. Thiruvalluvar

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.30) Solution (a)



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The Trinity of Carnatic music, also known as The Three Jewels of Carnatic music, refer to the outstanding trio of composer-musicians of Carnatic music in the 18th century, being Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/music/kritis-with-a-healing-touch/article31971313.ece>

STATIC QUIZ

Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. Age of Consent Act, 1891 raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls to 14 years.
2. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 raised the minimum age of girl at the time of marriage to 16 years.

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

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Age of Consent Act, 1891 raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls to 12 years.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Sarda Act) pushed up the marriage age to 18 and 14 for boys and girls, respectively.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. Wood's despatch supported English education, but completely neglected female education.
2. The Indian Women's University set up by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1916.

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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 (d)

Charles Wood's Despatch on Education (1854) stressed on the need for female education.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Indian Women's University was set up by Professor D.K. Karve in 1916.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.3) Consider the following statements

1. Sarojini Naidu convened the first meeting of Bharat Stree Mahamandal in 1910.
2. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati started the Bharat Mahila Parishad under National Social Conference.

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 (d)

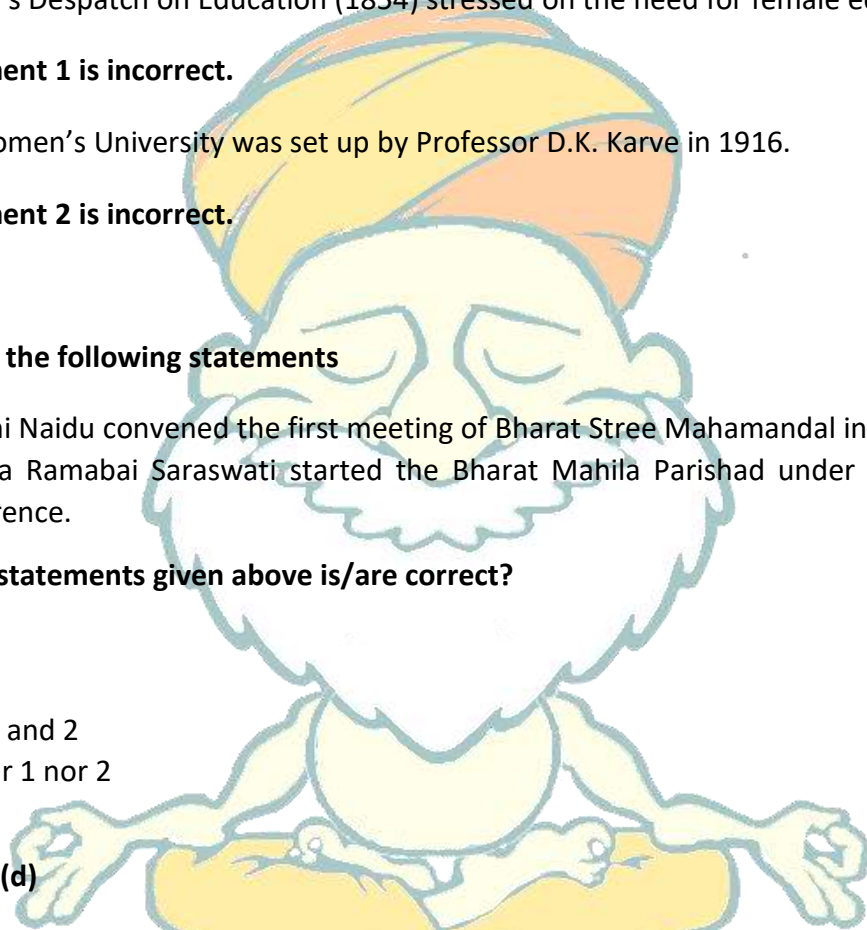
In 1910, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Ramabai Ranade started the Bharat Mahila Parishad under National Social Conference.

Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.



Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker has coined the slogan "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind".
2. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker started the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

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

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Sri Narayana Guru has coined the slogan "one religion, one caste, one God for mankind".

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mahatma Gandhi started the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Mahad Satyagraha was led by Mahadev Govind Ranade.
2. Dr Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924.

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.5) Solution (b)

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha in March 1927 to challenge the regressive customs of the caste Hindus.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.



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Dr Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924 to highlight the difficulties and grievances of the dalits before the government. Its motto was: 'Educate, Agitate and Organise'.
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about ideals of Brahmo Samaj established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

- 1) The Samaj was open for all caste and creeds.
- 2) Idol, image, statue, painting, sacrifice and religious rituals inside the Samaj building was not allowed.
- 3) The worship was performed through prayers and mediation and readings from Upanishads.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

The Samaj was open for all caste and creeds.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Idol, image, statue, painting, sacrifice and religious rituals inside the Samaj building was not allowed.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The worship was performed through prayers and mediation and readings from Upanishads.

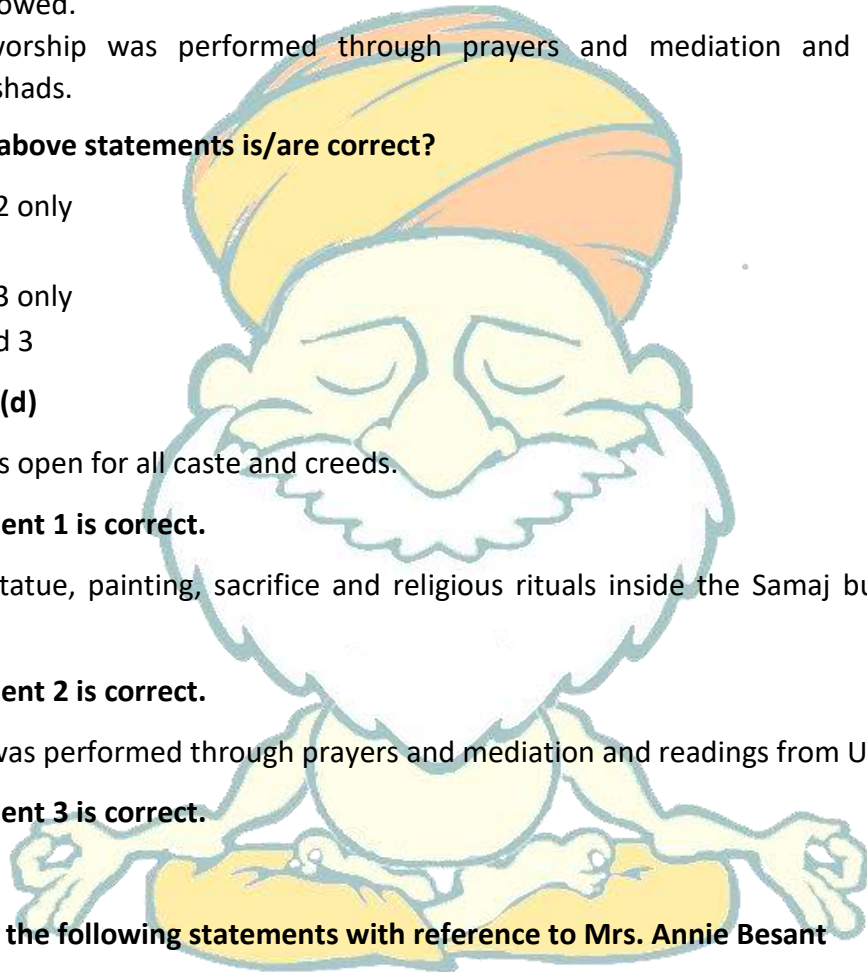
Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.7) Consider the following statements with reference to Mrs. Annie Besant

- 1) She was the first Woman President of the Indian National Congress.
- 2) In 1917 she started the Women's Indian Association.
- 3) She founded a weekly newspaper known as Commonweal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



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d) 1,2 and 3

Q.7) Solution (d)

Annie Besant joined the Theosophical Society in May 1889

On August 1917, she was made the President of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

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.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

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'.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to the teachings of Ramakrishna Mission and Arya Samaj:

- 1) Both believed in Oneness of GOD.
- 2) They supported proselytization as evident from Shuddhi Movement to reconvert to the Hindu Fold
- 3) Unlike Ramakrishna Mission, the Arya Samaj recognises the utility and value of image worship.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

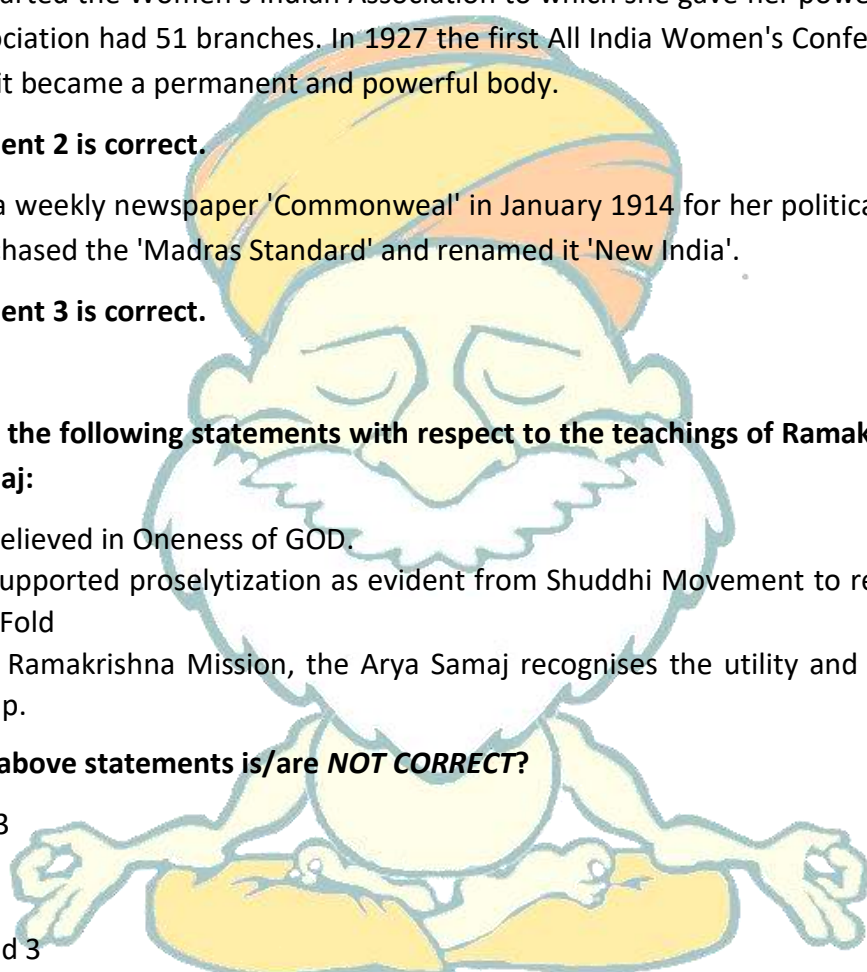
Q.8) Solution (a)

Both believed in Oneness of GOD.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Ramakrishna Mission founded by Vivekananda was deeply a religious body, but it was not a proselytizing body.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.



