

Q1. Which among the following statements are correct regarding Ranjit Singh?

1. He was born in Sukarchakia misl.
2. He had signed a treaty of peace and friendship with the British in 1809 known as the Treaty of Amritsar.
3. Lahore was his administrative capital.
4. He was defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh War of 1845-46.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Exp: Ranjit Singh died in 1839 and it was his minor son Dalip Singh whose forces were defeated in the First-Anglo Sikh War.

Q2. Which among the following were the consequences of British Rule in India?

1. Increasing frequency and intensity of famines.
2. Increasing indebtedness of the peasantry.
3. Transfer of land from cultivating to non-cultivating classes.
4. Growing unemployment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q3. Which among the following statements are correct regarding permanent settlement in India?

1. It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
2. It was expected to boost agricultural productivity.
3. Zamindars were only revenue collectors but not the owners of the land.
4. The cultivators were reduced to the status of tenants.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Exp: Zamindars were recognised as the owners of lands.

Q4. Which among the following statements are correct regarding changes in administration after 1858?

1. It was assured to all the ruling princes of the country that their territory would never be annexed in future.
2. The British government started recruitment of soldiers majorly from 'martial races'.
3. Considering the backwardness of Indian society, the government introduced several social legislations.
4. The government increased the ratio of British troops with respect to Indian sepoys.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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- A. 1, 2 and 4 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Exp: The Government became more conservative and stopped introducing laws in social and religious matters.

Q5. Which among the following statements are correct regarding Ryotwari Settlement?

- 1. It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie and R.M. Bird.
- 2. The maximum area of the East India Company was under Ryotwari system.
- 3. The zamindars or middlemen were recognised as the owners of land.
- 4. This land revenue system encouraged the cultivation of cash crops.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Exp: It was introduced by Thomas Munro and Alexander Reed. The peasants were recognised as the owners of land and not zamindars.

Q6. Which among the following statements are NOT correct?

- 1. Brahma Samaj supported Monotheism.
- 2. Arya Samaj did not have any role in promoting education in the colonial days.
- 3. Swami Vivekananda founded Ram Krishna Mission in 1897.
- 4. Saiyyid Ahmad Khan was opposed to western education.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: B

Exp: Arya Samaj had played an important role in promoting education. Saiyyid Ahmad Khan supported western education.

Q7. Which among the following statements are NOT correct about British rule in India?

- 1. The country was to be administered in a unitary fashion with total centralisation.
- 2. The military, judiciary, executive and legislature were not independent and were all controlled by the Viceroy who was responsible to the Secretary of State for India.
- 3. The Secretary of State was the supreme authority and was responsible only to the East India Company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: The military, judiciary, etc. were all independent. Secretary of State was responsible to the British Government and not to the Company.

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Q8. Which among the following statements is/are correct regarding the Vernacular Press Act?

1. The law was repealed in 1882 by Lytton's successor Lord Ripon.
2. The most vocal critic of this Act was the Indian Association, which is generally considered to be one of the precursors of the Indian National Congress.
3. The Act included English language publications also.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. None of the above
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q9. Consider the following statements:

1. A new Post-Office Act was passed in 1854 and postage stamps were issued for the first time.
2. He set up a separate Public Works Department.
3. He played an important role in unifying the country politically.
4. He could be rightly referred as the father of Electric Telegraph in India.

The above statements are correct with respect to which Governor-General?

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Lord Wellesley
- C. Warren Hastings
- D. Lord Dalhousie

Answer: D

Exp: He annexed several kingdoms and thus brought political unification of the country.

Q10. Which among the following statements is/are correct?

1. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 on the pretext of Doctrine of Lapse.
2. Satara was the first Indian State to sign Subsidiary Alliance with Lord Wellesley.
3. The Subsidiary Alliance System was used by Lord Wellesley to bring Indian States within the orbit of British power.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 3 only
- B. 1 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

Answer: A

Exp: Punjab was annexed in 1849 when Dalip Singh was the ruler.

Awadh was annexed on the pretext of incompetence and mis-governance.

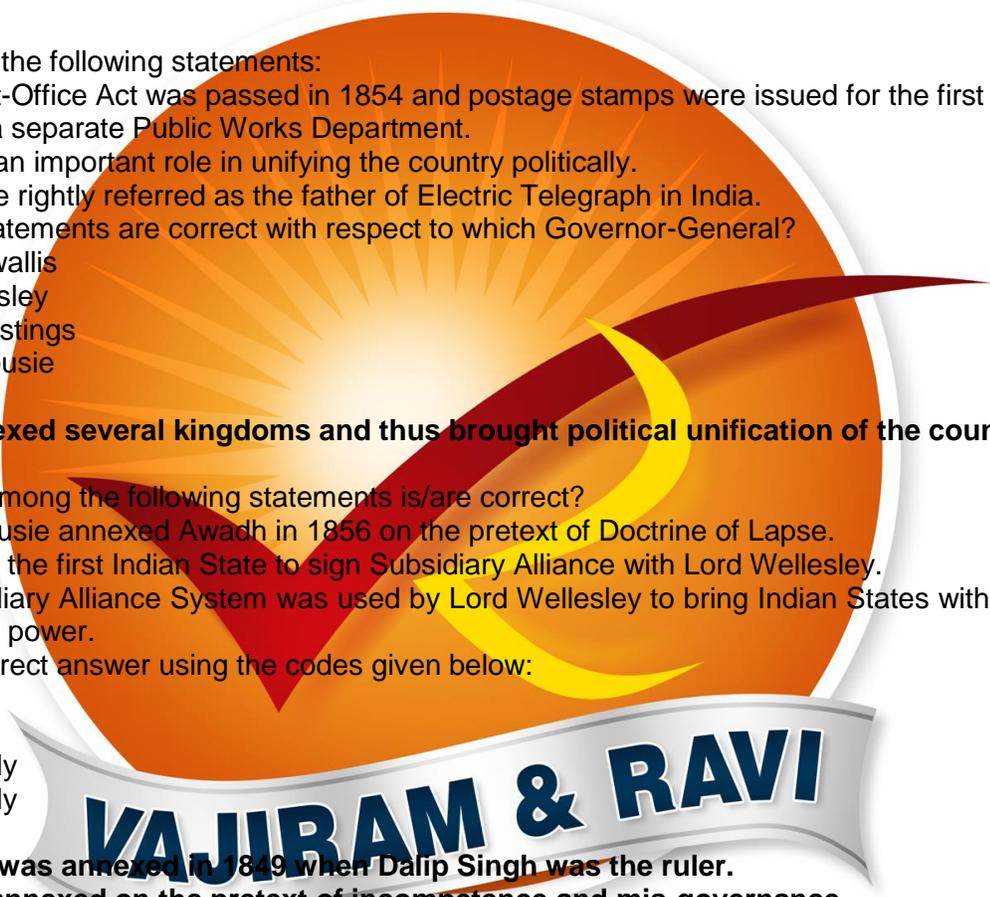
Hyderabad was the first state to sign subsidiary Alliance.

Q11. Which among the following statements about Pitts India Act, 1784 are correct?

