

Test Code 500 – Answer Key

1) B

2) A: NCERT Class XI, Indian Constitution at Work, Page 15

Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.

3) D NCERT Class XI, Indian Constitution at Work, Page 19

4) D NCERT Class XI, Indian Constitution at Work, Page 22

5) A: NCERT Class XI, Indian Constitution at Work, Page 57. In UK it's FPTP which is used as in India.

6) B

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Dominion status for India after the war was over was the proposal of Cripps Mission.
- Statement 2 is correct: A Constituent Assembly would be set up to draft a new Constitution for India.
- Statement 3 is correct: An Interim Government would be formed consisting of the main political parties of India.

Cabinet Mission (1946) Proposals

- Rejection of Pakistan.
- Grouping of existing assemblies into three sections A, B, C.
- Three-tier executive and legislature at province
- Princely states and union level Provincial assemblies to elect a constituent assembly.
- Common centre for defence, communications, external affairs.
- Provinces to have autonomy and residual powers.

Princely states free to have an arrangement with the successor government or the British Government In future, a province free to come out of the section or the union Meanwhile, an interim government to be formed from constituent assembly.

7) A : Unlike the constitutional symmetry of American federalism, Indian federalism has been asymmetric. By introducing the articles concerning Jammu and Kashmir (Art. 370) and the North-East (Art. 371), the Indian Constitution anticipates the very important concept of asymmetric federalism

8) D: Option (a) is correct. This act divided the Provincial subjects into two parts- transferred and reserved.

Transferred subjects were to be administered by governor with the help of ministers while reserved list was to administered by governor and his executive council. This was termed dual system of governance or Diarchy.

- Option (b) is correct. It replaced Indian Legislative Council with Bicameral legislature consisting of two houses. The elections to both the houses were largely by direct elections.
- Option (c) is correct. It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
- Option (d) is incorrect. The separate electorate for Muslims was introduced in the act of 1909 itself. This provision was extended to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians and Europeans.

9) B:

- Statement 1 is correct. It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. Willim Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

- Statement 2 is incorrect. Macaulay committee on Indian Civil services was based on the Charter Act of 1853.
- Statement 3 is correct. This act reduced East India Company to just an administrative body.

10) C:

The members from the princely states were nominated and members from that of British Provinces were elected indirectly from the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, but not directly by the people.

11) D:

- Statement 1: Correct: It had provision that said, shall be guaranteed and secured to all people of India freedom of thought, expression, belief
- Statement 2: Correct: It had provision that said, wherein adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes.
- Statement 3: Correct: It had provision that said, this ancient land attains its rightful and honoured place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.

12) D:

- 1 is correct: In addition to making of the constitution, it had performed the function of Legislative Assembly. It enacted the ordinary laws.
- 2 is correct: It also adopted the national Anthem on January 24, 1950 and national flag on July 22, 1947.
- 3 is correct: it elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

13) B:

- Statement 1: incorrect: Some provisions of the constitution pertaining to Citizenship, elections, provisional parliament etc., came to force on November 26, 1949 itself. January 26, 1950 was referred to as Date of commencement of the constitution as the remaining major provisions of the constitution came to force on this date.
- Statement 2: correct: With the commencement of the constitution, India Independence Act of 1947 and Govt. of India Act of 1935 were repealed because India Independence Act of 1947 itself provided for repeal of any act of British Parliament including India Independence Act of 1947 itself.

14) D:

- Statement 1: correct: Unlike USA, where it has two sets of constitutions for center and states, India has single constitution for both states and center. The Indian constitution is also flexible unlike the case of a true federation where it will be rigid. This is a centralizing tendency as states boundary can be altered by the center.
- Statement 2: correct: The candidates selected for All India services were recruited and trained by the centre but are to be served in the states, which do not have the capacity to 'remove' them.
- Statement 3: correct: The governor having many discretionary powers at the state is appointed by the center. This is one of the major centralizing tendencies.

15) B:

- Statement 1 is incorrect - constitution derives its authority from the people of India not from the constituent assembly, this is mentioned in the preamble part of the constitution.
- Statement 2 is incorrect - the American constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed the practice.