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Unlike Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission recognises the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual fervor and worship of the eternal omnipotent God, although it emphasises the essential spirit and not the symbols or rituals.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.9) 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) 1,2 and 3

Q.9) Solution (d)

Jyotiba Phule was born in low caste and waged a life-long war against Caste system and Brahmanical supremacy.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

He founded the Satyashodk Samaj in 1873.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

He pioneered the widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and worked for the education of women.

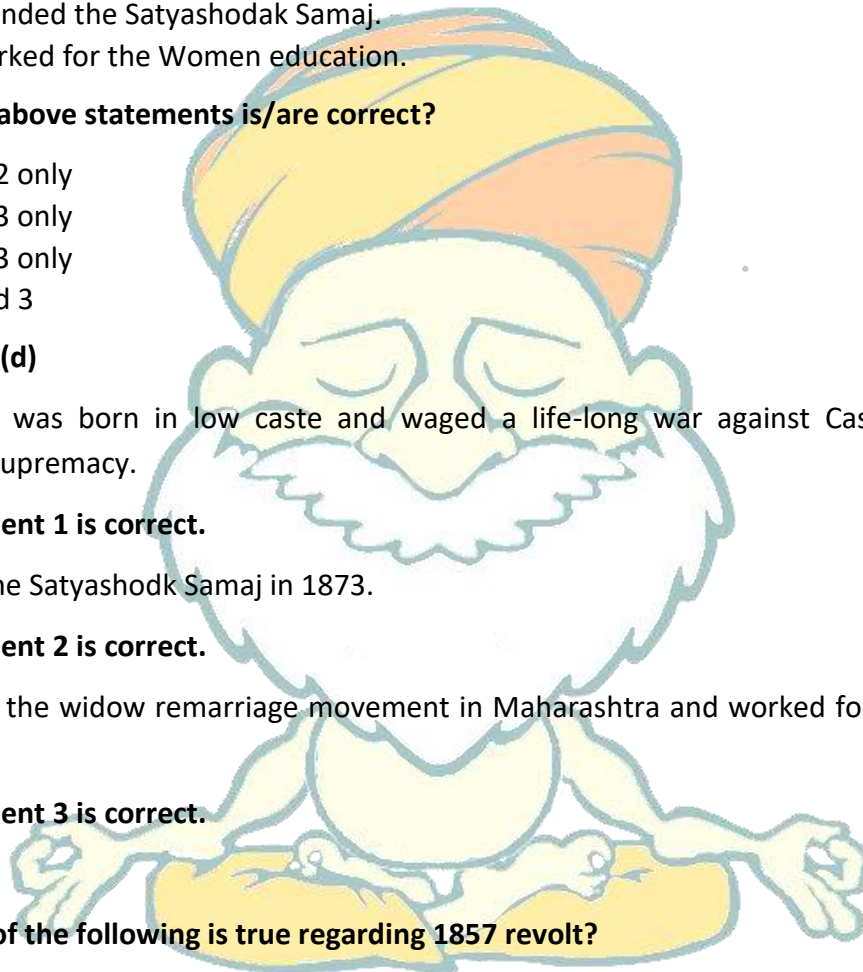
Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.10) Which of the following is true regarding 1857 revolt?

- 1) There was no unity between Hindus and Muslims in this revolt.
- 2) Revolt was spread to all over India.
- 3) Rebels directly marched to Delhi from Meerut to restore the pre-British world of eighteenth century.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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



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d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.10) Solution (c)

Much of the strength of 1857 revolt lay in Hindu-Muslim unity. The Hindu and the Muslim rebels and sepoys respected each other's sentiments.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Revolt did not spread to south India and most of eastern and western India because these regions had repeatedly rebelled earlier.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Rebels wanted to restore the pre-British world of eighteenth century. This was evident from the fact that rebels directly marched to Delhi from Meerut and appealed to Mughal emperor to accept the leadership of the revolt.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding Paika Rebellion

1. Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar had been the Raja of Khurda.
2. The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia.

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

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

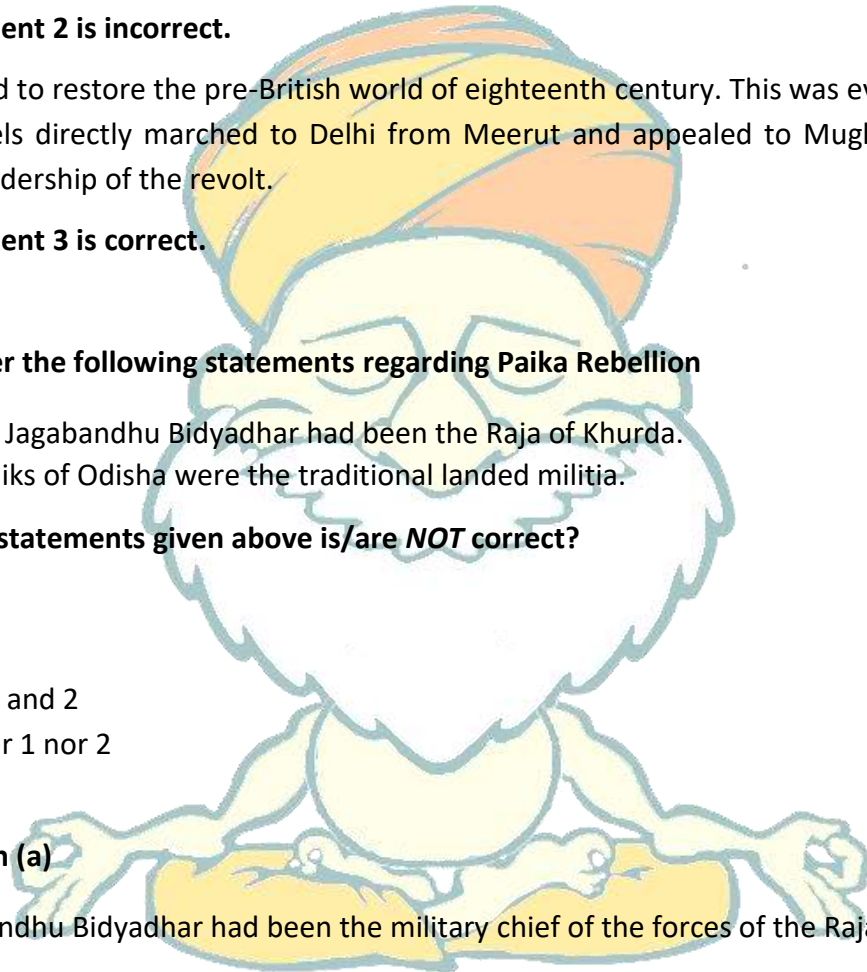
Q.11) Solution (a)

Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar had been the military chief of the forces of the Raja of Khurda.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Paiks of Odisha were the traditional landed militia ('foot soldiers' literally) and enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service and policing functions on a hereditary basis.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.



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Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. Wahabi movement was an Islamic revivalist movement.
2. Wahabi's were supporting the English rule in India.

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.12) Solution (a)

The Wahabi Movement was essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

After the defeat of the Sikh ruler and incorporation of Punjab into the East India Company's dominion in 1849, the English dominion in India became the sole target of the Wahabis' attacks.

The Wahabis played an important role in spreading anti- British sentiments.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.13) Consider the following statements about 1857 revolt

1. General Bakht Khan led the revolt in Kanpur.
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins of Lucknow when the rebellion broke out.

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.13) Solution (b)

General Bakht Khan had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.

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Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reins at Lucknow where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. V.D.Savarkar called the 1857 revolt as first war of Indian independence.
2. Dr R.C. Majumdar does not consider 1857 revolt as the first war of Indian independence.

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

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

V.D. Savarkar in his book, *The Indian War of Independence (1857)*, called the 1857 revolt as the first war of Indian independence.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Dr R.C. Majumdar, however, considers it as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence as large parts of the country remained unaffected and many sections of the people took no part in the upsurge.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding Army Amalgamation Scheme 1861:

1. It moved the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown.
2. All higher posts in the army and the artillery departments were reserved for the Europeans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

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d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.15) Solution (c)

The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 moved the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

All higher posts in the army and the artillery departments were reserved for the Europeans. Till the first decade of the twentieth century, no Indian was thought fit to deserve the king's commission.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.16) Who among the following was the founder of the Indian Home Rule Society (India House), London established in 1904?

- a) Veer Savarkar
- b) Tarak Nath Das
- c) Shyamji Krishna Verma
- d) Lala Hardayal

Q.16) Solution (c)

Shyamji Krishna Verma

Shyamji Krishna Verma, an Indian revolutionary fighter, was the founder of Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London. **Hence option c is correct.**

Savarkar's revolutionary activities began while studying in India and England, where he was associated with the India House and founded student societies including Abhinav Bharat Society and the Free India Society.

Q.17) Abhinav Bharat Society was one of the most significant of the secret societies of Maharashtra. Consider the following statements regarding Abhinava Bharat society:

1. It was initially started by Savarkar Brothers as Mitra Mela in Nasik.
2. It believed in overthrow of British government through armed rebellion.
3. It was involved in the killing of A.M.T. Jackson, the district magistrate of Nasik, the case popularly known as 'The Nasik Conspiracy case'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 2 only

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar started Mitra Mela, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1903.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

It was one among several such melas (revolutionary societies) functioning in Maharashtra at that time, which believed in the overthrow of British rule through armed rebellion.

In 1904, in a meeting attended by 200 members from various towns in Maharashtra, Vinayak Savarkar renamed it Abhinav Bharat, taking after Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

A. M. T. Jackson, the district magistrate of Nasik, was assassinated in India by Anant Laxman Kanhare in 1909 in the historic "Nasik Conspiracy Case".

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement between The Indian National Congress and The Muslim League.
2. Jinnah, member of Congress as well as league, was the mastermind and architect of this pact.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Congress and All India Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact. The idea was that such joint demand would give an impression of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Jinnah, member of Congress as well as league, was the mastermind and architect of this pact.

Hence statement 2 is correct.



Q.19) Consider the following Statements regarding Morley-Minto Reforms:

1. The income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.
2. One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council.

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.19) Solution (c)

The income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909).

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.20) First Factory Act was introduced by Lord Ripon in 1881 to improve the condition of factory workers in India. Which of the following were not the provisions of this Act?

1. The Act banned the appointment of children below 10 years of age.
2. The working hours for women were reduced to 8 hours a day.
3. It made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers.