1. It constituted a department in England known as the Board of Control whose special function was to supervise the policy of the Court of Directors.
2. The Act helped the unification of India by making the Governor-General of Bengal supreme over the Governors of the other presidencies in matters like war, revenue and diplomacy.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2



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Answer: D

Exp: None

Q12. Consider the following statements:

1. In 1856, a law permitting widow remarriage was passed in British India.
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's suggestion that widows could remarry, was adopted by the British.

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

Answer: C

Exp: None

Q13. Which among the following statements are correct?

1. The English established their factory at Masulipatnam in 1611 AD.
2. They secured the 'Golden Farman' from the Sultan of Golconda in 1632 AD.
3. Masulipatnam was the main seaport of Golconda and largely traded in diamonds, rubies and textiles of that region.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q14. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- A. First Anglo-Mysore War: Treaty of Madras
- B. First Anglo-Maratha War: Treaty of Bassein
- C. First Anglo-Sikh War: Treaty of Lahore
- D. All are correct

Answer: B

Exp: First Anglo-Maratha War ended with the treaty of Salbai. Treaty of Bassein was signed between the British and Peshwa Bajirao II.

Q15. Which among the following statements are correct regarding the Charter Act of 1833?

1. The Company's monopoly of trade with China and trade in tea was abolished.
2. Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the Governor-General.
3. An Indian was to be appointed as Law-member to the Governor-General-in-Council.
4. Services under the Company were opened to all irrespective of birth, caste, colour or creed.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer: C

Exp: The Law-member was British. He was Lord Macaulay.

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Q16. Which among the following factors could be considered as weaknesses of the Revolt of 1857?

1. The Revolt of 1857 was localised, restricted and poorly organised.
2. The resources of the British Empire were far superior to those of the rebels.
3. The rebels did not have sound financial resources.
4. There were few sections of the population which had their own vested interests and showed loyalty towards the British.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q17. Which among the following statements are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj?

1. Brahmo Samaj laid emphasis on human dignity and universal brotherhood.
2. It opposed polytheism and idol worship.
3. It criticised social evils like Sati.
4. It incorporated the teachings of other religions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: Brahmo Samaj was established in 1828 and it gave respect to all human beings and believed in human dignity.

Q18. Which among the following statements are correct regarding Arya Samaj?

1. Dayanand Saraswati rejected later religious thoughts, which were in conflict with the Vedas, but his dependence on the Vedas and their infallibility gave his teachings an orthodox flavour.
2. The Arya Samaj fought against untouchability but supported the rigidities of hereditary caste system.
3. The Arya Samaj Movement tried to prevent the conversion of Hindus to other religions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: The Arya Samaj was against the Caste System.

The Arya Samaj Movement tried to prevent the conversion of Hindus to other religions leading to inter-religious frictions, which was one of the factors in the growth of communalism in India in the 20th century.

Q19. Which among the following statements is wrong?

- A. The Hindu College of Calcutta founded in 1817, played an important role in modernising the ongoing movements in Bengal.
- B. Rammohan Roy, who was influenced by western education had established the Hindu College.

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C. Henry Vivian Derozio's students called the Young Bengal, ridiculed all decadent old social traditions and customs.

D. The Young Bengal Movement came to an end after Derozio's dismissal from the Hindu College and his sudden death in 1831.

Answer: B

Exp: Hindu College was established by David Hare, a Dutch watchmaker.

Q20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
A.	General Service Enlistment Act	1.	Lord Lytton
B.	Arms Act	2.	Lord Canning
C.	Formation of INC	3.	Lord Ripon
D.	First Factory Act	4.	Lord Dufferin

A. a:3 b:1 c:4 d:2

B. a:2 b:1 c:4 d:3

C. a:1 b:4 c:3 d:2

D. a:4 b:1 c:3 d:2

Answer: B

Exp:

- **General Service Enlistment Act was passed in 1856 by Canning which abolished allowances.**
- **Arms Act was passed by Lytton in 1878.**
- **INC was formed in 1885 during Dufferin's tenure.**
- **First Factory Act by Ripon.**

Q21. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Mahalwari Settlement was made directly with peasants and middlemen were completely eliminated from the system.

2. All the three revenue settlement systems (Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari) made the position of the peasants strong vis-a-vis the Zamindars.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp:

- **Middlemen were given importance.**
- **Position of peasants became weak.**

Q22. With reference to the Vernacular Press Act, 1878 which among the following statements are correct?

1. It was passed by Lytton to check the spread of nationalist ideas among the masses.

2. To escape from this repressive Act, Anand Bazar Patrika transformed itself from Bengali to English.

3. It was famously known as the Gagging Act.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q23. Which among the following statements are correct regarding the Theosophical Movement?

1. It was established by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott at New York in 1875.

2. Although established by foreigners it was inspired from Indian culture.

3. It later shifted to India with headquarter at Calcutta and Sister Nivedita became its president.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 3 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

Answer: D

Exp: Its headquarter was at Adyar in India and Annie Besant became the president, later on.

Q24. Which among the following were the reasons for the Battle of Plassey?

1. The British support to the claim of Ghaseeti Begum on the throne of Bengal.

2. Fortification of Fort William and mounting guns on the walls of the Fort.

3. Abolition of custom duties from entire Bengal, resulting into loss of revenue for the British.

4. The misinterpretation of imperial Farman of 1717 by the East India Company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Exp: Siraj-ud-daula did not abolish custom duty and thus it was not an issue.

Q25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
A.	Battle of Plassey	1.	Warren Hastings
B.	2 nd Anglo-Mysore War	2.	Lord Wellesley
C.	2 nd Anglo-Maratha War	3.	Henry Hardinge
D.	1 st Anglo-Sikh War	4.	Lord Clive

A. a:4 b:2 c:3 d:1

B. a:1 b:3 c:4 d:2

C. a:4 b:1 c:2 d:3

D. a:4 b:2 c:3 d:1

Answer: C

Exp:

- **Battle of Plassey, 1757**
- **Second Anglo-Mysore War – 1780-84**
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War – 1803-05**
- **First Anglo-Sikh War – 1845-46**

Q26. Who among the following introduced a national society, a national paper, a national school, a national theatre, a national circus and national gymnasium and made the word 'national' popular in the latter half of the 19th century?

A. Satyendra Nath Tagore

B. Nabagopal Mitra

C. Keshab Chandra Sen

D. B.G. Tilak

Answer: B

Exp: Nabagopal Mitra (1840–1894) was an Indian playwright, poet, essayist, patriot and one of the founding fathers of Hindu nationalism. Along with Rishi Rajnarayan Basu he founded the Hindu Mela, the pioneer institution behind the genesis of Hindu nationalism. Mitra also founded National Press, National Paper, National Society, National School, National Theatre, National Store, National Gymnasium and National Circus, earning him the sobriquet 'National Mitra'.

Q27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
A.	Voice of India	1.	Sisir Kumar Ghosh
B.	Amrit Bazar Patrika	2.	G.P. Verma
C.	Sudhakar	3.	Dadabhai Naoroji
D.	Advocate	4.	G.K. Gokhale

A. a:1 b:2 c:3 d:4

B. a:4 b:1 c:2 d:3

C. a:3 b:1 c:4 d:2

D. a:2 b:3 c:1 d:4

Answer: C

Exp: None

Q28. Who was the only Viceroy assassinated in India?

A. Lord Ripon

B. Lord Macaulay

C. Lord Mayo

D. Lord Harding

Answer: C

Exp: Sher Ali Afridi murdered Lord Mayo on 8th Feb 1872 in Andaman. He was a prisoner there.

