

Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to the Charter Act of 1813:

1. Continental system by Napoleon, by which the European ports were closed for Britain, was one of the reasons for bringing or introducing this Act.
2. Christian missionaries were permitted to come to India and preach their religion.
3. The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Explanation

The Charter Act of 1813:

Why this Act was brought?

In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of a spirit of laissez-faire and the continental system by Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain.

Provisions of the Act

- The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.
- The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.
- **The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.**
- The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown.
- Powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged.
- **Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.**

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

List – I (Britishers' policy)	List – II (Governor General)
1. The 'Masterly Inactivity Policy'	John Lawrence
2. The policy of Ring Fence	Warren Hastings
3. The policy of Proud Reserve	Lord Curzon
4. The forward policy	Lord Auckland

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Explanation

The Masterly Inactivity Policy	The policy of Ring Fence	The policy of Proud Reserve	The forward policy
John Lawrence	Warren Hastings	Lord Lytton	Lord Auckland
The Masterly Inactivity was opposed to the policy of misdirected war and activity. As long as Russia was out of Afghanistan, the British remained inactive in Afghan	Against the Maratha and Mysore creating a buffer zone to defend the company's frontiers.	The policy was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding spheres of influence.	Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the borders of British India from probable Russian attack.

affairs.

Q.3) Which of the following was the major objective of Islington Commission 1917?

- To make recommendation for Indian currency and Finance.
- To examine the nature of relationship between the government and Princely states.
- Recommendation for reforms in Public Services in British India.
- To make recommendation on the improvement of the urban governance.

Q.3) Solution (c)

Basic information

It was constituted to suggest reform for the public services in British India in 1915. It was chaired by the Lord Islington.

Recommendations by the Islington commission

- Recruitment to the superior posts should be made partly in England and partly in India.
- It did not favor holding competitive exams simultaneously in England and India, which was the prime demand of the Indian Nationalist
- There should be probationary period of 2 years for direct recruits.
- 25% of the superior posts should be filled by Indians partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion.
- The services under the government of India should be categorised into class I and class II.
- The principal of maintenance of efficiency should be adopted while fixing the salary of civil servants.

Statement Explanation

Option (a)	Option (b)	Option (c)	Option (d)
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Mansfield commission and Fowler commission	Butler commission is formed to explain the nature of relationship	The Islington commission on Public Services in India was	Lottery committee constituted to help the government in

were established under British India for currency and finance.	between government and Princely states.	the and	carried out under the Chairmanship of Lord Islington.	carrying out the work of town planning in Calcutta.
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Q.4) Consider the following statements with reference to the advent of Europeans in India:

1. Portuguese Governor Alfonso de Albuquerque initiated the Blue Water Policy (Cartaze system).
2. The English defeated the Dutch in the Battle of Bedara (1759) which confined Dutch to Malay Archipelago.
3. Second Carnatic war (1749- 54) was an extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe, Austrian War of Succession.

Which of the following statement given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Basic Information

- Blue water policy (Cartaze system) was initiated by Francisco de Almeida
- He was the First governor, appointed by the king to protect Portuguese interest.

What was Cartaze system?

- It was naval trade license or pass issued by authority without which trade was prohibited and this was used by Portuguese to eliminate foreigners from trading in India.

Statements explanation

Statement 1	Statement	Statement
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Blue water policy was	Battle of Bedara (1759)-The	First Carnatic War (1740-48)

initiated by Francisco de Almeida (not Alfonso de Albuquerque).	English defeated the Dutch. The defeat of the Dutch in the Anglo-Dutch rivalry and the shifting of Dutch attention towards the Malay Archipelago.	was an extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe, Austrian War of Succession. In option second Carnatic war is given, which is incorrect.
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Q.5) With reference to the Vernacular Press Act, consider the following statements:

1. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
2. The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law

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 (c)

Explanation

The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press, and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.

The worst features of this Act were

- Discrimination between English and vernacular press, and
- No right of appeal
- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the Government, undertaking not to cause disaffection against the Government or antipathy between the persons of different religions, caste, race through published material.
- The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security, which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.