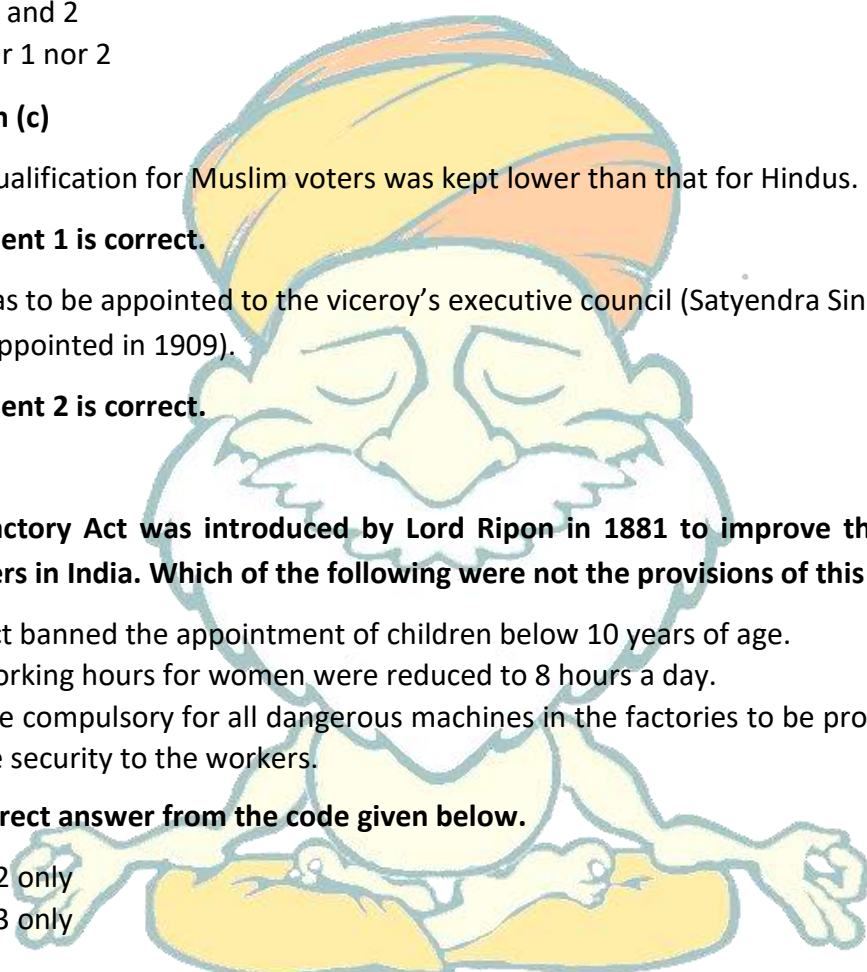
Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act of 1881 to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India. The Act banned the appointment of children below the age of seven in factories. It reduced the working hours for children.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.



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Read Factories Act II as well. The first bill focused on children while the second bill focused on the working condition of women.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

It made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

1. The Governor-General retained full control over the reserved subjects in the provinces.
2. The governor-general could certify bills rejected by the central legislature.

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

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

The Governor-General retained full control over the reserved subjects in the provinces.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The governor-general could restore cuts in grants, certify bills rejected by the central legislature and issue ordinances.

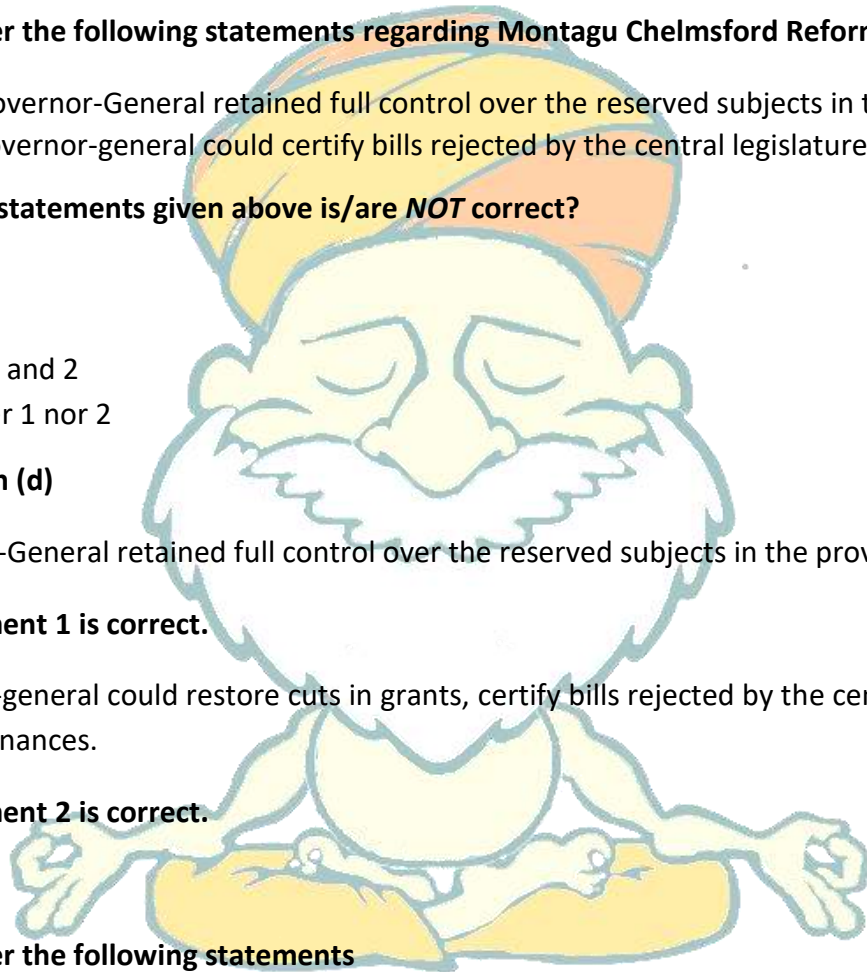
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.22) Consider the following statements

1. Gandhi started the newspaper Indian Opinion in the year 1916.
2. Gandhi applies Civil Disobedience during Champaran Satyagraha for the first time in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



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

Q.22) Solution (b)

Gandhi started the newspaper Indian Opinion in the year 1903 in South Africa.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Gandhi applies Civil Disobedience during Champaran Satyagraha for the first time in India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.23) Consider the following statements

1. The unfulfilled demand of remission of taxes of farmers due to plague in Gujarat led to Kheda Satyagraha.
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is one of the important leaders of Ahmedabad Mill Strike.

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.23) Solution (d)

Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.

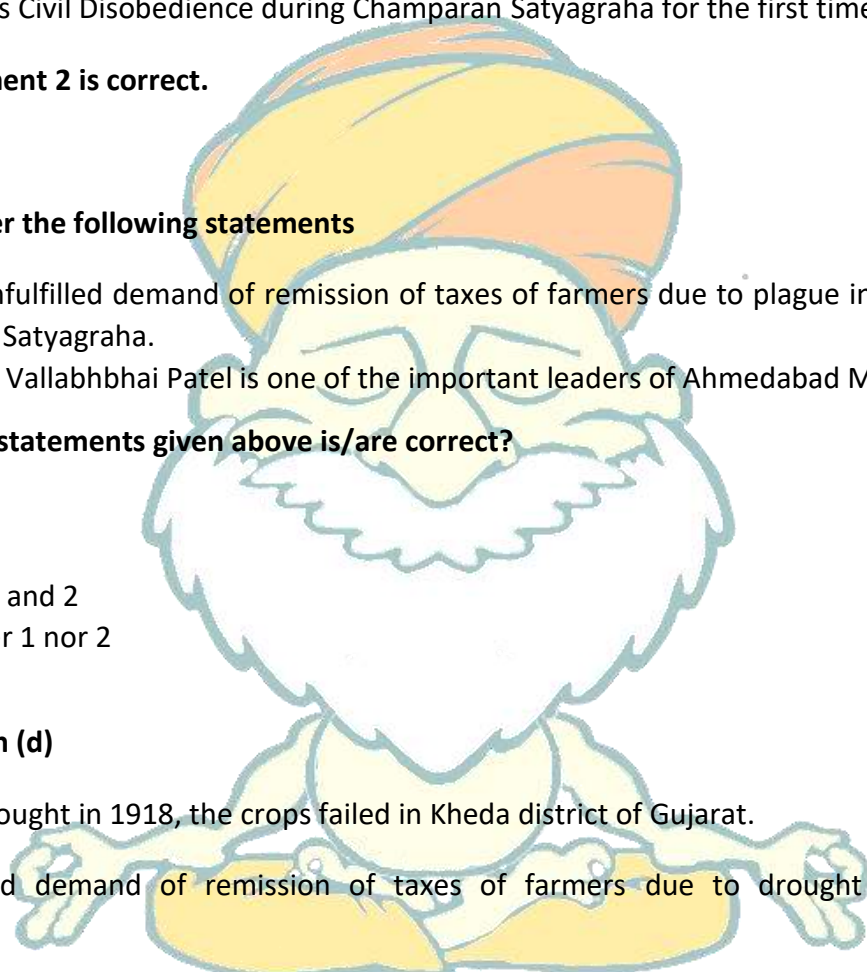
The unfulfilled demand of remission of taxes of farmers due to drought led to Kheda Satyagraha.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is one of the important leaders of Kheda Satyagraha.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.24) Consider the following statements:



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1. All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill.(1919)
2. The Judicial panel formed under Rowlatt Act, could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act.

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

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.

All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill.(1919).

However, they were overruled by the official nominees. All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Judicial panel formed under Rowlatt Act, could even accept evidence not acceptable under the Indian Evidences Act.

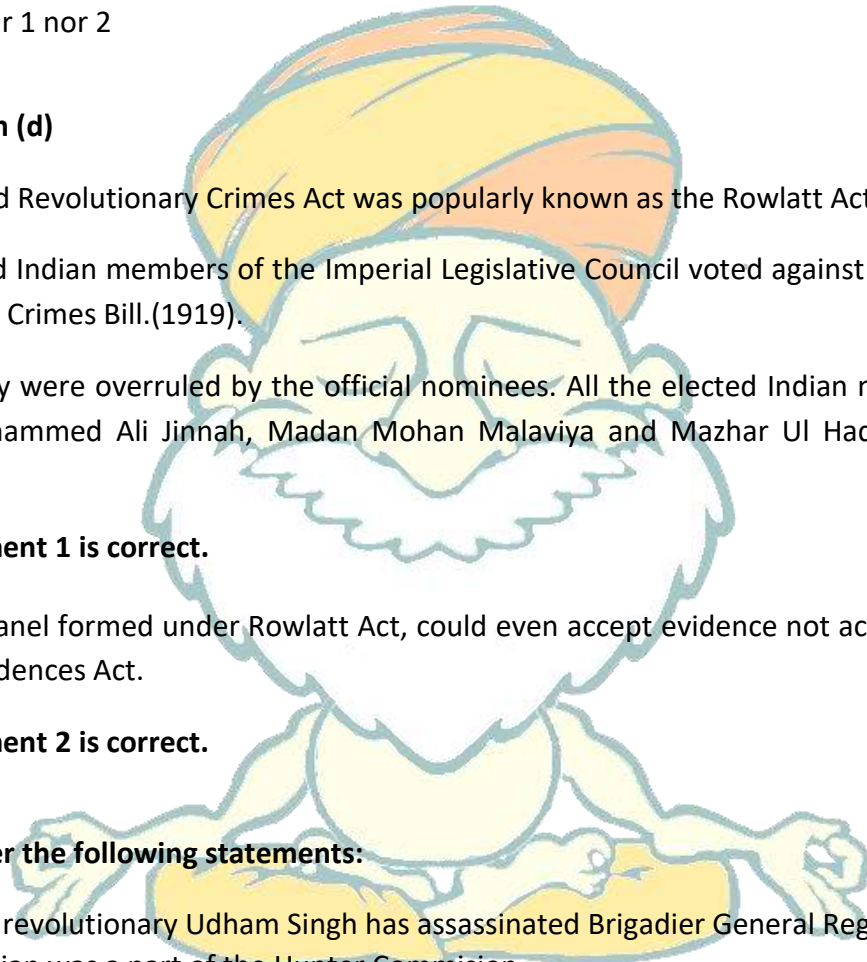
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.25) Consider the following statements:

1. Indian revolutionary Udham Singh has assassinated Brigadier General Reginald Dyer.
2. No Indian was a part of the Hunter Commision.