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Q29. The British rulers made several changes in India's agrarian structure through their land revenue policy. Regarding their land revenue policies, consider the following statements.

1. Under the Ryotwari system, the village community was jointly responsible for payment of land revenue.
2. Under the Mahalwari system, the registered holder of the land was directly responsible for payment of land revenue.

Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp: Under the Ryotwari system, the registered holder of the land was directly responsible for payment of land revenue. Under the Mahalwari system, the village community was jointly responsible for payment of land revenue.

Q30. Consider the following pairs:

1.	Santhal Rising	:	Chhotanagpur
2.	Ahom Revolt	:	Assam
3.	Kol Rebellion	:	Rajmahal Hills

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Exp: Santhal Rising (1855): Rajmahal Hills; Kol Rebellion (1831): Chhotanagpur

Q31. Consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Wandiwash was the decisive battle of the First Carnatic War.
2. The Second Carnatic War was fought between the English and the French due to political interference by them in Hyderabad and Carnatic.
3. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed between the English and the French after the Third Carnatic War.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Exp: The First Carnatic War came to an end by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The Battle of Wandiwash was the most decisive battle fought during the Third Carnatic War in 1760.

Q32. Consider the following statements:

1. "Home Government" in the British Indian political system implied India Office and its functioning in England.
2. Pitts India Act of 1784 created a 'double government' system.

3. The Charter Act of 1833 deemed the Company to be a trustee for the Crown.
Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: C

Exp: The British government was reluctant to assume direct control over the administration, therefore it remodelled the governing body of the company and left the question of ownership unsettled. The India Act of 1784 allowed the Company to administer India and make appointments to offices, however the Court of Directors were placed under the Board of Control leading to the creation of double government system. In fact, Pitts India Act was the essence from which the authority passed from the Company to the Crown through the Charter Act of 1833.

Q33. Consider the following statements with respect to Council of India:

- 1. The Council was an advisory and a controlling body attached to the Secretary of State.
- 2. Its concurrence was obligatory before any expenditure out of Indian revenues was incurred or loans could be raised.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: The Council of India comprised of persons having experience in Indian affairs. They enjoyed independent tenure. They advised the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State acted independently while make war or peace, laying down policy with respect to Indian states etc. However, the concurrence of the body was obligatory before any expenditure out of Indian revenues was incurred or loans could be raised on their security. It was considered as the right arm of British Cabinet and was abolished by the Act of 1935.

Q34. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The paramountcy over the princely states meant that the British Parliament was responsible for their protection.
- 2. Within India, the Indian princely states were not part of 'British India' and their subjects were not 'British subject'.

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

Answer: B

Exp: Paramountcy over the princes was vested exclusively in the Crown. i.e. Parliament had nothing to do in the matter. While the administration of British India was rested in the Governor-General-in-Council in subordination to the authority of the Parliament, it was the Governor General acting in his capacity as Viceroy who exercised the power of paramountcy on behalf of the Crown.

Q35. Which of the following is known as the Indian Rebels manifesto?

- A. Azamgarh manifesto

- B. Meerut proclamation
- C. Delhi proclamation
- D. Lucknow proclamation

Answer: A

Exp: This proclamation was published in the Delhi Gazette in the midst of the “Great Mutiny” of 1857. The author was Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, whose restoration to full power was a main aim of the rebels. General disillusionment with the pace of change and the fear that British missionaries were, with government connivance, attempting to Christianize India came to a head among the British East India Company’s sepoy troops. A rumour started that the grease used in the paper cartridges of the Enfield rifle contained both Hindus and Muslims. The resulting mutiny (known to Indians as the Great Rebellion or the First War of Independence) resulted in a civil war dominated by mass atrocities – and ultimately in the imposition of the British “Raj” or direct rule.

Q36. Consider the following statement:-

1. The United Indian Patriotic Association emerged as the supporter of Indian National Congress.
2. Lord Dufferin played an important role in the formation of Indian National Congress.

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

Answer: D

Exp: United Indian Patriotic Association, of which Sir Syed Ahmad was the secretary, held countrywide demonstrations against Indian National Congress. Lord Dufferin played an important role in the formation of Indian National Congress, if we consider the safety valve theory to be correct, which now is disputed by the current historians.

Q37. Consider the following statements:-

1. Wood’s Despatch declared diffusion of “the improved arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe” through the medium of English language as the main objective of educational policy.
2. Wood’s Despatch emphasized upon development of private enterprise, training of teachers, increased attention to girls and women etc.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

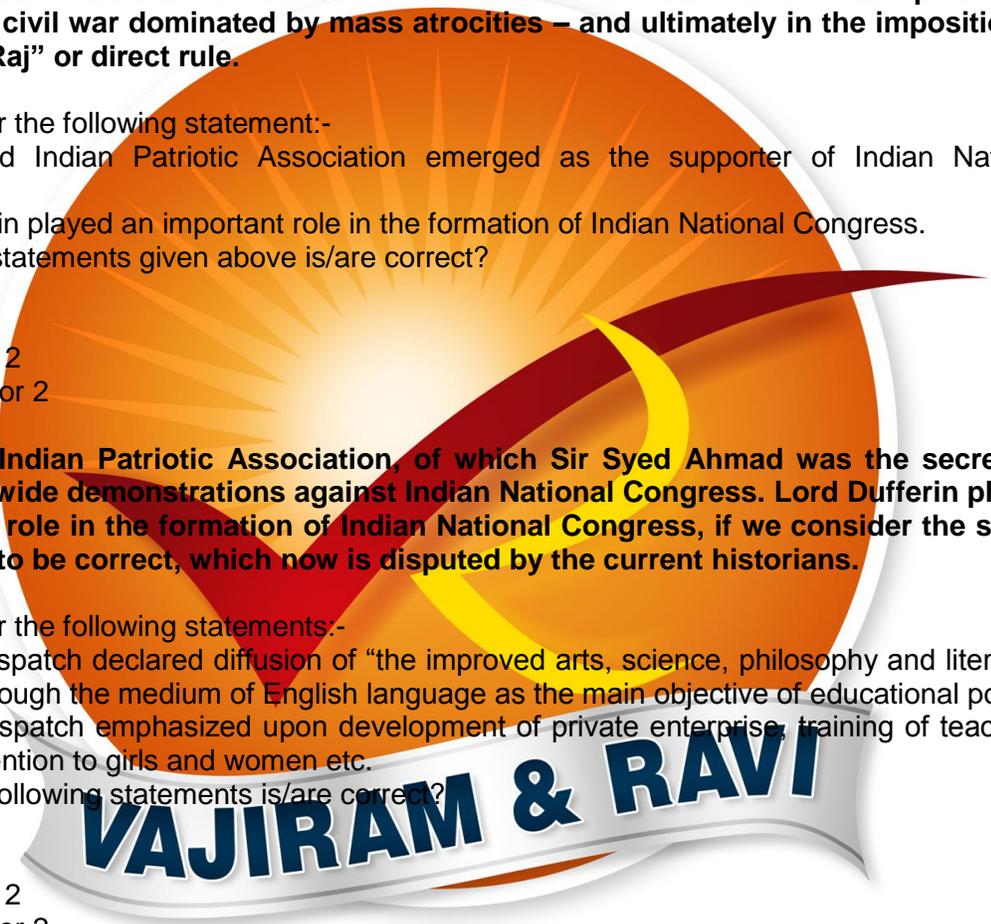
Answer: C

Exp: Both statements are correct. Wood’s despatch also suggested education departments to be created in all provinces, universities to be set up in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Q38. Who advocated orthodox hindu opinion against the abolition of sati?