- The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law

A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor. The Act came to be nicknamed "The Gagging Act".

Q.6) Consider the following statements about the evolution of the local bodies during the British Rule:

1. Lord Mayo is called the father of local self-government in India.
2. The Royal Commission on Decentralization advocated reducing the financial powers of the local bodies.

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.6) Solution (d)

Basic Information

- Lord Ripon is known for introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. Because of his resolution on local self-government he is known as father of local self-government in India.

Ripon's Resolution of 1882

- Development of local bodies advocated to improve the administration, and as an instrument of political and popular education.
- Policy of administering local affairs through urban and rural local bodies charged with definite duties and entrusted with suitable sources of revenues.
- Non-officials to be in majority in these bodies, who could be elected if the officials thought that it was possible to introduce elections
- Non-officials to act as chairpersons to these bodies.
- Official interference to be reduced to the minimum and to be exercised to revise and check the acts of the local bodies, but not to dictate policies.

The Royal commission on Decentralization

- It pointed out the lack of financial resources, as the great stumbling block in the effective functioning of local bodies, the Commission made the following recommendations.
- It emphasized the importance of sub-district boards to be established in every taluka or tehsil, with separate spheres of duties and separate sources of revenue for sub- district boards and the district board.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement
Incorrect	Incorrect
Lord Ripon (not Lord Mayo) is called the father of local self-government in India. His contribution was the- Ripon's Resolution of 1882 –discussed above	It did not advocate to reduce rather It urged the withdrawal of existing restrictions on their powers of taxation, and also, the stoppage of regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments, except for Undertaking large projects.

Q.7) Consider the following with reference to Tipu Sultan's policies against the British:

1. Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom to Britishers.
2. He always maintained good relations with the Marathas so as to create a unified front against the British.

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.7) Solution (b)

Explanation

Mysore had become powerful under rulers like Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan, and it controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom.

Tipu Sultan, in 1785, stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper, and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. This angered the company very much.

The Company lost four wars to Mysore, but in the last one, the Battle of Seringapatam, the company won and Tipu Sultan was killed.

The Maratha Empire, under its new Peshwa Madhavrao I, regained most of the Indian subcontinent, twice defeating Tipu's father. In 1767 Maratha Peshwa Madhavrao defeated both Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan and entered Srirangapatna, the capital of Mysore. Hyder Ali accepted the authority of Madhavrao who gave him the title of Nawab of Mysore. However, Tipu Sultan wanted to escape from the treaty of the Marathas and therefore leading to the Maratha–Mysore War. Marathas again humbled Tipu where he accepted to pay tributes again.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about the land revenue policy of British India:

1. Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of North Western Provinces.
2. In Mahalwari system, village community has been considered as owner of land.
3. It was introduced by Thomas Munro and Read.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Basic Information

About the Mahalwari system

The Mahalwari system was **introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822.**

Under this system

- The basic unit of revenue settlement was the village or the Mahal.
- The village lands belonged jointly to the village community.
- Village community has been considered as owner of land.
- In 1833, the Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of North Western Provinces.

Q.9) With reference to socio-cultural policies of British India, 'Lex Loci Act 1850' was related to

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- a) Forbid trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.
- b) Confine the production of cotton to certain location in Bengal and prohibit the same in other area.
- c) Deport 'undesirable' and 'subversive' foreigners.
- d) Property inheritance right to Hindu converts to Christianity.

Q.9) Solution (d)

Explanation

About the Lex Loci Act

- The Lex Loci act was proposed in 1845 and passed in 1850.
- The law was designed to protect the civil rights of religious converts.
- The conversion issue was becoming important for Christian Missionaries as loss of inheritance rights was impeding the success of conversion.
- It provided right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with reference to the Indian states during British conquest of India:

1. Asaf Jah founded the independent state of Hyderabad.
2. Jat state of Bharatpur was founded by revolting against Bahadur Shah.
3. Kerala ruler Martand verma organized his army along the Western model.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement	Statement
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Hyderabad, former princely state of south-central India that was centred on the city of Hyderabad. It was founded by Nizam ul-Mulk (Asaf jah) who was intermittently viceroy of the Deccan (peninsular India) under the Mughal emperors from 1713 to 1721 and who resumed the post again under the title Āsaf Jāh in 1724.	Jat state of Bharatpur was founded by revolting against Aurangzeb not Bahadur shah. So statement 2 is incorrect.	Martand verma was founder of the state of Kerala. Travancore was the capital of the state of Kerala. He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin. He made efforts to organise his army along the Western model.