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



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Q.25) Solution (d)

Indian revolutionary Udham Singh has assassinated Lieutenant-Governor Michael O'Dwyer.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

There were three Indians among the members of Hunter Commission.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.26) Consider the following statements:

1. Kaiser I Hind medal was awarded by the Indian Government for exceptional Public service.
2. Mahatma Gandhi was awarded Kaiser I Hind for recruiting volunteers for British Indian Army during World War I.
3. Mahatma Gandhi returned his award to protest against the draconian Rowlatt Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

Kaiser I hind was awarded by British Monarch for exceptional public service.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Mahatma Gandhi got this award for his ambulance service in South Africa during Boer War.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

He returned his medal to protest against Jalianwala Bagh Massacre.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.27) Consider the following statements about Hindustan Republic Association (HRA)?

1. It was organized by Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
2. The aim was to establish "Federal Republic of the United States of India" by violent revolution.
3. The manifesto of HRA was called "The Revolutionary".

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Sachindra Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly organized HRA in East Bengal.

The name was chosen as Hindustan Republican Association on the lines of Irish Republican Army.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Objective of the HRA was to establish "Federal Republic of the United States of India" through an organized armed revolution".

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The manifesto of this revolutionary organization was "The Revolutionary".

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.28) Which of the following political entities supported the Quit India Movement?

1. Muslim League
2. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
3. Hindu Mahasabha
4. Communist Party of India
5. Princely States

Select the correct code from the following:

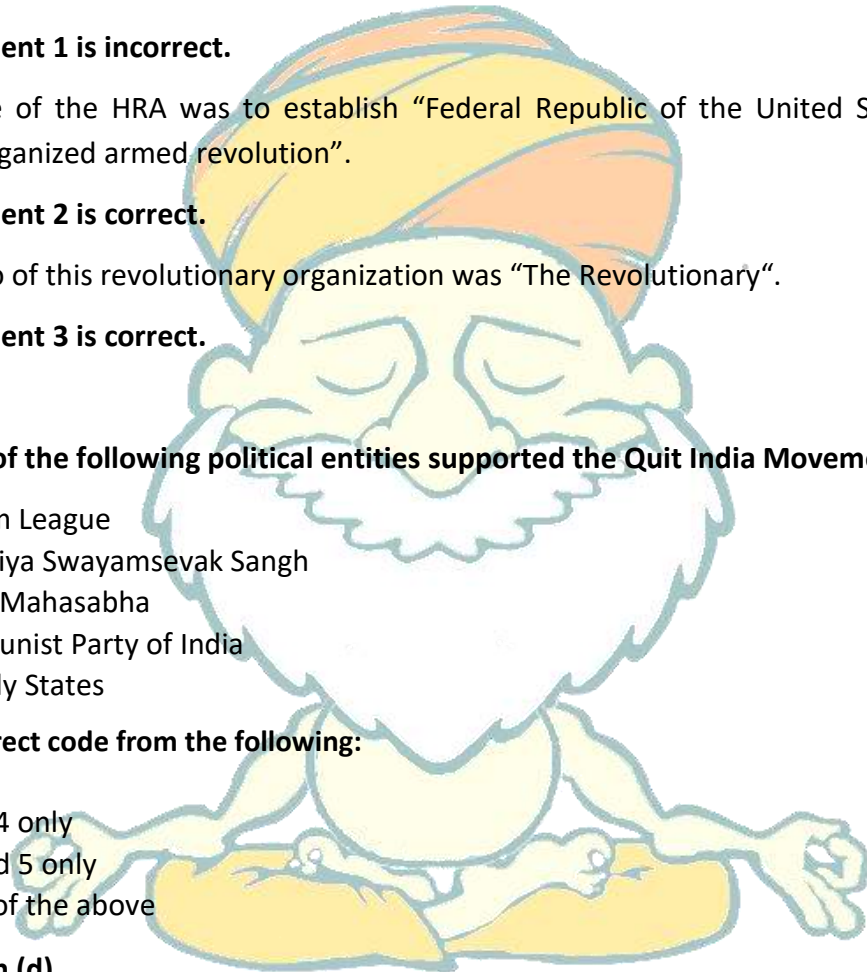
- a) 4 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1,2 and 5 only
- d) None of the above

Q.28) Solution (d)

The Muslim League opposed the Quit India Movement as it was of the view that if the British left India in its current state, Muslims as a minority would be oppressed by the Hindu majority.

Hindu nationalist parties like the Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the call for the Quit India Movement and boycotted it officially.

The RSS, under M.S. Golwalkar refused to join in the Quit India Movement as well.



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The Communist Party of India was banned at that time by the British government. In order to get the ban lifted, as well as to assist the Soviet Union in its war against Nazi Germany, it supported the British war effort, despite support for Quit India by many industrial workers.

Q.29) Consider the following Statements regarding Bardoli Satyagraha:

1. The taluka Bardoli in Gujrat had suffered huge loss due to floods and famine. Despite this fact, the Bombay presidency raised the tax by 30%.
2. The Satyagraha was led by Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. The farmers refused the payment of taxes. In retaliation, government forcefully ceased all the property including cattle.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

Bardoli Satyagraha was led by Vallabh Bhai Patel. Gandhi and Patel agreed that neither the Congress nor Gandhi would directly involve themselves, and the struggle left entirely to the people of Bardoli taluka.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding Ahmedabad Mill strike:

1. There was a conflict between the mill owners and the workers on the issue of plague bonus and wage hike.
2. This was the first time Mahatma Gandhi went on a 'Hunger Strike' in India.
3. The workers wanted a wage hike of 50% while Gandhi asked them to settle at 35%.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

There was a conflict between the mill owners and the workers on the issue of plague bonus and wage hike.

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Hence statement 1 is correct.

This was the first time Mahatma Gandhi went on a 'Hunger Strike' in India.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The workers wanted a wage hike of 50% while owners are only willing for a 20% hike. Gandhiji asked them to settle at 35%.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.31) Consider the following statements:

1. Manuscript is called so because they are usually written on specially prepared bark of a tree known as Manuka.
2. Stone tools found during Palaeolithic period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.

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

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

Q.31) Solution (c)

Manuscripts are called so because they were written by hand (this comes from the Latin word 'manu', meaning hand). These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

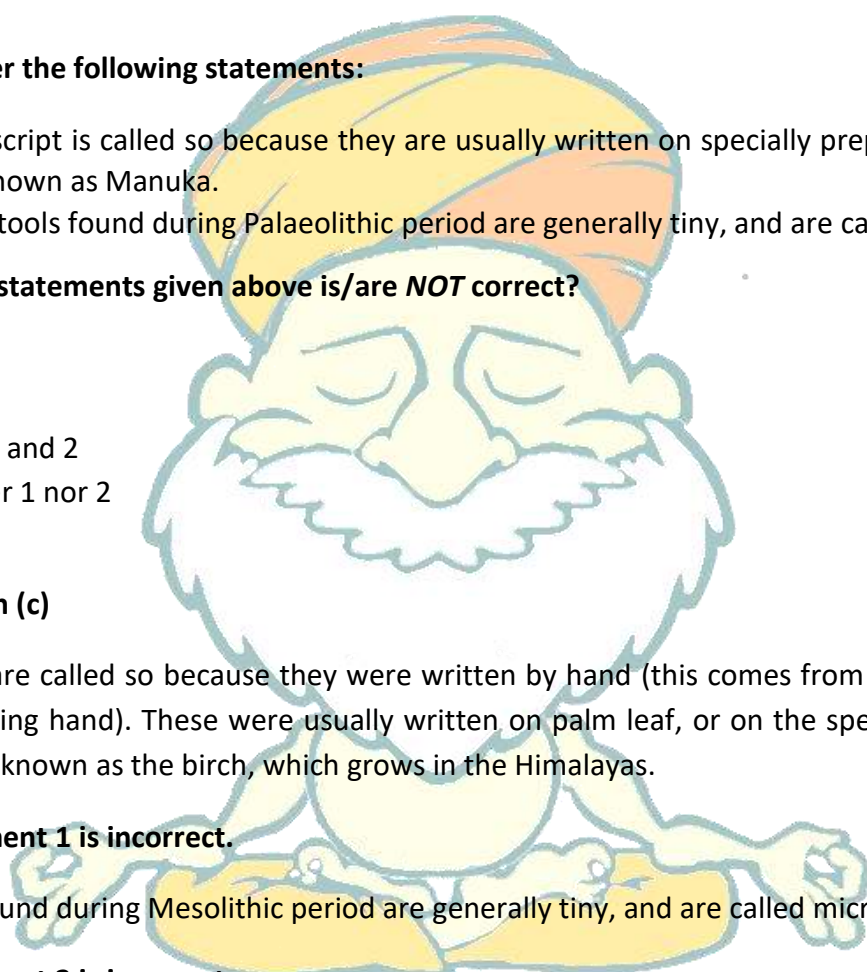
Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Stone tools found during Mesolithic period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.32) Consider the following statements

1. Mehrgarh is a site on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to routes leading into China and Myanmar.
2. Burzahom archaeological site is located in present day Pakistan.



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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.32) Solution (d)

Daojali Hading is a site on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to routes leading into China and Myanmar.