- A. Bhawani Charan Bannerji
- B. Bhagwatidas Chatterjee
- C. Brijeshchandra Mukherjee
- D. Gyandeeep Shastry

Answer: A



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Exp: Bhawani Charan Bannerji along with Radhakant Des led a movement against abolition of sati.

Q39. Which of the following present day region(s) has/have reported the discovery of Harappan seals?

1. Iraq
2. Bahrain
3. Oman
4. Turkmenistan

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: Bahrain and Oman have been mentioned in Mesopotamian inscriptions as Dilmun and Makkan respectively. These were intermediary trading posts between Mesopotamia (Iraq) and Meluha. In Turkmenistan, Harappan seals have been recovered from the site of Altyn Depe.

Q40. Which of the following text contains the monastic rules for Buddhist monks and nuns?

- A. Vinaya Pitaka
- B. Sutta Pitaka
- C. Abhidhamma Pitaka
- D. Divya Avadana

Answer: A

Exp: Divya avadana deals with Buddhist tales written in Sanskrit around 2nd century CE.

Q41. What is the chronological order of the following sites connected with Buddha's life?

1. Sarnath
2. Rummindei
3. Uruvela
4. Kusinagar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1-3-2-4
- B. 1-2-3-4
- C. 2-3-1-4
- D. 3-2-1-4

Answer: C

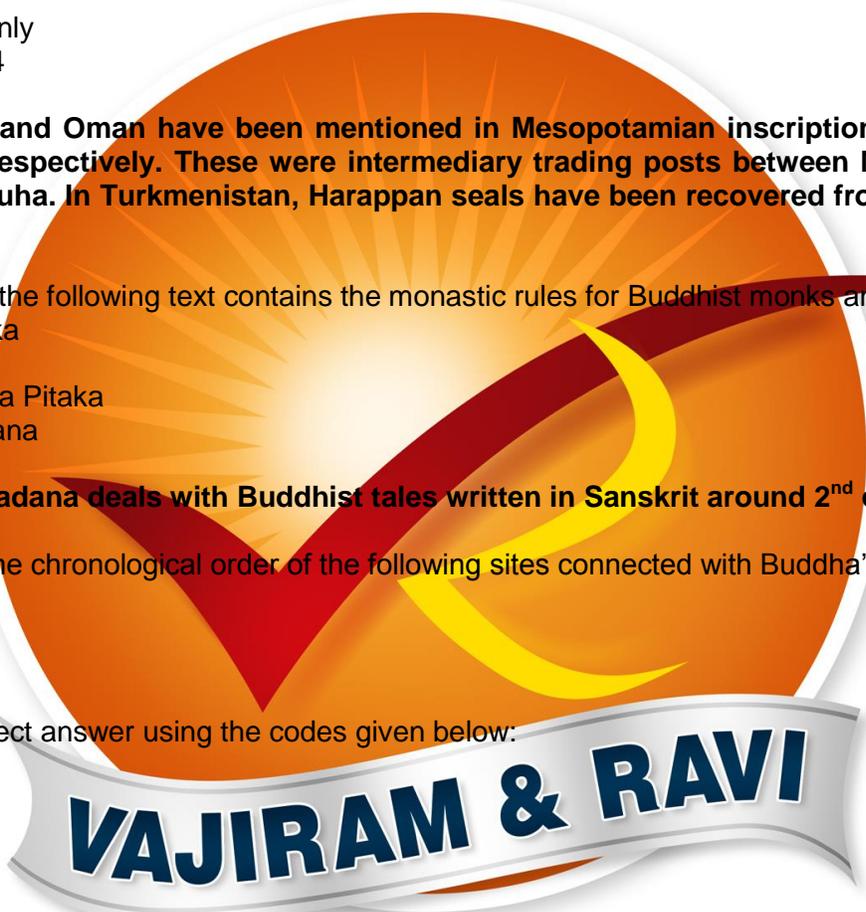
Exp: In Buddhist texts, Lumbini is mentioned as Rummindei where Buddha was born and Bodhgaya as Uruvela where he got the enlightenment.

Q42. Which of the following concepts is NOT associated with Jainism?

- A. Triratna
- B. Kaivalya
- C. Aparigrah
- D. Sunyavada

Answer: D

Exp: Sunyavada or Sunyata is a term associated with Mahayana Buddhism, not to be confused with Syadavada of Jainism. According to it all things in the world are Sunya (void/empty) in their basic nature of existence.



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Q43. Which of the following is the site of the Buddhist Council that led to the division of Buddhism in two groups – Sthaviravada and Mahasanghika?

- A. Vaishali
- B. Rajgir
- C. Srinagar
- D. Pataliputra

Answer: A

Exp: It was at the 2nd Buddhist Council at Vaishali that the differences among Buddha's followers developed for the first time.

Q44. Which of the following place has brought to light an Ashokan bilingual inscription composed both in Greek and Aramaic languages?

- A. Sopara
- B. Kandhar
- C. Manshera
- D. Shahbazgarhi

Answer: B

Exp: Aramaic is an ancient language of the Middle East. Arabic is closely related to it.

Q45. Which of the following matha (monastery) was NOT founded by Adisankaracharya?

- A. Kanchipuram
- B. Dwarka
- C. Badrinath
- D. Sringeri

Answer: A

Exp: Adisankaracharya founded four mathas; the fourth matha was at Jagannath Puri.

Q46. Which of the following statements about Net National Product (NNP) is/are correct?

1. NNP at market price is conceptually the best measure of national income.
2. Per capita income of a nation is obtained from NNP by dividing it with the working population of the country.
3. It is not influenced by factors external to the economy.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Exp: NNP at factor cost is the best measure of national income. For per capita income, we divide it by total population. When we get NNP from NDP, we need to add Net factor income from abroad and thus external factors influence it.

Q47. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. GDCF (Gross Domestic Capital Formation) is the stock of accumulated capital in the country.
2. It indicates the capacity of a country to fuel its future growth.
3. Investment rate = (GDCF / GDP)
4. The difference between Investment rate and Savings rate is compensated by foreign investment and borrowing.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

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- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: D

Exp: GDCF gives the amount of capital added in the economy during a year and therefore is a flow concept and not a stock concept.

Q48. Which of following statements are true regarding ECBs?

- 1. ECBs are commercial loans availed by Indian entities from Non-Resident lenders.
- 2. Post economic reforms, ECBs have emerged as major forms of foreign capital like FII's.
- 3. Bulk of ECBs are obtained by public sector.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: Statement 3 is wrong as bulk of these foreign loans or ECBs is taken by Corporates, to increase merger and acquisition services abroad.

Q49. With reference to Universal Basic Income Scheme (UBI), consider the following statements:

- 1. Switzerland became the first country to implement UBI in 2016.
- 2. Jammu & Kashmir became the first Indian state to implement UBI for its residents.