- Statement 3 is correct - In Keshavananda Bharti case, SC has held that preamble is a part of Constitution. And if there is any lack of clarity in the constitution, the judiciary turns to the Preamble in its interpretation of the relevant provisions.

16) C:

- Statement 1 is correct - Sovereign means India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other state. There is no authority above it and it is free to conduct its own affairs.
- Statement 2 is correct - Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state.

17) B:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Indian liberalism is different from classical or western liberalism. Classical liberalism is more concerned towards the individual freedom. While in India, an individual identifies himself with the community to which he/she belongs. So Indian liberalism gives primacy to the rights of the individuals over the demands of social justice and community values.
- Statement 2 is correct. The reservation to deprived class to meet their demands for social justice signifies the idea of Indian liberalism.

18) D:

- 1 is correct: It provides for the dual system of government, one at the centre and one at the state level.
- 2 is correct: It requires written constitution, to clearly demarcate the power of centre and state.
- 3 is correct: It establishes independent judiciary, so as to resolve the disputes between the centre and state government.

19) B:

- Statement 1 is not correct as it is a part of the Socialist principles but not Gandhian principles.
- Statement 2 is not correct as it is also a part of Socialist principles.
- Statement 3 is correct as Gandhiji had always advocated the self governance model through village Panchayats.

20) A:

- Statement 1: correct: by this act, constituent assembly made fully sovereign body. This act also empowered the assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British in relation to India
- Statement 2: incorrect: The act abolished the office of viceroy and provided for each dominion, a governor - General.
- Statement 3: Incorrect: This act ended British Rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947. It proclaimed the lapse of British paramountcy over Indian Princely states and granted freedom to princely states to either to join two independent state (Pakistan or India)s or remain independent.

21) A:

- Statement 1 is correct: It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini- Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.

- Statement 2 is correct: The Act of 1853 introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil services was thus thrown open to the Indians also.
- Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- Statement 3 is not correct: This was a provision under the Charter Act of 1833 and not Charter Act of 1853. The Charter Act of 1833 deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
- The Governor General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India

22) A:

- Statement 1 is correct. The nationalist agitation forced the Government to make some changes in legislative functioning by the Indian Councils Act of 1892. The number of additional members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils was increased from the previous six to ten to ten to sixteen. A few of this member could be elected indirectly through municipal committees, district boards, etc., but the official majority remained.
- Statement 2 is not correct. The members were given the right to discuss the annual budget but they could neither vote on it nor move a motion to amend it. They could also ask questions but were not allowed to put supplementary questions or to discuss the answers.

23) B:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: as it was applicable only to the Indian languages newspapers, showing British intent and its discrimination towards vernacular press.
- Statement 2 is correct: The act provided for confiscation of the printing press, paper and other materials of a newspaper if the government believed that it was publishing seditious materials and had flouted an official warning.

24) A:

KaramShah was the founder of the Pagal Panth- A semireligious sect having influence in the northern districts of Bengal. An activist fervor to the sect was imparted by Tipu, the son and successor of Karam Shah. Tipu was motivated by both religious and political motives and took up the cause of the tenants against the oppression of the Zamindars. Tipu captured Sherpur in 1825 and assumed royal power. The insurgents extended their activities to Garo Hills. The area remained disturbed in the 1830s and 1840s.

25) A

- The Indian Army was crucial for the Imperial authority not only to sustain its rule in India but also to defend the Indian territory of the empire from other imperialist powers in the region as- Russia, Germany, France, etc.
- The conditions of services in the Company's Army and the cantonment increasingly came into conflict with the religious beliefs and prejudices of the sepoys. Consequently, the revolt of 1857 began with the mutiny in the Army that shook the Imperial authorities. After the mutiny there was a lot of rethinking about the constitution and recruitment strategies for the Indian Army.
- The Peel Commission which was appointed to look into the military affairs of India recommended that—the native army should be composed of different nationalities and caste, and as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment.||
- Therefore, during the next few years regiments which had mutinied were disbanded, castes were more evenly mixed across the regiments, recruitment remained focused on Punjab which remained loyal during the mutiny, and the regional elements like the Punjab, Hindustan, Bombay and Madras, were carefully kept separate.
- The recruitment strategies were further streamlined in the 1880s when the colonial knowledge of Indian ethnicity and racial stereotypes were deployed to evolve the theory of martial race.