Mehrgarh is located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Burzahom archaeological site is located in present day Jammu and Kashmir.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.33) Consider the following statements

1. Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone.
2. Ganas or Sanghas were oligarchies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

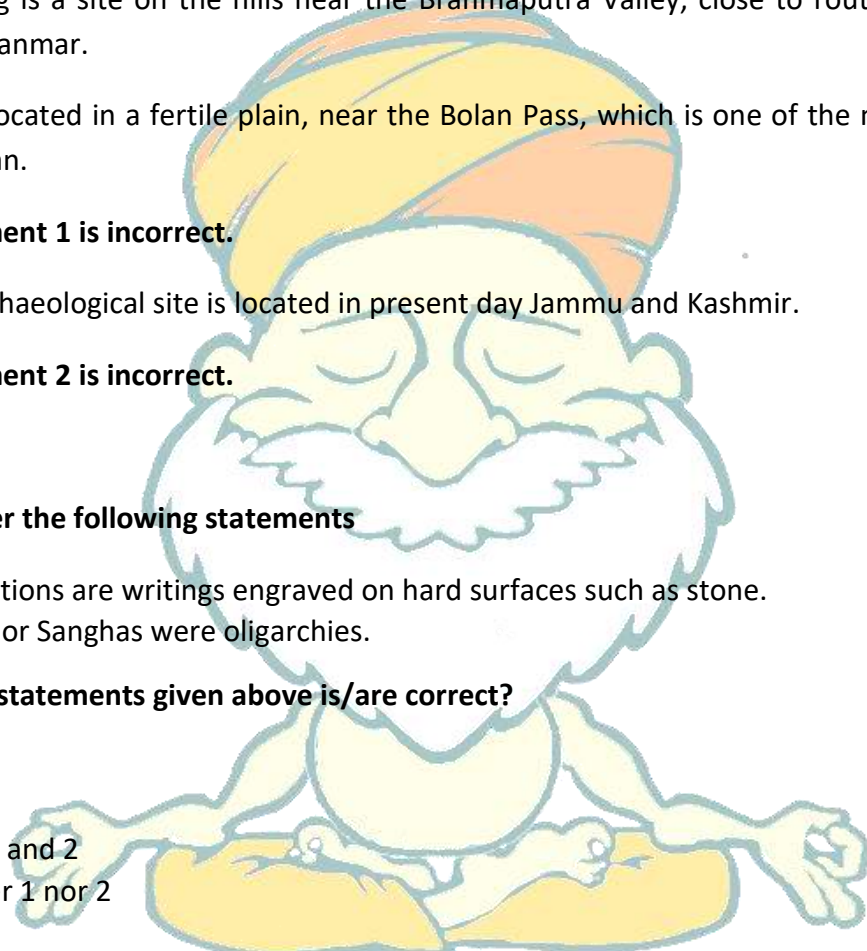
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.33) Solution (c)

Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

While most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies, where power was shared by a number of men, often collectively called rajas.



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Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

1. Sanskrit texts use the term kula for the larger network of kinfolk.
2. According to Brahmanical texts, members of the same gotra could not marry.

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

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

Q.34) Solution (a)

Sanskrit texts use the term kula to designate families and jnati for the larger network of kinfolk.
Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants.

Members of the same gotra could not marry.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

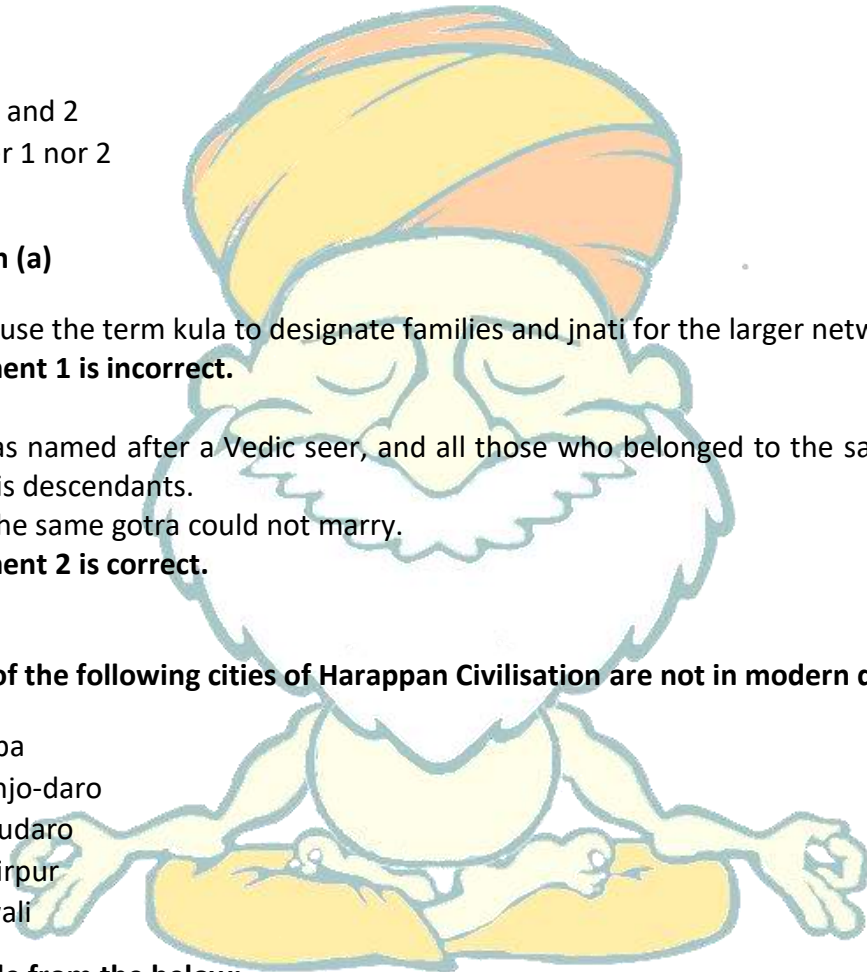
Q.35) Which of the following cities of Harappan Civilisation are not in modern day India.

1. Harappa
2. Mohenjo-daro
3. Chanhudaro
4. Alamgirpur
5. Banawali

Select the code from the below:

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

Q.35) Solution (a)



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Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Chanhudaro are part of present day Pakistan.

Q.36) Consider the following statements regarding Early Vedic Society.

- 1) Early Vedic Society was tribal society in which social relations were based on kinship ties.
- 2) Importance given to the male member is reflected in the hymns of Rigveda.
- 3) Women were educated and they had access to the assemblies.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

Q.36) Solution (d)

Early Vedic Society was tribal society in which social relations were based on kinship ties.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Importance given to the male member is reflected in the hymns of Rigveda.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Early Vedic Society was patriarchal. Even though Society was patriarchal, Women were educated and they had access to the assemblies. There are instances where women composed hymns.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.37) Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Harappan pottery?

- 1) Harappan pottery represents blending of ceramic tradition of Baluchistan and the cultures of east of Indus system.
- 2) Painted decoration on pottery consists of horizontal lines of varied thickness, palm, birds, animals, papal tree etc.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

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Harappan pottery represents blending of ceramic tradition of Baluchistan and the cultures of east of Indus system.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Painted decoration on pottery consists of horizontal lines of varied thickness, palm, birds, animals, papal tree etc.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.38) Which of the following statement(s) is/are *INCORRECT* regarding 'Janapadas' and 'Mahajanapadas'?

- 1) Janapadas were essentially agricultural settlements and were essentially named after main kshatriya lineages in that area.
- 2) Some of the Janapadas were developed into Mahajanapadas in sixth century B.C.
- 3) Political setups of all Mahajanapadas were monarchical.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.38) Solution (d)

Janapadas were essentially agricultural settlements and were essentially named after main kshatriya lineages in that area.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

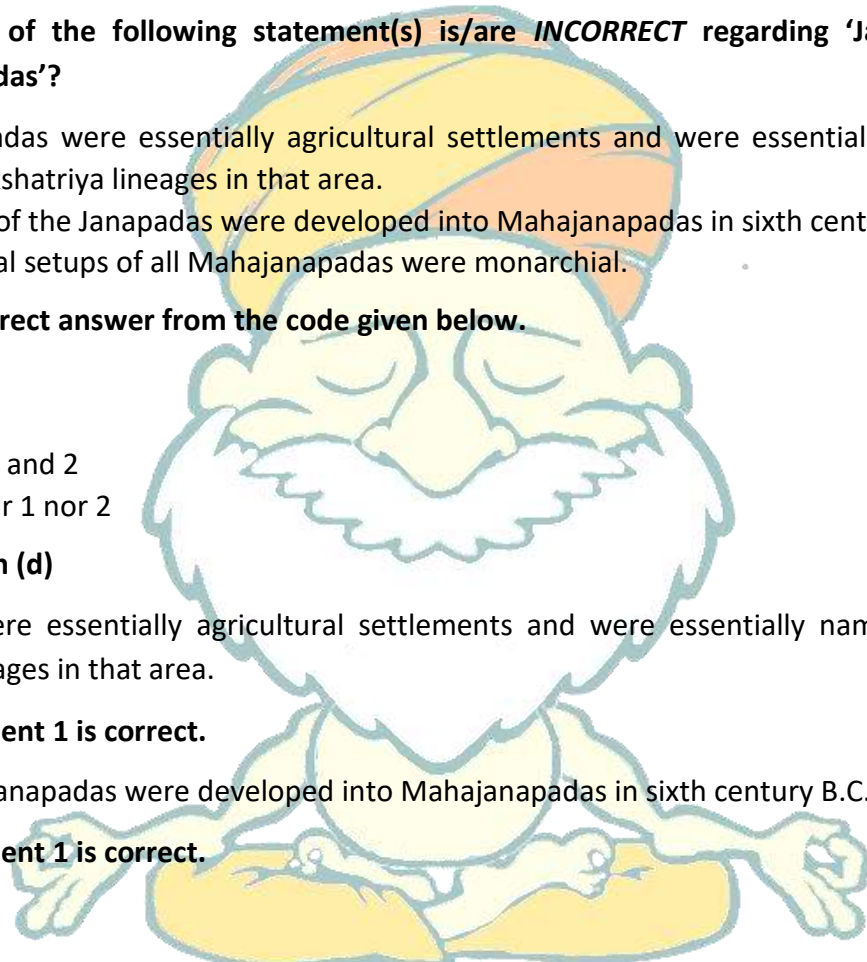
Some of the Janapadas were developed into Mahajanapadas in sixth century B.C.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Q.39) Which of the following Puranas refers to a detailed procedure related to the art of painting?

- a) Vishnu Dharmottara Purana
- b) Vishnu Purana
- c) Markandeya Purana
- d) Vayu Purana

Q.39) Solution (a)



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Vishnu dharmottara puran depicts about wall paintings and iconometry.

Vayu puran mentions about geography of Indian culture and about prominent Indian dynasties like Nanda, Maurya, Sunga, Satvahana and Gupta.

Vayu and Vishnu Puran mention India's geography.

The Markandeya text is probably one of the oldest Puranas in Hinduism. It deals with socio-cultural information and symbolism for Vedic ideas and metaphysical thought.

Hence statement a is correct.

Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding Early Vedic Period:

- 1) Aryans referred to Indus people as Dasyus.
- 2) Early Aryans made large wooden castles to protect themselves from foreign attacks.
- 3) They owned both cattle and land as wealth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.40) Solution (a)

Aryans referred to Indus people as Dasyus.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Early Aryans were nomads and did not make permanent settlements.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Wealth was owned in terms of cattle and not land.

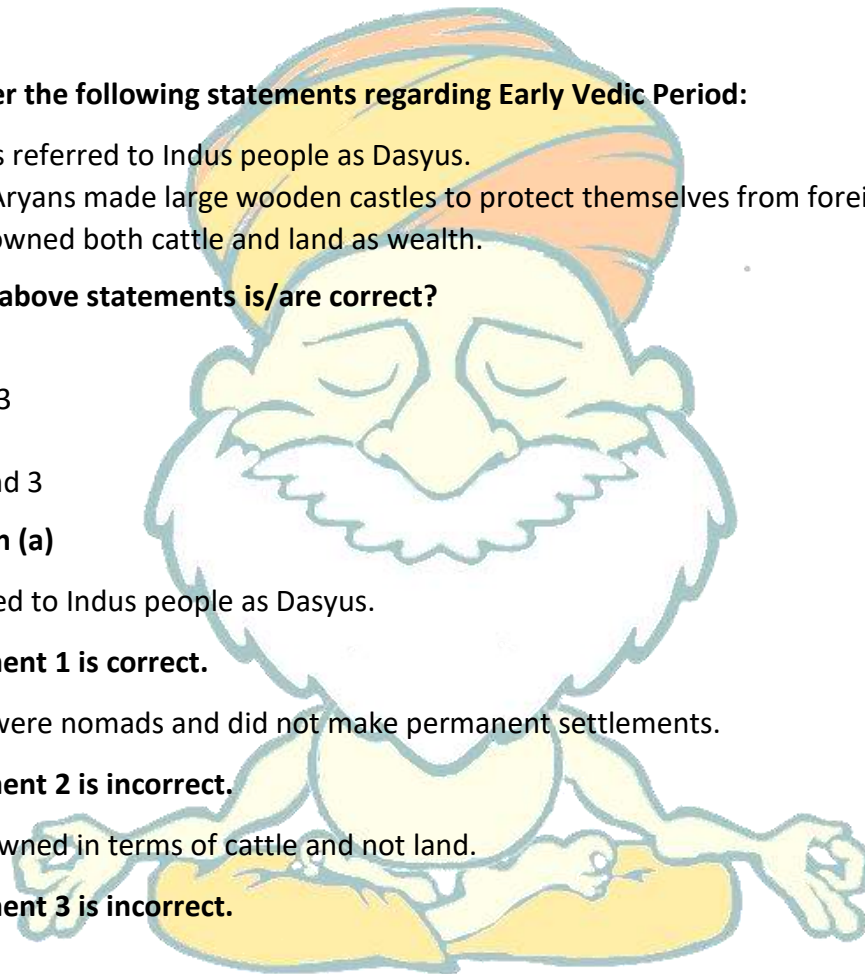
Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.41) Consider the following statements:

1. The inscriptions of Ashoka were first deciphered by Alexander Cunningham in 1837.
2. The X Rock Edict gives details about Ashoka's war with Kalinga

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



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

Q.41) Solution (c)

The inscriptions of Ashoka were first deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The XIII Rock Edict gives details about Ashoka's war with Kalinga

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.42) Consider the following statements

1. Ashoka received Deimachus as ambassador from the Syrian king Antiochus I.
2. Ashoka convened the Second Buddhist Council at Pataliputra in 240 B.C.

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.42) Solution (d)

Bindusara received Deimachus as ambassador from the Syrian king Antiochus I

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Ashoka convened the Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra in 240 B.C. in order to strengthen the Sangha. It was presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. The method of selection of Amatyas was elaborately given by Kautilya in Arthashastra.
2. Despite having strong Army Mauryan empire lacks the Navy wing.

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.43) Solution (a)

The method of selection of Amatyas was elaborately given by Kautilya in Arthashastra.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

According to Greek author Pliny, the Mauryan army consisted of six lakh infantry, thirty thousand cavalry, nine thousand elephants and eight thousand chariots. In addition to these four wings, there were the Navy and Transport and Supply wings.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.44) Consider the following statements:

1. Menander/Milinda has made Pataliputra his capital by defeating Sungas.
2. Kanishka was considered the founder of both Vikrama Era and Saka era.

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

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

Q.44) Solution (c)

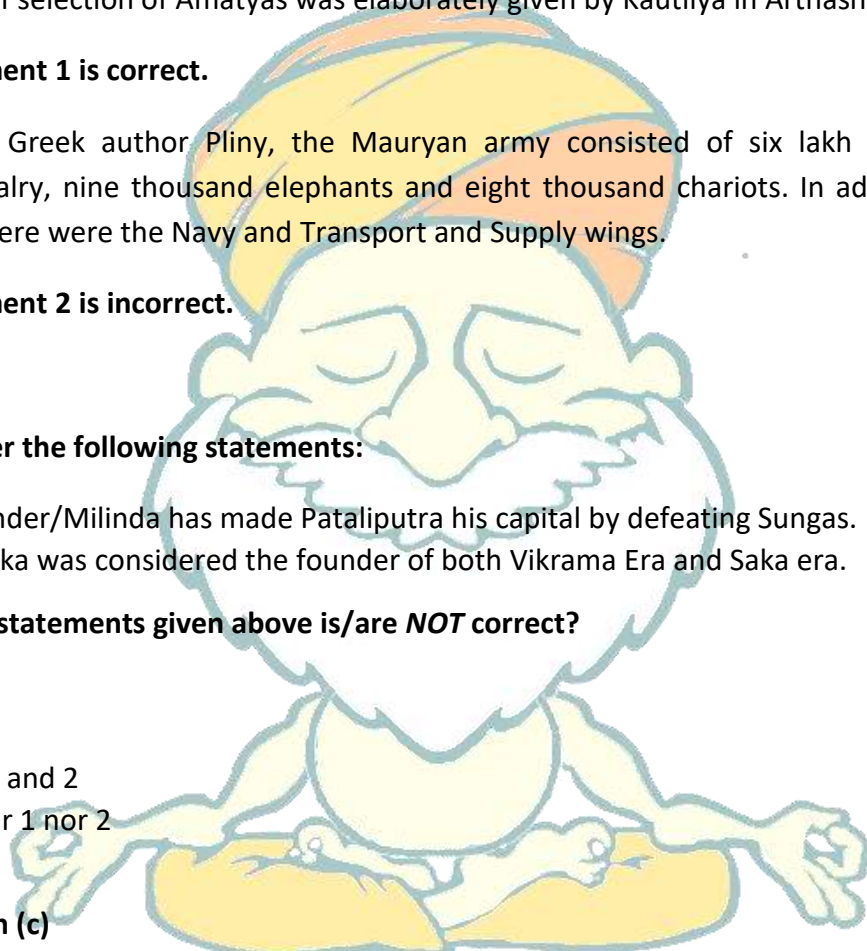
Menander had his capital at Sakala (modern Sialkot, Punjab). He in fact was stopped by Vasumitra from occupying Pataliputra.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Kanishka was the founder of Saka Era and not the Vikrama Era.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.45) Consider the following statements:



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1. Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna adorned the court of Kanishka.
2. Kanishka had held the fourth Buddhist Council under the presidency of Ashvagosha.

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.45) Solution (a)

Kanishka patronized Nagarjuna, Ashvagosha, Charaka, Vasumitra and many other famous philosophers.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Kanishka had held the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalavana (near Srinagar) under the presidency of Vasumitra.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.46) Consider the following statements about the society in Chola kingdom:

1. Both Shaivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during Chola period.
2. Practice of 'Sati' was absent in royal families.
3. The inscriptions of later Chola period mentions about two major divisions of caste.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

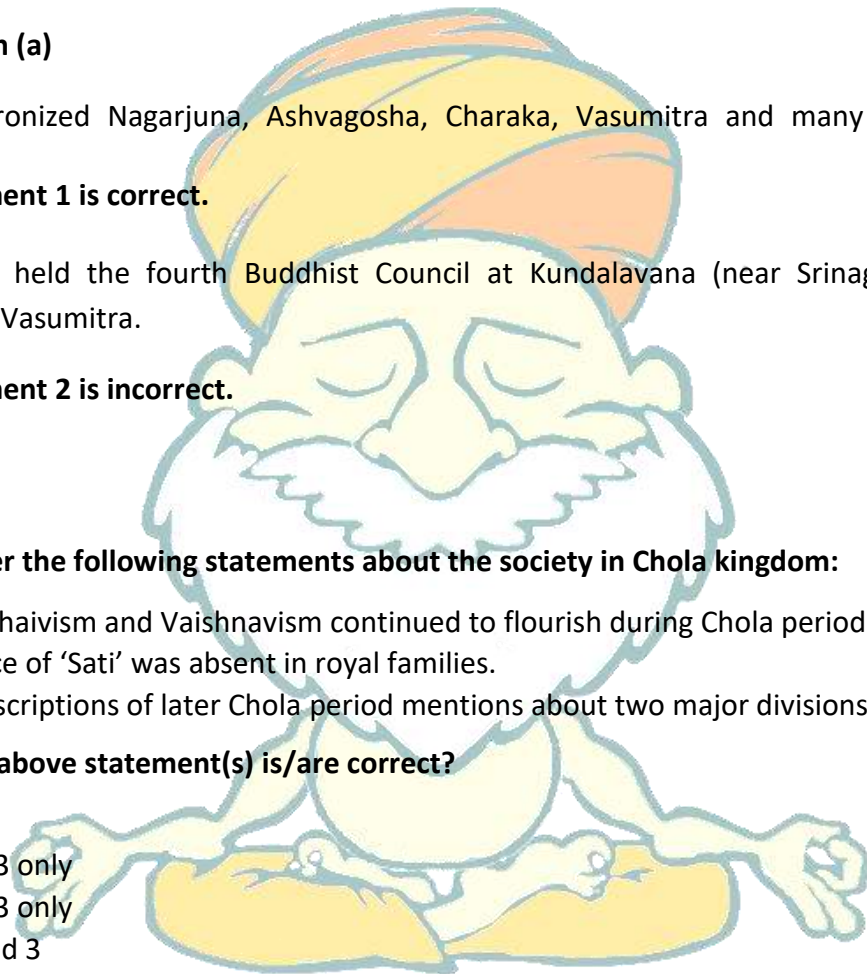
Q.46) Solution (b)

Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during the Chola period. A number of temples were built with the patronage of Chola kings and queens.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.