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

Answer: D

Exp: Switzerland's voters rejected the UBI in a 2016 referendum. The J&K finance minister has committed to exploring the idea of UBI in his recently presented state budget but UBI has not been implemented in J&K yet.

Q50. Consider the following statements regarding Index of Industrial Production (IIP):

- 1. The all India IIP is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to a chosen base period.
- 2. IIP gives maximum weightage to the manufacturing sector.
- 3. Base year for IIP is 2011-2012.
- 4. It is compiled and published monthly by the FICCI.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 3 and 4 only

Answer: B

Exp: Base year for IIP is 2004-2005. IIP is compiled and published monthly by the central statistical organization (CSO) six weeks after the reference month ends.

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Q51. What were the main purposes to set up Public Debt Management Cell (PDMC) by the Finance Ministry?

1. To allow separation of debt management functions from RBI to Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA).
2. To develop a specialized independent agency that manages the internal and external liabilities of the central government in a holistic manner.
3. To streamline government borrowings and better cash management with the overall objective of deepening government bond markets.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: The Finance Ministry has set up a Public Debt Management Cell (PDMC) with a view to streamline government borrowings and better cash management with the overall objective of deepening bond markets. The PDMC, to be housed at the RBI's Delhi office, is an interim arrangement and will be upgraded to a statutory Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA) in "about two years". PDMC has been tasked to plan government borrowings, including market borrowings and other borrowings, like Sovereign Gold Bond issuance. Other function of the PDMC is to manage government's liabilities, monitor cash balances, improve cash forecasting, and foster a liquid and efficient market for government securities.

Q52. Which of the following statements regarding core and headline inflation is/are correct?

1. Core inflation is also known as basic inflation.
2. Core inflation does not take into account the changes in the price of food products and energy.
3. Headline inflation includes changes in food and energy prices.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Exp: Core Inflation is also known as basic inflation. It is a measure of inflation which excludes items that face volatile price movement, such as food and energy. On the other hand, headline inflation takes into account even the changes in food and energy prices.

Q53. Consider the following statements with respect to Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):

1. The Committee aims at reducing friction between the government and the central bank.
2. MPC will set policy interest rate considering the inflation target.
3. It was recommended by Nachiket Mor Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Exp: Monetary Policy Committee was recommended by Urjit Patel committee. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is a committee of the central bank - Reserve Bank of

India, headed by its Governor. It was set up by amending the RBI Act after the government and RBI agreed to task RBI with the responsibility for price stability and inflation targeting. The RBI and the government signed the Monetary Policy Framework Agreement on February 20, 2015. The MPC is entrusted with the task of fixing the benchmark policy interest rate (repo rate) to contain inflation within the target level. The government may, if it considers necessary, convey its views, in writing, to the MPC from time to time. RBI is mandated to furnish necessary information to the MPC to facilitate their decision making.

According to the government, the MPC will have six members. Three each will be nominated by the government and the RBI and each member will have one vote. While the majority voice of the committee will be final in deciding the interest rates and the RBI will have to accept the verdict, the governor gets a casting vote in case of tie.

Q54. Which of the following characterise reduction in the rate of price increase?

- A. Deflation
- B. Disinflation
- C. Stagflation
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q55. Interest rate on government securities is expected to fall in an economy. Which of the following situations might have caused this?

- 1. Increase in money supply
- 2. Decrease in money supply
- 3. Increase in money demand
- 4. Decrease in money demand

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q56. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Balance of Payments (BOP) Accounts of a country reflect the loans taken by the government from domestic and foreign banks and their repayments.
- 2. BOP surplus in India can be accounted for through the surplus in the capital accounts.

Which of the following statements is/are true?

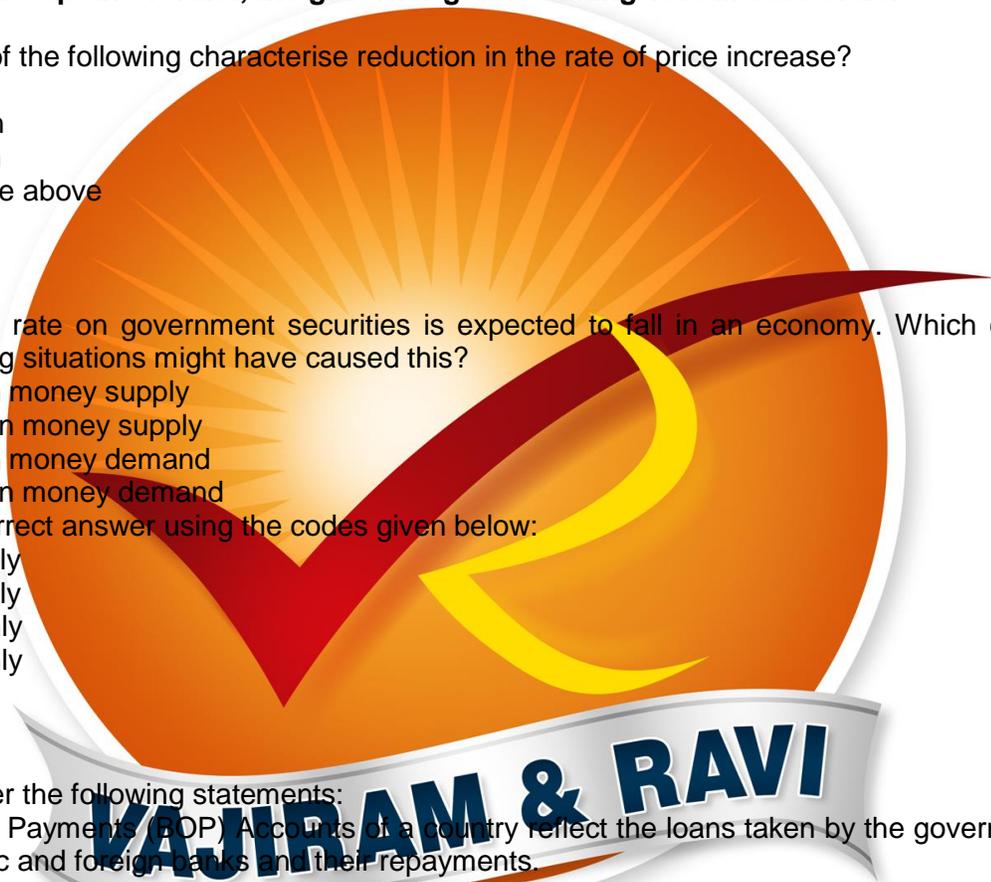
- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Exp: BOP is a concept reflecting international transactions only, either by the government or other sectors and does not include any domestic transaction.

Q57. Base Effect phenomenon is associated with

- A. Growth rates getting impacted by the choice of the initial or base value.
- B. Change in GDP growth due to change in base year.



- C. Impact of monetary base on creation of money supply
- D. Impact of provision of a minimum basic income on welfare of the poor.

Answer: A

Exp: Base effect means that depending upon the initial or base value that we take in calculating growth rates of GDP, Prices etc., the rates may differ. Choosing a smaller base value keeps growth rate higher and vice versa.

Q58. Consider the following statements about the liquidity trap situation:

1. Market interest rates in the economy are likely to be extremely lower.
2. The situation generally emerges in the underdeveloped and developing economies.
3. The conventional monetary policy tends to be ineffective for economic growth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: None

Q59. Consider the following statements:

1. The value of rupee tends to increase with respect to dollar by Market Exchange Rate if India increases its exports to US.
2. The value of rupee tends to fall with respect to dollar by Purchasing Power Parity Exchange Rate if India faces higher inflation in common consumption basket compared to US.

Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: None

Q60. Consider the following statements:

1. A bondholder tends to benefit if interest rate on bonds increases in future.
2. A bondholder tends to lose if inflation rate is higher in future.

Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Exp: A bondholder will not be impacted by the future increase in interest rate because the interest rate on his bond will remain same. It can be an indirect loss as buying the bond sometime later might have given him more interest. Higher inflation is bad for bondholder as it will lower down his real return from bond investment.

Q61. Supply shocks in an economy are likely to

1. Result in lower GDP growth in the economy
2. Result in lower inflation due to phenomenon of inflation-growth conflict.

Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. 1 only



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- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: Supply shocks increase the prices of crucial inputs, thereby negatively impacting the producers and GDP growth. But with higher cost of production for the producers they have little choice but charge higher prices for goods leading to higher inflation. Inflation-growth conflict phenomenon operates when GDP growth is primarily affected through demand side.

Q62. Which of the following was/were characteristic feature(s) of the Indian Economy during the first three five year plans?

1. Major public investment in agriculture by setting up multi-purpose river valley projects.
2. Improvement in agricultural productivity through use of high-yielding varieties of seeds.
3. Setting up of first few iron and steel industries under government ownership.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: HYV seeds were used in a widespread manner only after the severe food crisis that India faced at the end of the third five year plan.

Q63. In which of the following way(s) was the post-1991 Indian Economy different from the pre-1991 period?

1. The role of government in economic activities like industries decreased significantly after 1991.
2. Foreign Direct Investment was allowed in industries only after 1991.
3. Agricultural productivity started increasing significantly after 1991.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Exp: India had a long history of FDI since the heavy industrialization policy of 2nd Five Year Plan. After 1991, FDI was promoted further and also in Services sector. Agricultural productivity had already increased most significantly during 1980-1990, the best time for Green Revolution. Even if agriculture grew well till 1996-97, the growth rate was lower than pre-1991 decade.

Q64. Which of the following policies were taken up by India during the BOP Crisis of 1991?

1. Devaluation of domestic currency with respect to a foreign currency
2. Encouraging exports
3. Attracting more foreign investment in the economy
4. Reducing fiscal deficit

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only

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D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: Although the first three policies directly improve BOP situation, since India had taken a loan from IMF, it had to reduce fiscal deficit also to follow contractionary policies as one of the conditions for the loans.

Q65. Which of the following factors play crucial roles in creation of money supply in an economy?

1. Banking sector's ability to give loans
2. Adequate demand for loans by the public like industries or households
3. Proportion of households having bank accounts in the economy
4. Currency deposit ratio determining households' decision to hold money as currency or keep it in bank deposits

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: The first two factors ensure that loans are actually given by the banks without which money supply will not increase. Third and fourth are important as it determines deposits with the banks which in turn impacts the banks' ability to give loans.

Q66. Consider the following statements:

1. Money market instruments can be used to take short term loans by the banks, government and corporate entities.
2. All government securities are money market instruments.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: Short-term Government securities or Treasury Bills are money market instruments while the long-term ones or Dated securities are capital market instruments.

Q67. Which of the following statement(s) is/are about government securities?

1. These are issued by the central or state governments to take loans mainly from the commercial banks.
2. RBI regulates the government securities market by arranging their primary auctions.
3. RBI in consultation with the government fixes the interest rates on these securities.
4. The commercial banks are statutorily required to buy a minimum worth of these securities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Exp: Interest rates on government securities are market determined and not fixed by either RBI or government.

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Q68. Which of the following statement(s) true regarding Sovereign Gold Bonds in India?

1. These are the bonds issued by government.
2. The investors can use physical gold to buy these bonds as well.
3. The returns on these bonds are decided both by the fixed interest rate and the appreciation in gold value during the bond maturity period.
4. One of the reasons behind such bonds is to reduce the demand for gold imports in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q69. High fiscal deficit can lead to all but one of the following:

- A. Rise in interest rates
- B. Inflation
- C. Stagflation
- D. Rise in indebtedness of the government

Answer: C

Exp: Stagflation results due to cost-push inflation and a slowdown. Higher fiscal deficit is an expansionary fiscal policy and hence will increase GDP growth.

Q70. Which of the following are instruments of fiscal policy:

1. Reduction in tax rates
2. Food Grains rationing through PDS
3. Grants to States
4. Increase in government expenditure on employment creation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: C

Exp: Any expenditure or revenue collected by the government is a part of fiscal policy. PDS is a subsidy borne by government and thus also part of fiscal policy.

Q71. Consider the following statements

1. India launched a Rolling Plan before sixth five year plan.
2. This plan was launched in the backdrop of BOP crisis.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: None

Q72. If GDP at current prices grows at 7.5% per annum with average annual inflation of 5% then Real GDP over the year is growing at

- A. 5%

- B. 2.5%
- C. 12.5%
- D. Data is insufficient

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q73. Consider the following statements:

1. GDP is a better measure of National Income than GNP.
2. GNP is always higher than GDP.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp: $GNP = GDP + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIFA)}$. But NFIFA can be positive or negative.

Q74. According to the concept of Laffer Curve

- A. Tax revenues rise with increase in tax rates
- B. Tax revenues fall with increase in tax rates
- C. Tax revenues first rise then fall with increase in tax rates
- D. Tax revenues first fall then rise with increase in tax rates

Answer: C

Exp: Laffer Curve claims that while increase in tax rate from a very low level increases tax revenue, beyond a point higher tax rates discourage people to pay taxes and hence the tax revenue may decrease due to lower tax base.

Q75. Which of the following methods is used to calculate the contribution of the Services Sector to Indian GDP?

- A. Value-Added Method
- B. Income Method
- C. Expenditure Method
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q76. Broad Money or M_2 includes:

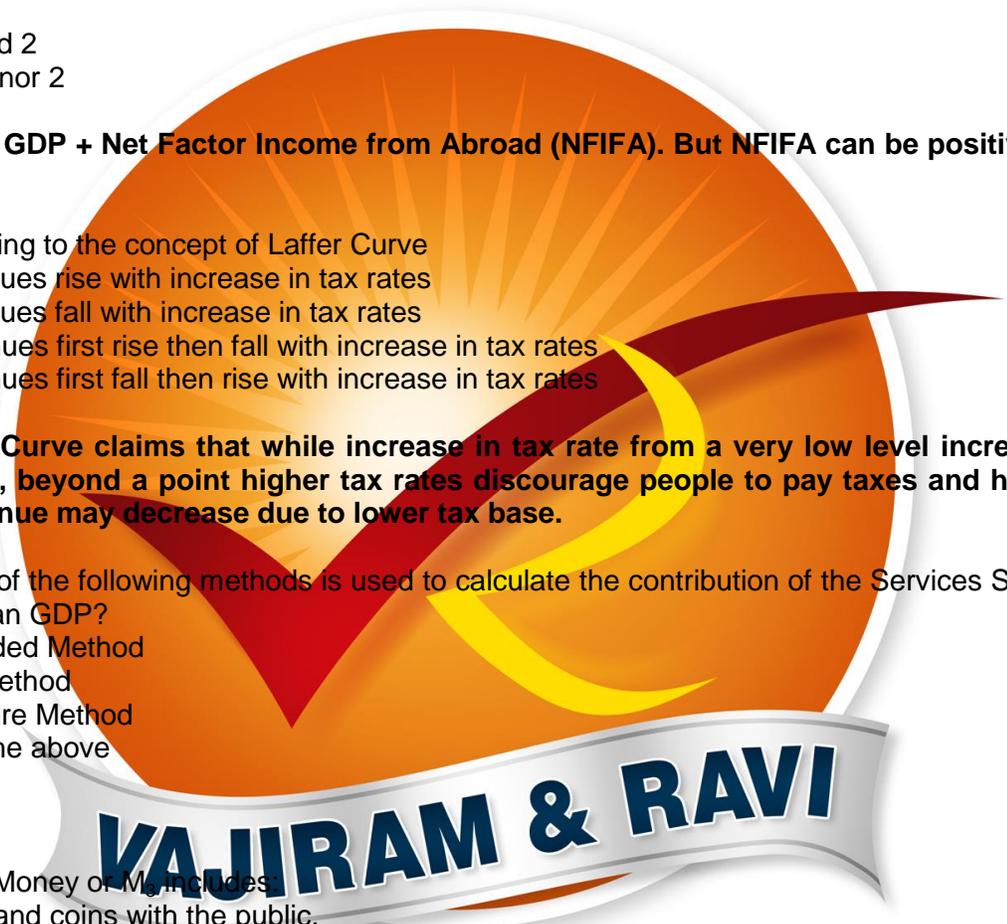
1. Currency and coins with the public.
2. Demand Deposits of Banks
3. Term Deposits with banks maturing after one year and within one year
4. Post-offices Deposits

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

Exp: None



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Q77. Consider the following statements in the context of abolishing the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure:

1. The new classification will be dividing expenditure into Revenue and Capital Expenditure.
2. One of the reasons to do this was to clarify the misconception that most plan expenditures lead to creation of capital assets.
3. Such abolition was recommended for the first time by the NITI Aayog Vice Chairman after abolition of Planning Commission.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: Such recommendation was first given by a high-level expert committee headed by former RBI Governor C Rangarajan in 2011.

Q78. Consider the following taxes:

1. Income Tax
2. Corporate Tax
3. Service Tax
4. Custom Duties

Which of the above is/are Direct Taxes?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q79. Which one of the following prepares and presents Union Budget to the Parliament?

- A. Department of Revenue
- B. Department of Expenditure
- C. Department of Financial Service
- D. Department of Economic Affairs

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q80. Corporate Tax is

- A. levied by the Centre and collected and appropriated by States
- B. levied and appropriated by States
- C. levied by the Centre and belongs to it
- D. levied by States and shared with Centre

Answer: C

Exp: None

Q81. Which of the following developments is/are likely to reduce fiscal deficit?

1. Increase in Industrial Growth Rate
2. Waiving off loans given to the farmers by government
3. Increase in Foreign Direct Investment
4. Providing food security in the country

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 4 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: A

Exp: Higher industrial growth and FDI tend to bring more tax revenue to the government reducing FD. Waiving off loans and providing food security increase government expenditure.

Q82. Demonetisation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes is likely to lower down GDP growth of India because

1. It has impacted the unorganized economic sectors negatively as transactions in these sectors are primarily done in cash.
2. It has reduced the commercial banks' ability to give loans thereby reducing investment.
3. It has reduced assets of RBI and therefore its capacity to create money supply.
4. Most of economic production was based on black money transactions and therefore removal of black money has led to lower GDP growth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Exp: Commercial banks have got more deposits after demonetization improving their ability to give loans. But demand for loans has fallen as demand for goods and services produced by potential borrowers has gone down. It has reduced RBI's liabilities, although by very insignificant value, and not the assets. GDP calculations take into account legal economic transactions. Even if black money can have indirect impact on GDP, it cannot be claimed to be very prominent one. With no official data on black money with the government, nothing much can be said about its exact importance.

Q83. Crowding out of private investment by government will imply

- A. Higher government borrowing reducing size of private sector borrowing
- B. Higher private sector borrowing reducing size of government borrowing
- C. Private sector being allowed to invest more in government securities
- D. Private sector being restricted to invest more in government securities

Answer: A

Exp: None

Q84. Consider the following statements about Repo and Reverse Repo Market:

1. These are parts of Money Market
2. Banks can take loans from the RBI under Repo Market by repurchasing the commercial bills at higher price.
3. Banks can earn interest by parking their surplus with RBI under Reverse Repo Market.
4. Repo Rate is higher than Reverse Repo Rate.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer: D

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Exp: Loans are taken under Repo Market by repurchasing government securities from RBI at a higher price.

Q85. Which of the following feature(s) is/are likely to be present in the economy during Inclusive Growth?

1. Lower Income Inequality
2. Higher GDP Growth
3. Higher Fiscal Deficit
4. Gender Equality in job creation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: 1 and 4 are clearly features of inclusive growth. For inclusive growth, equitable distribution is needed but that comes only after decent GDP growth. Higher Fiscal Deficit can be associated with more welfare expenditure needed for inclusive growth.

Q86. Which one of the following is the best description of 'Dead Zone', that was in the news recently?

- A. It is a non-demarcated disputed land which exists between the borders of India and China.
- B. It is an area which exists near South Pole where the climate is not conducive for life to exist.
- C. It is the upper part of the troposphere where the existence of life is not possible.
- D. It is an area in a water body that contains little or no oxygen in bottom and near-bottom water.

Answer: D

Exp: Scientists have found a huge 'dead zone' of an estimated 60,000 square kilometres in Bay of Bengal. This area is said to support microbial processes that remove vast amount of nitrogen from the ocean. Dead Zone is an area in a water body that contains little or no oxygen (or they are hypoxic) in bottom and near-bottom water. Mostly they occur naturally but it can be caused by excessive nutrient pollution from human activities.

Q87. In the context of which of the following do you sometimes find the terms 'Market Economy Status', and 'Most Favoured Nation' in the news?

- A. WTO affairs
- B. World Bank affairs
- C. Affairs related to Bilateral Investment Treaty
- D. Affairs related to Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements

Answer: A

Exp: Market Economy Status and Most favoured nation are the terms associated with WTO affairs.

Q88. Recently, which of the following States has inaugurated the world's first Genetic Garden of Halophytes (naturally occurring salt-tolerant plants)?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Gujarat
- D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: D

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Exp: The world's first Genetic Garden of Halophytes (naturally occurring salt-tolerant plants) was inaugurated at the coastal town of Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu. Halophytes are salt-tolerant or salt-resistant plants. They can thrive and complete their life cycles in soils or waters containing high salt concentrations. Halophyte plants are important in the context of increasing Salinisation of land especially due to sea level rise because of climate change and global warming.

Q89. With reference to the 'Agni-V Missile', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is a four-stage solid propellant supersonic cruise missile.
2. It is capable of striking a target more than 5,000 kilometres far with a nuclear warhead.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Exp: Agni V is a three-stage solid propellant Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) indigenously developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). It is about 17 metre long, 2 metre wide and has launch weight of around 50 tonnes. It is capable of striking a target more than 5,000 kilometres with nuclear warhead carrying capacity of more than 1 tonne.