Q.11) In the Modern Indian History, the “Calico Act “was related to –

- a) It was a legislation to give complete control over the ports of Calcutta to the Britishers excluding other European powers.
- b) It was a legislation banning the use of printed cotton textiles – chintz – in England.
- c) The legislation banned the small handloom weavers to produce at home and compulsory employed the workers in British spinning wheel cotton Industries.
- d) It gave complete taxation power to Britishers over the Bengal region.

Q. 11) Solution (b)

Explanation

About the Calico and Calico Act

- Calico was a form of printed cotton textile produced in India.
- This form of cotton textiles became very popular in Europe.
- By the early eighteenth century, worried by the popularity of Indian textiles, wool and silk makers in England began protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles.
- In 1720, the British government enacted a legislation banning the use of printed cotton textiles – *chintz* – in England. Interestingly, this Act was known as the Calico Act.

Q. 12) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Institutions in British India)	List – II (Region)
1. Fort William College	Madras
2. Bethune School	Bengal
3. Sanskrit College	Maharashtra

Which of the pairs given above is/are *incorrectly* matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only

Q. 12) Solution (b)

Basic Information and statement explanation

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Fort William college	The Bethune School	Sanskrit college

<p>Fort William College was founded on 10 July 1800 in Kolkata, British India and it's established by Lord Wellesley.</p> <p>The main purpose of establishing this college was to be to teach Indian Languages to British officers to make the administration smooth and swift.</p> <p>The court of directors of the British East India Company was not in support of a training college in Kolkata. Then a separate College was established in 1807 in England.</p>	<p>It was founded in Calcutta in 1849 which was the fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in 1840's and 1850's.</p>	<p>It was set up at Varanasi for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.</p> <p>It was established in 1791 by Jonathan Duncan.</p> <p>Jonathan Duncan, the British Resident, with the assent of Lord Cornwallis built a Sanskrit College at Banaras in 1791.</p>
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Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to Cornwallis:

1. He had very strong positive opinion about Indian's character, ability and integrity.
2. He introduced the Regulation of 1791 that defined the powers of District Magistrates.
3. He restricted the company employees from carrying out private trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q. 13) Solution (b)

Basic information

About Cornwallis

- He was the Governor General of India from period 1786 to 1793.

Major incidents and reforms during his period

- Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringpatam (1792).
- Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporated several judicial reforms.
- Separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- Europeanization of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

Statement analysis

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Cornwallis was a firm believer in racial discrimination.</p> <p>He had a low opinion about Indian character, ability and integrity.</p> <p>He sought to reserve all higher services for Europeans which suggests that he was very much prejudiced against Indians.</p>	<p>Cornwallis introduced the Regulation of 1791 that defined the powers of the Police Superintendent (not District magistrate).</p>	<p>Cornwallis restricted the company employees from carrying out private trade to remove the corruption he forbade the company employees from indulging in private trade.</p>

Q.14) Consider the following statements with respect to civil and criminal Administration of British India:

1. A law commission was set up under Macaulay for codification of Indian law in 1883.
2. Warren Hastings separated Administrative and Commercial Functions.
3. Lord Cornwallis introduced the subordinate civil service in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q. 14) Solution (a)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>For codification of Indian laws a law commission was set up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Macaulay in 1883 • Civil procedure (1859) • Criminal procedure (1861) • Indian penal code 	<p>Initially civil service system in India introduced by East India Company, in order to maintain commercial affairs of company.</p> <p>Later the machinery got transferred to handle administrative matters.</p> <p>Warren Hastings separated Administrative and Commercial Functions</p>	<p>William Bentinck (not Cornwallis) introduced the Subordinate civil services in India.</p>