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The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.47) Consider the following statements:

1. Rock cut temples in India were introduced by the Pallavas.
2. Panchpandava Ratha temples are monolithic temples representing five different styles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.47) Solution (c)

The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock. In fact, the Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The five rathas, popularly called as the Panchapanadava rathas, signifies five different styles of temple architecture.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.48) Pulakesin II is considered to be one of the most important rulers of Chalukyas. Which of the following statements about him are *NOT CORRECT*:

1. Aihole inscription was issued by him, which describes his reign.
2. He was defeated by Harshavardhan on the banks of river Narmada.

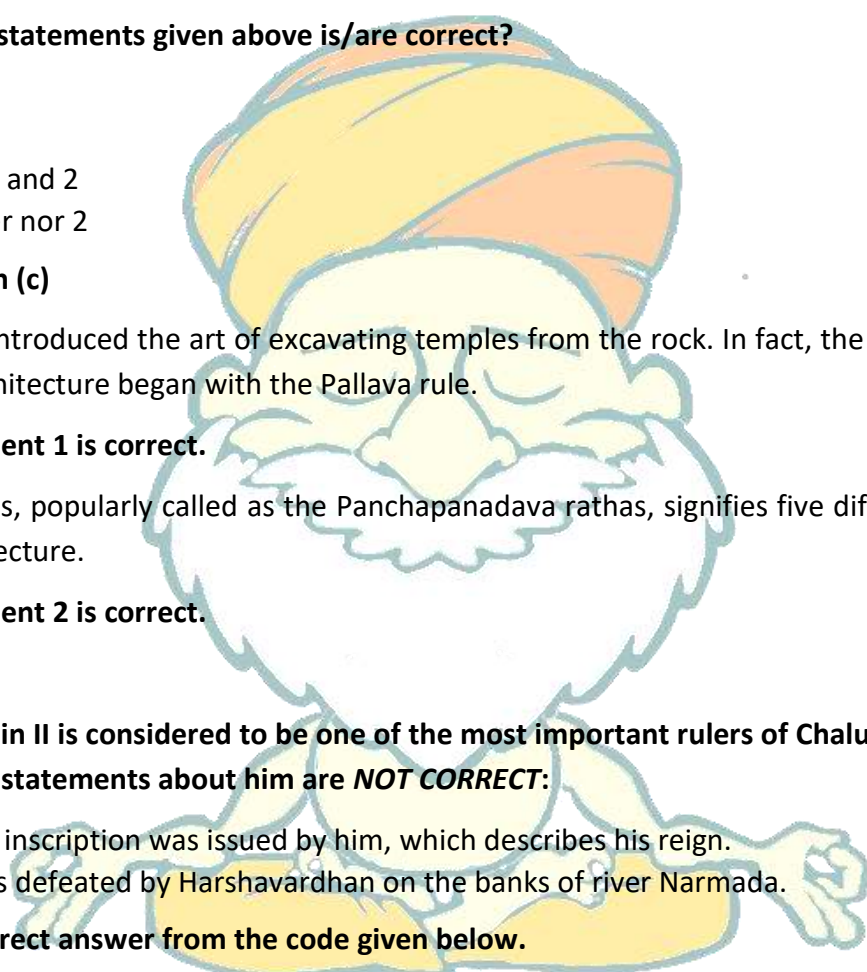
Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

Q.48) Solution (b)

Harshavardhan was defeated by Pulakeshin II at the banks of Narmada.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.



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Q.49) Narasimhavarman I is considered to be one of the greatest rulers of the Pallava Dynasty.

Consider the following statements regarding Narsimhavarman I:

1. He was defeated by the army of the Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin II.
2. He was the founder of the city Mamallapuram and monolithic temples were erected during his reign.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.49) Solution (b)

Narasimhavarman I was also known as Mamalla, which means 'great wrestler'. He wanted to take avenge the defeat of his father at the hands of Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin II. His victory over Pulakesin II in the Battle of Manimangalam near Kanchi is mentioned in Kuram copper plates.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

He was the founder of the city Mamallapuram and monolithic temples were erected during his reign.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.50) Consider the following statements:

1. Rashtrakutas widely patronized Sanskrit Literature and Kannada Literature saw its beginning during their time.
2. Rashtrakuta Ruler, Amoghavarsha I, wrote the first poetic work in Kannada Language.

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.50) Solution (c)

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The Rashtrakutas widely patronized the Sanskrit literature. There were many scholars in the Rashtrakuta court.

The Kannada literature saw its beginning during the period of the Rashtrakutas.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Amogavarsha's Kavirajamarga was the first poetic work in Kannada language.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.51) Consider the following statements:

1. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription provides a detailed account of Chandragupta I.
2. Fahien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta I.

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

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

Q.51) Solution (c)

The Allahabad Pillar Inscription provides a detailed account of Samudragupta.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Fahien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

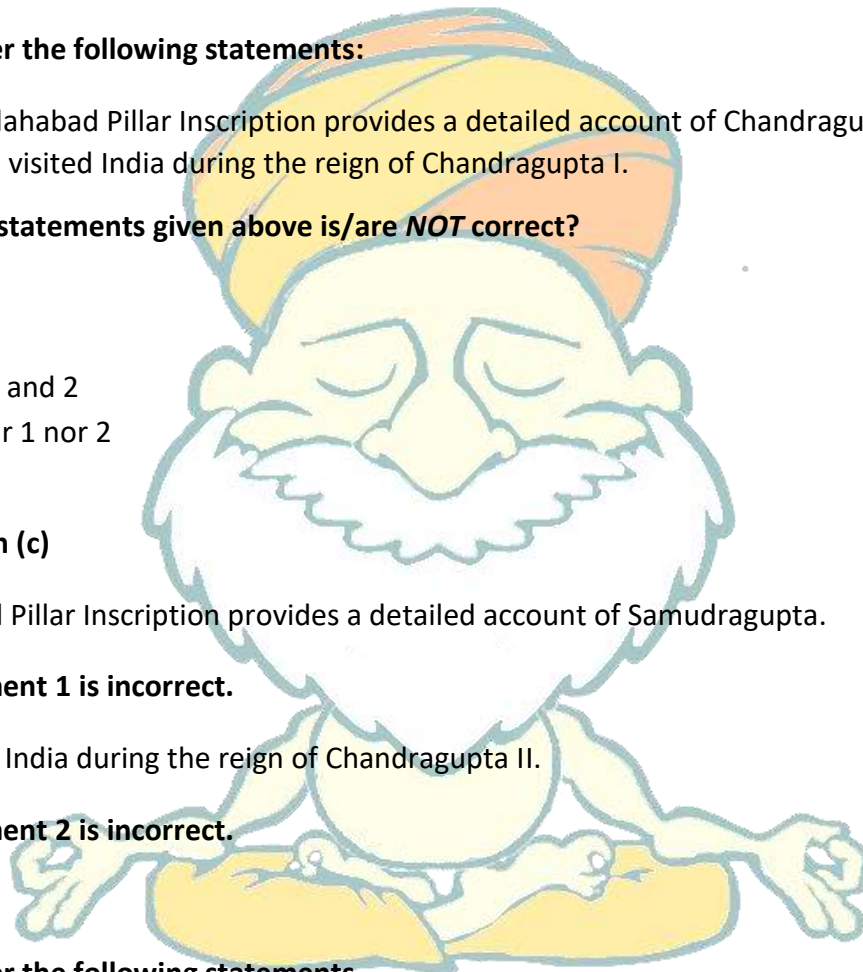
Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.52) Consider the following statements

1. Sandivigraha in Gupta period is the name of the official who collects taxes from farmers.
2. Provincial Governors in Gupta period are called Bhuktis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2



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d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.52) Solution (d)

Sandivigraha was mentioned in the Gupta inscriptions as the minister for foreign affairs.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Provinces in the Gupta Empire were known as Bhuktis and provincial governors as Uparikas.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.53) Consider the following statements

1. Harshavardhana's period saw a tremendous growth in the economy compared to the Gupta period.
2. Novel Kadambari was written by Harshavardhana.

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.53) Solution (d)

There was a sharp economic decline in Harshavardhana's period as compared to the economy of the Gupta period.

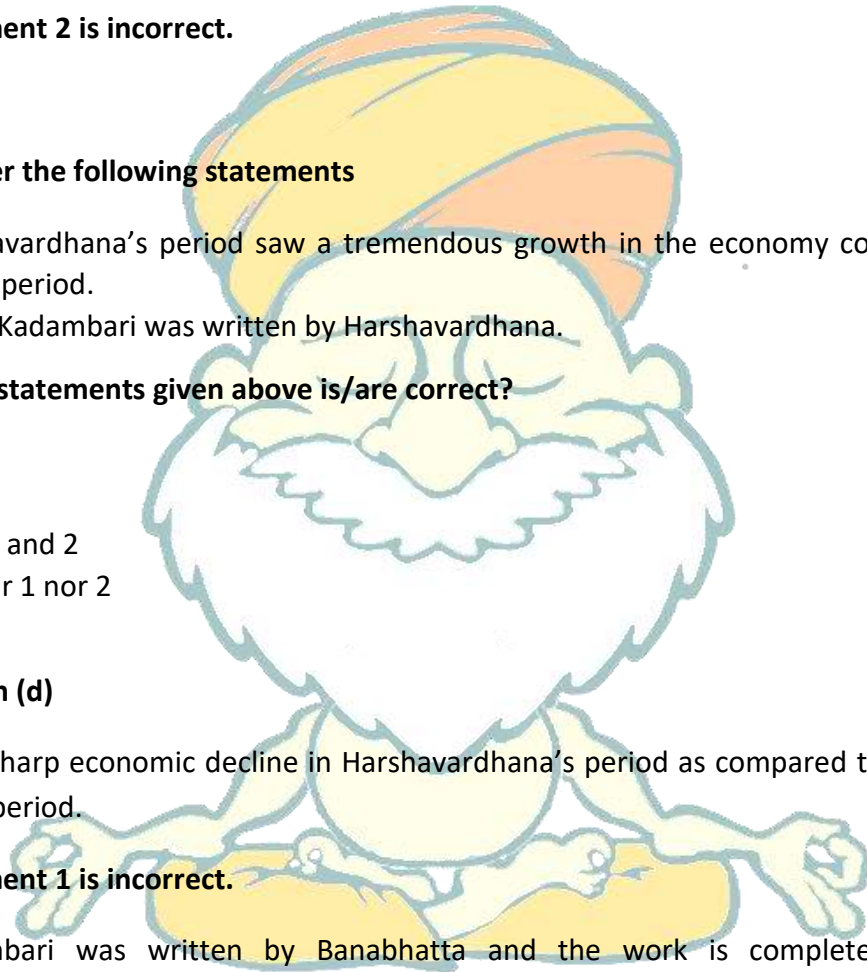
Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Novel Kadambari was written by Banabhatta and the work is completed by his son Bhusanabhatta.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.54) Consider the following statements:

1. Harshavardha is the founder of the Nalanda University.



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2. Subjects based on Religion were not allowed to be taught in Nalanda University.