Q90. Consider the following countries:

1. Germany
2. China
3. India
4. Japan
5. United States of America

Which among the above countries have their own satellite(s) to monitor greenhouse gases (GHGs)?

- A. 2, 3 and 5 only
- B. 1, 3 and 5 only
- C. 2, 4 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: C

Exp: Recently China has successfully launched Tan Sat, a global carbon dioxide (CO₂) monitoring satellite to understand the effects of climate change. With this, China became the third country after Japan and United States to have its own satellite to monitor greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Q91. To make India the skill capital of the world, recently India's first Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) has been opened in which one of the following States?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Karnataka
- D. Kerala

Answer: A

Exp: The Prime Minister of India has recently laid the foundation stone of the country's first Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh to make India the Skill Capital of the World.

Q92. Consider the following pairs:

	List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity from India		Related to
1.	<u>Kalbelia</u>	:	Folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.
2.	<u>Sankirtana</u>	:	Traditional performance of the Ramayana.
3.	<u>Ramman</u>	:	Sanskrit Theatre of Kerala.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Exp: Recently the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has formally inscribed Yoga in its representative list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity from India includes:

- **Koodiyattam:** Sanskrit Theatre of Kerala.
- **Mudiyett:** theatre ritual of Kerala.
- **Kalbelia:** folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.
- **Ramlila:** Traditional Performance of the Ramayana.
- **Sankirtana:** singing, drumming and dancing ritual of Manipur.
- **Ramman:** religious festival and ritual theatre of Garhwal Himalayas.
- **Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil of Thatheras:** Punjab.
- **Chhau dance:** classical Indian dance originated in the eastern Indian states.
- **Buddhist chanting of Ladakh:** recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q93. Consider the following statements

1. Haryana became the first state in the country to launch Mahila Police Volunteer (MPV) initiative for safety of women.
2. Maharashtra became the first state in the country to have a cyber-police station in each district to take on cyber criminals.

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

Answer: C

Exp: Both the statements are correct.

Q94. Consider the following pairs:

	Joint Military Exercises		Countries
1.	<u>Khanjar</u>	:	India-Kyrgyzstan
2.	<u>Sampriti</u>	:	India-Bhutan
3.	<u>Ekuverin</u>	:	India-Maldives

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: Sampriti is a joint military exercise between India and Bangladesh.

Q95. Which dance form of Rajasthan is included in Intangible Cultural Heritage list of UNESCO?

- A. Ghoomar
- B. Kalbelia
- C. Chhau
- D. Terah Taali

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q96. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

	Declaration		Summits/ Conference
1.	<u>Ulaanbatar Declaration</u>	:	ASEM
2.	<u>Goa Declaration</u>	:	BRICS
3.	<u>Bratislava Declaration</u>	:	EU
4.	<u>Margarita Declaration</u>	:	NAM

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

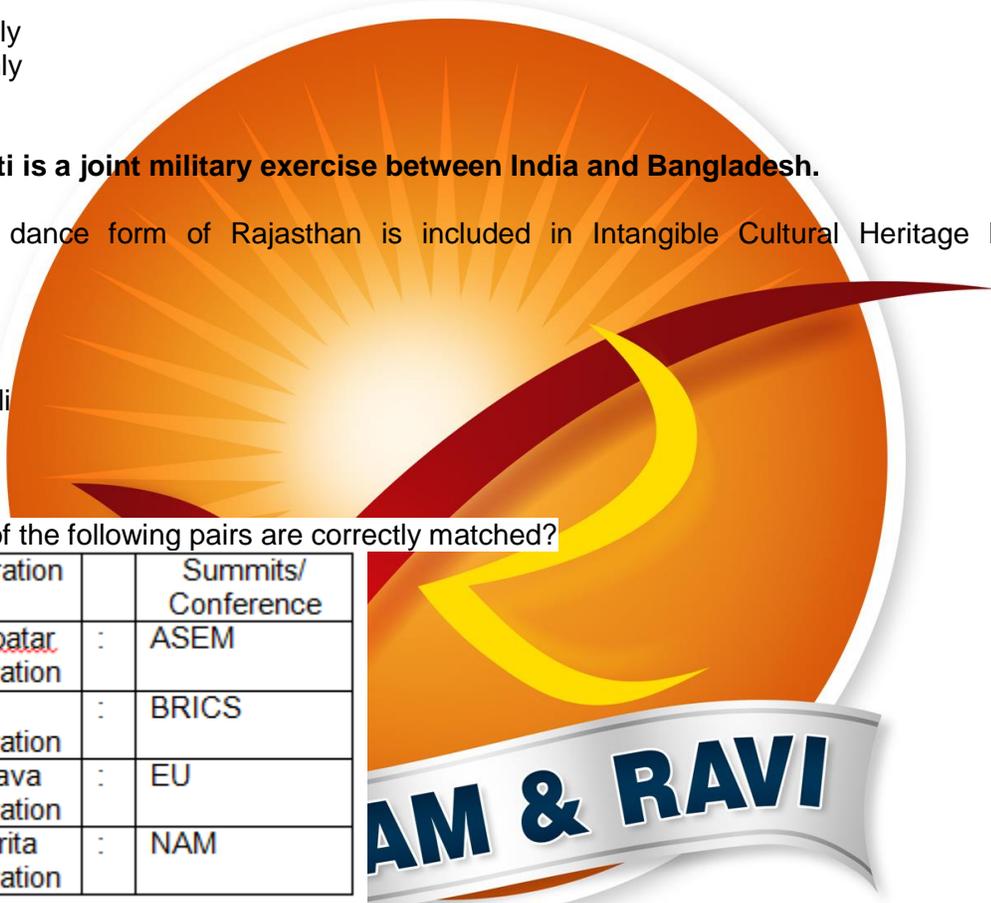
- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q97. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana/Abhiyan:

- 1. Its aim is to provide antenatal care to a large number of pregnant women who suffer from several diseases during their pregnancy.



2. It also aims to provide a training program to the mothers who have no idea about how to raise children.

3. Women who are in their 2nd or 3rd trimester of pregnancy will be eligible for the scheme.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q98. "Hikaku San Gensoku" was recently in news. What does it stand for?

- A. This is a nuclear reactor in Japan.
- B. This is an organization working in field of nuclear generation in Japan.
- C. They are non-nuclear principles adopted by Diet.
- D. This is the name of Japanese nuclear technology.

Answer: C

Exp: None

Q99. Which of the following statement/s is/are true about Stratellite Communication? ___

- 1. Stratellite are high altitude airships which hover in the stratosphere, nearly 20 km above the surface of the Earth.
- 2. In this type of communication location of receiving antennas can be fixed and would not have to be changed from time to time.
- 3. It will have minimal interference and thus better transmission, unlike in satellite communication which complicates the process of transmission.
- 4. Cost of manufacturing is low and could be launched multiple times.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q100. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:

	Index/ Report		Publishing Organisation
1	World Economic Outlook	:	IMF
2	World Manufacturing Production Report	:	UNIDO
3	Global Competitiveness Index	:	World Bank
4	Global Hunger Index	:	United Nations

AM & RAVI

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Exp: Global Competitiveness Index is released by World Economic Forum. GHI is released by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