Q.15) Consider the following statement in context of reasons for decline of Portuguese during British India:

1. Their religious policy of conversion backfired.
2. The discovery of Brazil diverted colonizing activities of Portugal to west.
3. Portuguese started secret methods of earning through clandestine practices of piracy in the sea.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation

Causes for the fall of Portuguese

Religious Policy

- The Portuguese were almost fanatic. They prosecuted all the non-Christians, Muslims and Hindus alike
- Thus, the intolerance and indiscriminate treatment towards the religious in India such as the Hindus and the Muslims provoked the hostility of the Indian powers

Diversion of Attention to South America

- The Portuguese Government discovered Brazil in South America and began to pay much attention to it than South India.
- Weak Successors for example Alfonso de Albuquerque was a very competent Governor.

Clandestine methods

- Most of the Portuguese officials accepted secret methods of earning through clandestine practices of piracy in the sea.
- Despite expanding the territories in India, they looted the mercantile goods laden ships of other nations in the Arabian Sea.
- These pirating and clandestine methods of earning waken hostile attitude to their powers

Q.16) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Books)	List – II (Authors)
1. Essays on Indian Economics	Gopal Krishna gokhale
2. Some Economic aspects of British rule in India	G. Subramaiya Ayer
3. The Land Systems of British India	Powell Baden

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only

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

Q. 16) Solution (d)

Correct pairs:

List – I (Books)	List – II (Authors)
1. Essay on Indian economics	MG Ranade
2. Some Economic aspects of British rule in India	G. Subramaiya Ayer
3. The Land Systems of British India	Powell Baden

Q.17) Consider the following statements with respect to economic impact of British policy in India:

1. British agrarian policy led to the rise of Absentee landlordism in India.
2. Loss of traditional livelihood was not accompanied by Industrialization in India.
3. The first cotton textile mill was set up in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy in 1853.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q. 17) Solution (c)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
British agrarian policy of	The loss of traditional livelihood	It was only in the second

<p>Britishers led to the emergence of Intermediaries and rise of cases of Absentee Landlordism.</p>	<p>was not accompanied by a process of industrialization in India, as had happened in other rapidly industrializing countries of the time.</p>	<p>half of the nineteenth century that modern machine-based industries started coming up in India.</p>
<p>It also resulted in the Ruin of Old Zamindars.</p>	<p>This resulted in deindustrialization of India at a time when Europe was witnessing a intensified Industrial Revolution.</p>	<p>The first cotton textile mill was set up in 1853 in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhoy.</p>
	<p>This happened at a time when Indian artisans and handicraftsmen were already feeling the crunch due to loss of patronage by princes and the nobility, who were now under the influence of new western tastes and values.</p>	

Q.18) Consider the following statements about the education policy of British India?

1. Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
2. Macaulay committee believed in the downward filtration theory.
3. Hartog committee suggested for compulsory education at primary level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q. 18) Solution (a)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College in 1800.</p> <p>It was established for the training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians.</p>	<p>Macaulay suggested opening few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of Elementary schools.</p> <p>Thus he neglected mass education, as he believed in "downward filtration theory" – means if some section of the society learns the western education it will automatically flow at downstream and other sections.</p>	<p>Hartog commission emphasized on Primary education but it did not make any provision or suggestion for compulsory education.</p>

Q.19) Consider the following statements with respect to Anglo Maratha struggles:

1. Pindaris were the main reasons behind the third Anglo-Maratha war.
2. Treaty of Wadgaon was signed as a result of first Anglo-Maratha war.
3. One of the main reasons for the defeat of Marathas was their unstable economic policies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q. 19) Solution (c)

Explanation

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct

<p>The chief reason for this war was the British conflict with the Pindaris whom the British suspected were being protected by the Maratha.</p>	<p>During the First Anglo- Maratha war There was a battle at Wadgaon near Pune in which the Marathas under Mahadji Shinde secured a decisive Victory over the English.</p> <p>The English were forced to sign the Treaty of Wadgaon in 1779.</p>	<p>The Maratha leadership failed to evolve a stable economic policy to suit the changing needs of time.</p> <p>There were no industries or foreign trade openings.</p> <p>So, the economy of the Maratha was not conducive to a stable political set-up.</p>
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Q.20) In the modern Indian history the term “wootz” was related to –

- a) A type of taxation imposed by Mysore state on traders.
- b) A special type of high carbon steel produced in south India.
- c) A type of privilege to trade granted to Portuguese by the Indian rulers.
- d) The soldiers of Hyderabad Nizam to collect the taxes harshly were called Wootz.