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

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

Q.54) Solution (c)

Nalanda University was founded by Kumaragupta I during the Gupta period. It was patronised by his successors and later by Harsha.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Different religious subjects like the Vedas, Hinayana doctrine, Mahayana Doctrine, Sankhya and Yoga philosophies were taught in Nalanda University. In addition to that, general subjects like logic, grammar, astronomy, medicine and art were in the syllabus

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.55) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Tripartite struggle is the name given to a century long tussle between Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and Pallavas to control the north.
- 2. The struggle was to gain control over the city of Kannauj and Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.

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

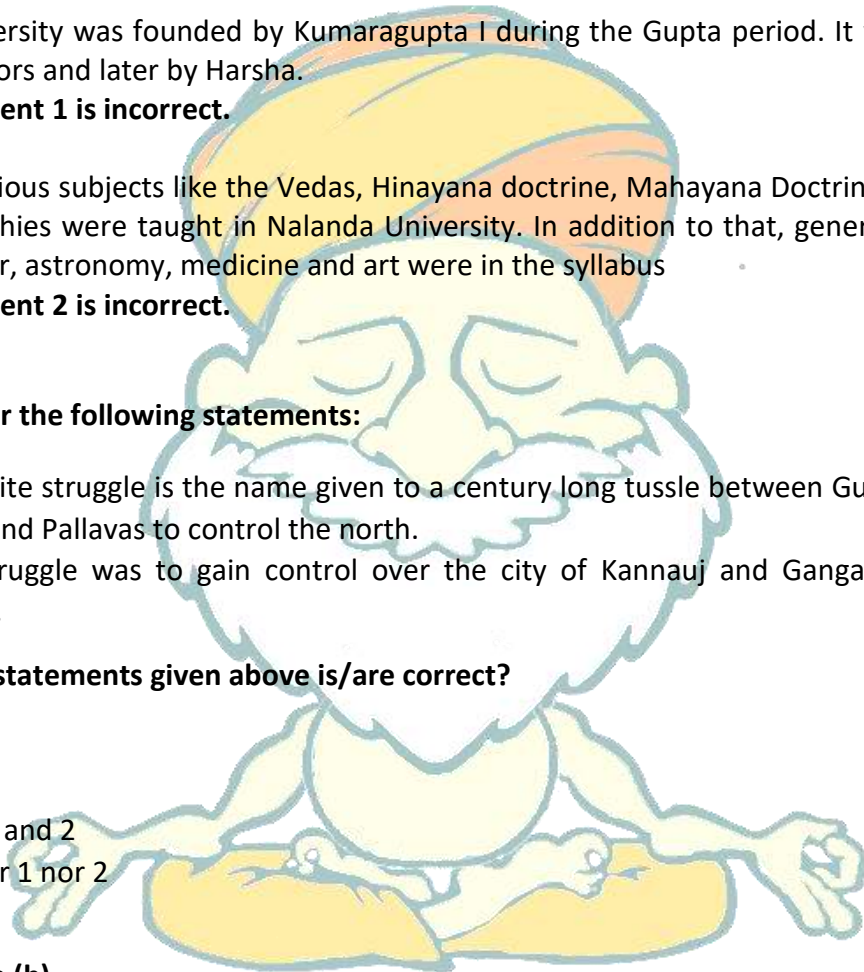
Q.55) Solution (b)

The tripartite struggle was between Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The struggle was to gain control over the city of Kannauj and Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.



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Q.56) Consider the following statements:

1. The shore temple in Mamallapuram was built by Narasimhavarman II.
2. Narasimhavarman II has written the Sanskrit play Mattavilasaprahasanam.
3. In Pallava period land grants given to the Buddhist Vihara's are known as Devadhana.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.56) Solution (a)

The shore temple in Mamallapuram was built by Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha).

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Mahendravarman I has written the Sanskrit play Mattavilasaprahasanam.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

In Pallava period land grants given to the Temples are known as Devadhana.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.57) Consider the following statements:

1. According to Fa-Hien punishments in Gupta period were very severe.
2. Fa-Hien mentions that Chandalas were segregated from the society during Gupta period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

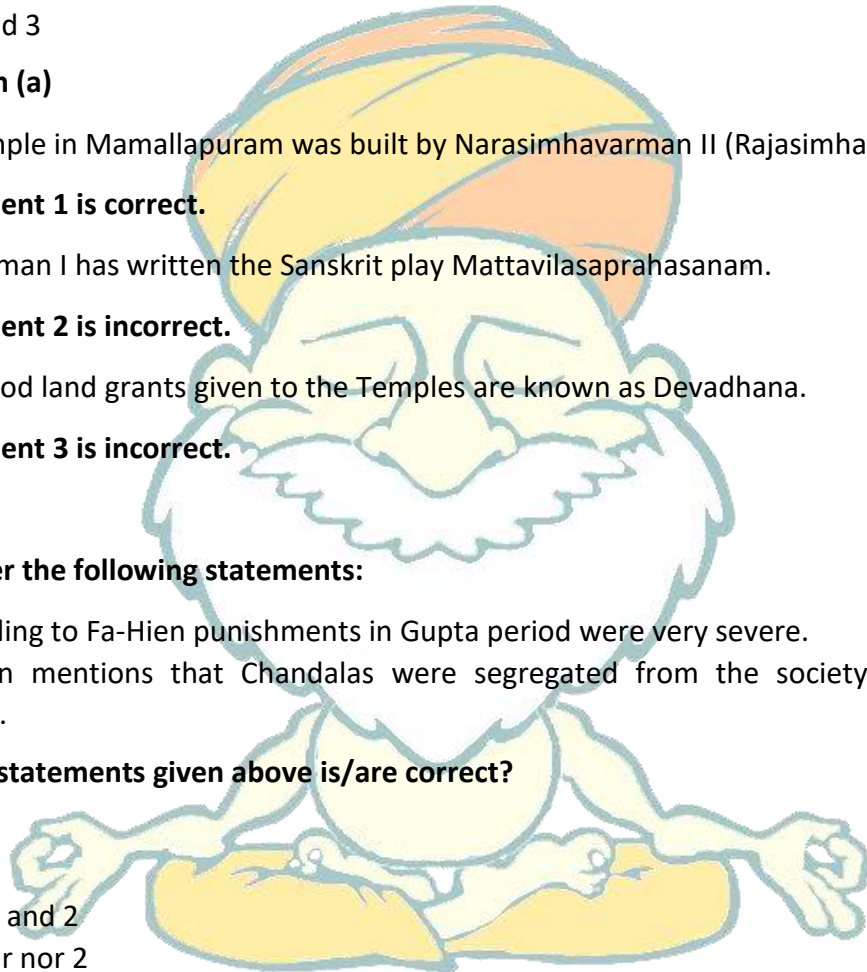
Q.57) Solution (b)

According to Fa-Hien, Punishments were not severe in Gupta period. Imposing a fine was a common punishment.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Fa-Hien mentions that Chandalas were segregated from the society during Gupta period.

Hence statement 2 is correct.



Q.58) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chalukya administration was highly decentralized unlike that of the Pallavas and the Cholas.
2. The Badami Chalukyas were Brahmanical Hindus.

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.58) Solution (b)

The Chalukya administration was highly centralized unlike that of the Pallavas and the Cholas.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Badami Chalukyas were Brahmanical Hindus.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.59) Consider the following statements

1. The vesara style reached its culmination under the Chalukyas.
2. The Hindu sects of Vaishnavism and Saivism flourished during the period of Rashtrakutas.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.59) Solution (b)

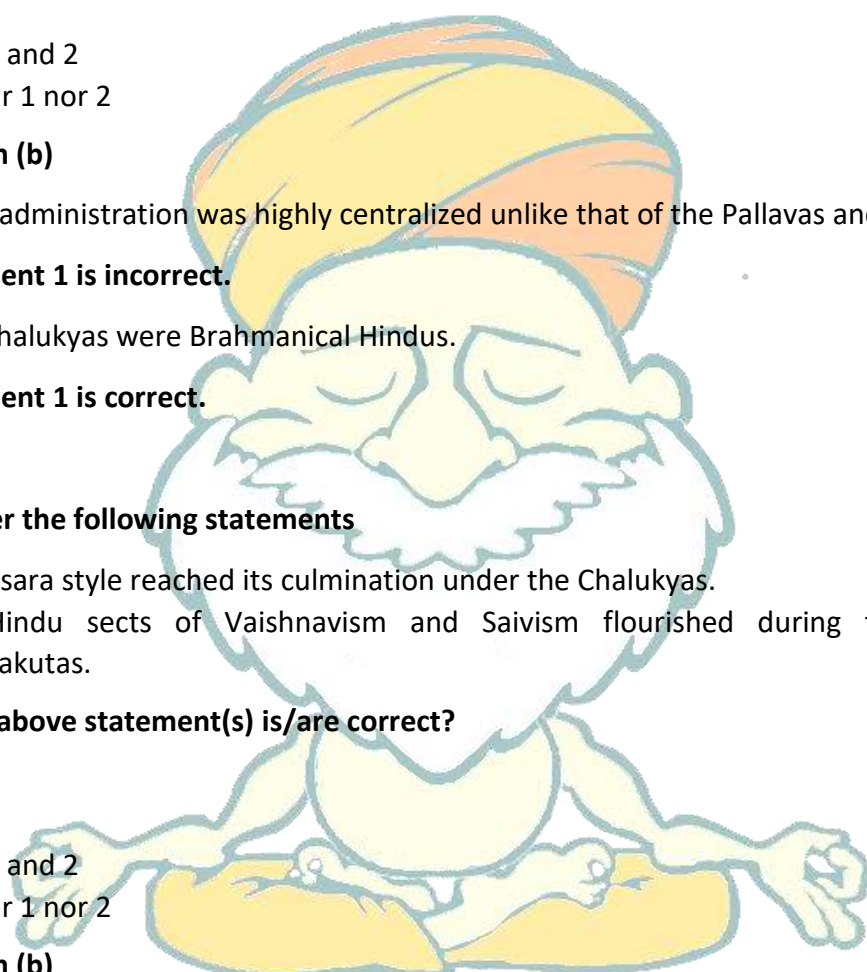
The vesara style reached its culmination only under the Rashtrakutas and the Hoysalas.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Hindu sects of Vaishnavism and Saivism flourished during the period of Rashtrakutas.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.60) Consider the following statements:



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1. Mahinda V was successful in regaining Sri Lanka during the period of Rajendra Chola I.
2. Gangaikondacholapuram was founded by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his victory against Jayasimha II (Western Chalukya King)

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.60) Solution (c)

Mahinda V, the king of Sri Lanka attempted to recover from the Cholas the northern part of Ceylon. Rajendra defeated him and seized the southern Sri Lanka. Thus the whole of Sri Lanka was made part of the Chola Empire.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Gangaikondacholapuram was founded by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his victory against Mahipala I (Pala King)

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