Q. 20) Solution (b)

Explanation

About the Indian Wootz

- Wootz was a special type of high carbon steel which was produced all over south India.
- Wootz steel when made into swords produced a very sharp edge with a flowing water pattern. This pattern came from very small carbon crystals embedded in the iron.
- Wootz is an Anglicized version of the Kannada word ukku, Telugu hukku and Tamil and Malayalam urukku – meaning steel. Indian Wootz steel fascinated European scientists.
- Michael Faraday, the legendary scientist and discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism, spent four years studying the properties of Indian Wootz (1818-22).
- However, the Wootz steel making process, which was so widely known in south India, was completely lost by the mid-nineteenth century.

Q.21) The 'State of the World Population 2020' report is released by which of the following?

- a) Population Action International
- b) Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)
- c) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- d) World Bank

Q.21) Solution (c)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has released the 'State of the World Population 2020' report, titled 'Against my will: defying the practices that harm women and girls and undermine equality'.

- UNFPA is a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly and works as a sexual and reproductive health agency. The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) establish its mandate.
- UNFPA is not supported by the UN budget, instead, it is entirely supported by voluntary contributions of donor governments, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, foundations and individuals.
- 'The World Population Prospects report' is published by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).

Q.22) Which of the following are the most likely places to find the Black Panther in its natural habitat?

1. Kabini Wildlife Sanctuary
2. Keibul Lamjao National Park
3. Askot wildlife sanctuary
4. Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 4 only

Q.22) Solution (d)

Recently, a Black Panther was spotted in **Kabini Wildlife Sanctuary**, Karnataka.

In India, the Black Panthers are rarely spotted, and hence are also called 'ghosts of the forest'.

Black Panther refers to large felines (family of cats) that are characterized by a coat of black fur or large concentrations of black spots. A melanistic leopard is often called black panther.

Areas where black panther has been spotted earlier: Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala); Bhadra Tiger Reserve, Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve (Karnataka); Achanakmar Tiger Reserve (Chhattisgarh); **Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary** and Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary (Goa); Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (Tamil Nadu); Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)

Q.23) With reference to recently launched Green-Ag Project, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to bring farms under sustainable land and water management.
2. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the national executing agency of the project.
3. The Green Climate Fund provides funds for the project.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

The Union government has launched the **Green-Ag Project** in Mizoram, to reduce emissions from agriculture and ensure sustainable agricultural practices. Mizoram is one of the five states where the project will be implemented. Other states include Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttarakhand.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Green-Ag Project aims to bring at least 104,070 ha of farms under sustainable land and water management and ensure 49 million Carbon dioxides equivalent sequestered or reduced through sustainable land use and agricultural practices.	The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmers' Welfare is the national executing agency. Other key players involved in its implementation are Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).	It is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Q.24) Consider the following statements about RAISE national programme:

1. It aims to ensure cleaner and greener office spaces in the country.
2. It is a joint initiative of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and US Agency for International Development's (USAID).

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)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
"Retrofit of Air-conditioning to improve Indoor Air Quality"	RAISE initiative is a joint

for Safety and Efficiency" (RAISE) national programme focuses on improving indoor air quality, thermal comfort, and energy efficiency in air conditioning system. It can potentially alleviate the issue of bad air quality in workspaces across the nation and pioneer ways to make them healthier and greener.

initiative of **Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) and the US Agency for International Development's (USAID).**

Q.25) The term BELYO, recently seen in news is related to

- a) Blockchain platform
- b) Extra-terrestrial object
- c) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- d) Satellite Launch Vehicle

Q.25) Solution (a)

BELYO is country's first COVID-19 blockchain platform which will convert COVID-19-related clinical and vaccination data of citizens currently from the physical form into digital assets.

It is developed by BelfricsBT, a global blockchain start-up, along with YoSync, a start-up incubated at IIT Bangalore.

Q.26) Consider the following pairs:

Mega Food Park	State
1. Greentech	Rajasthan
2. Zoram	Assam
3. Paithan	Maharashtra

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Greentech Mega Food park, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Zoram Mega Food Park, Kolasib, Mizoram.

Paithan Mega Food Park, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

Q.27) With reference to Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), consider the following statements:

1. It is a statutory body.
2. It can recall goods or withdraw services that are dangerous, hazardous or unsafe.
3. It has suo moto powers to inquire or investigate into matters relating to violations of consumer rights or unfair trade practices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) is being constituted under the Consumer Protection	Under the act, CCPA will have powers to recall goods or withdrawal of services that are "dangerous, hazardous or unsafe;	The CCPA will have the powers to inquire or investigate into matters relating to violations of

<p>Act, 2019. Hence CCPA is a Statutory Body. The objective of the CCPA is to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers as a class.</p>	<p>pass an order for refund the prices of goods or services so recalled to purchasers of such goods or services; and discontinuation of practices which are unfair and prejudicial to consumer's interest".</p>	<p>consumer rights or unfair trade practices suo motu, or on a complaint received, or on a direction from the central government.</p>
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The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 recognises offences such as providing false information regarding the quality or quantity of a good or service, and misleading advertisement.

The CCPA can file complaints of violation of consumer rights or unfair trade practices before the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, and the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.

The CCPA will issue safety notices to alert consumers against dangerous or hazardous or unsafe goods or services.

Q.28) Consider the following statements regarding United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations
2. It publishes the World Drug Report

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.28) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
United Nations Office on Drugs and	UNODC acts as the Office for Drug Control and

Crime (UNODC) is a UN office that was established in 1997. It is a member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and not a specialized agency of the UN.	Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the United Nations Office at Vienna. It publishes the World Drug Report.
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The main themes that UNODC deals with are: Alternative Development, anti-corruption, Criminal Justice, Prison Reform and Crime Prevention, Drug Prevention, -Treatment and Care, HIV and AIDS, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, Money Laundering, Organized Crime, Piracy, Terrorism Prevention.

Q.29) Recently declared Indigenous Mango Heritage Area, Kannapuram is located in which of the following State?

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

Recently, **Kannapuram Panchayat in Kannur town in Kerala** has been declared as Indigenous Mango Heritage Area. Kannapuram is home to over 200 varieties of mangoes including various indigenous mango varieties.

The Kerala State Biodiversity Board has identified the area as heritage zone in coordination with the Kannapuram grama panchayat.

Q.30) Match the following components of Accelerate Vigyan scheme launched recently to strengthen scientific research mechanisms in the country:

Components	Deals with
1. SANGOSHTI	A. Research Internships

2. VRITIKA	B. Organisation of workshops
3. KARYASHALA	C. High-End Workshops
4. SAYONJIKA	D. Catalogue the capacity building activities

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – D; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – B
- b) 1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – D
- c) 1 – D; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – B
- d) 1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – D

Q.30) Solution (d)

Recently, Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) launched '**Accelerate Vigyan**' scheme to push scientific research.

It is an attempt to boost research and development in the country by enabling and grooming potential PG/PhD students by means of developing their research skills in selected areas across different disciplines or fields.

Components of the 'Accelerate Vigyan' scheme:

- ABHYAAS: To enable and groom potential PG/PhD students by developing their research skills in selected areas across different disciplines or fields.
 - **KARYASHALA** - High-End Workshops
 - **VRITIKA** - Research Internships
- SAMMOHAN programme: To encourage, aggregate and consolidate all scientific interactions in the country under one common roof.
 - **SAYONJIKA** – to catalogue capacity building activities in science and technology supported by all government funding agencies.

- **SANGOSHTI** – to facilitate the scientific community to establish an interaction with other individuals and research groups to enhance knowledge exchange.

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based in the passage only.

Passage 1

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plough in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, more than 282 million acres of farmland were damaged by erosion. After 40 years of conservation efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands placed on the land by heavy crop production. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical natural resource problem.

Q.31) As we understand from the passage, today, soil erosion in America

- a) Causes humans to place new demands on the land.
- b) Is worse than it was in the nineteenth century.
- c) Happens so slowly that it is hardly noticed.
- d) Is worse in areas which have a lot of petroleum production.

Q.31) Solution (b)

After 40 years of conservation efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands placed on the land by heavy crop production.

From this we can infer that option b is the correct answer.

Passage 2

Marcia says that all of her friends have a cell phone, but Marcia's mom doesn't want to buy her one. Marcia's mom doesn't want Marcia to play video games either. What is more, the Internet scares her. Marcia's mom says, "If Marcia has a cell phone, how do we know whom she is talking to? Video games are bad for you. The Internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. It's like having a gun in the house. We should just ban her from using the computer, and I'm not buying her a cell phone until she is eighteen. This is the only way we can be sure that Marcia is safe."

Marcia's dad disagrees with Marcia's mom. Although he agrees that there are some dangers to it, he likes the Internet, and finds it to be very useful. "The trouble is," he says, "We just can't stop Marcia from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage. What is more, I like video games. I think that, when played in moderation, they are fun. Obviously, it is not good to play them without restraint or self-control. Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone. We can't take these things away."

Q.32) In paragraph 1, Marcia's mom says, "It's like having a gun in the house." She says this in order to

- a) support the idea that the Internet is dangerous
- b) reject the claim that guns can be safe if used responsibly
- c) encourage Marcia's dad to purchase a gun
- d) explain why the Internet is uncontrolled

Q.32) Solution (a)

To answer this question, it helps to use context. In paragraph 1, Mom says "The Internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. It's like having a gun in the house." Since Mom says that the Internet is dangerous immediately before she compares it to having a gun in the house, we can understand that Mom draws this comparison to illustrate how dangerous she thinks the Internet is. This makes (a) the correct choice. Mom is not arguing that guns can never be safe. Rather, she compares the Internet to guns to express how dangerous she finds the Internet. This makes (b) incorrect. Mom does not encourage Dad to buy a gun, so (c) is not the best choice. Mom compares having the Internet to having a gun in the house. She does this to explain how dangerous the internet is, not explain why the Internet is uncontrolled. This rules out (d).

Q.33) Marcia's mom can best be described as

- a) ridiculous
- b) careful
- c) cruel
- d) rude

Q.33) Solution (b)

To answer this question, it helps to use context. In paragraph 1, Mom says "The Internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. It's like having a gun in the house." Since Mom says that the Internet is dangerous immediately before she compares it to having a gun in the house, we can

understand that Mom draws this comparison to illustrate how dangerous she thinks the Internet is. This makes (a) the correct choice. Mom is not arguing that guns can never be safe. Rather, she compares the Internet to guns to express how dangerous she finds the Internet. This makes (b) incorrect. Mom does not encourage Dad to buy a gun, so (c) is not the best choice. Mom compares having the Internet to having a gun in the house. She does this to explain how dangerous the internet is, not explain why the Internet is uncontrolled. This rule out (d).

Q.34) A forester wants to plant 44 apples tree, 66 banana trees and 110 mango trees in equal rows (in terms of number of trees). Also, he wants to make distinct rows of tree (i.e. only one type of tree in one row). The number of rows (minimum) that required is

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 11

Q.34) Solution (c)

In such case, we first need to find the HCF of 44, 66 and 110

HCF = 22

Then, the required numbers of rows = $\{(44/22) + (66/22) + (110/22)\} = 10$

Q.35) Three times the first of three consecutive odd integers is 3 more than twice the third. What is the third integer?

- a) 7
- b) 9
- c) 13
- d) 15

Q.35) Solution (d)

Let the three consecutive odd integers be X, X+2 and X+4

Then, according to the question

$$3X = 2(X+4) + 3$$

$X = 11$

Therefore, third integer = $X+4 = 15$