26) A:

- Statement 1 is correct: Under the system, the cultivator was to be recognised as the owner of his plot of land subject to the payment of land revenue. However, in practice, the Ryotwari Settlement did not bring into existence a system of peasant ownership. The peasant soon discovered that the large number of zamindars had been replaced by one giant zamindar—the state.
- Statement 2 is correct: The settlement under the Ryotwari system was not made permanent. It was revised periodically after 20 to 30 years when the revenue demand was usually raised.
- Statement 3 is not correct: The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in the beginning of the 19th century. A modified version of the zamindari settlement, introduced in the Gangetic valley, the North-West Provinces, parts of Central India, and the Punjab, was known as the Mahalwari System.

27) B:

- Murshid Quli Khan and the succeeding Nawabs gave equal opportunities for employment to Hindus and Muslims. They filled the highest civil posts and many of the military posts with Bengalis, most of whom were Hindus. They recognized that expansion of trade benefited the people and the Government, and, therefore, gave encouragement to all merchants, Indian or foreign. They provided for the safety of roads and rivers from thieves and robbers by establishing regular thanas and chowkies.

28) C:

- Statement 1 is not correct: It was Charter Act of 1813 that allowed the Christian missionaries to travel to India. Prior to the 1813 Act, the Christian missionaries were banned from entering India for the fear of arousing political unrest due to their proselytisation activity. Despite the ban, the missionaries continued to use various ingenious means to arrive in India and work for the dissemination of the Western education and the consequent proselytisation.
- Statement 2 is not correct: The early policy of the East India Company was that of non intervention in Indian social matters. Along with pragmatism that demanded continuation of existing systems, there was also a respect for traditional Indian culture that expressed itself in Warren Hasting's policy of Orientalism.
- The result of this endeavour was the establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Calcutta Madrasa and the Sanskrit College of Benaras. Knowledge about the subject population, their social customs, manners and codes were regarded as a necessary prerequisite for developing permanent institutions of rule. However, with the end of the Hasting's tenure, there began cautious intervention in the Indian social institutions under the ideological influences from the Britain such as Evangelicalism, Utilitarianism and free trade thinking.
- Statement 3 is correct: The beginning of western education in India can be dated from Charter Act of 1813, which provided for the allocation of one hundred thousand rupees per year for two specific purposes: first, —the encouragement of the learned natives of India and the revival of and improvement of literature; secondly, the promotion of a knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of that country.
- The Act did not provide for the medium of instruction. The provision that the teaching of western sciences and literature through the medium of English language was provided by Lord Macaulay's minute, 1835.

29) C: Important events during Lord Lytton's time (1876-1880)

Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab. Appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).

Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.

- The Vernacular Press Act (1878)

- The Arms Act (1878)
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80).

30) C: Pabna Revolt: Pabna was a jute production and trading centre and was relatively prosperous region during the time of British. The zamindars in this region tried to stop the peasants to get occupancy rights under Rent act of 1859 (statement 1 is correct) , which stated that continuous lease of 12 years over the same piece of land would grant cultivators occupancy rights over that land.

- This led to adoption of harsh practices by zamindars to prevent cultivators from getting lease of 12 years continuously on the same land. They exorbitantly increased the rent to push cultivators out of the lease.
- This led to movement by cultivators by forming Agrarian leagues. The cultivators pooled their money to fight cases against zamindars in the courts.
- The subsequent pressure led to the passage of Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885(statement 2 is correct), which provided relief to a certain section of cultivators and not to all.
- The Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act was passed to provide respite to the peasants of Deccan, who protested during the Deccan peasant revolt of 1875, against the landlords. It covered Poona and Ahmednagar districts and spread into Gujarat. Excessive revenue exactions, low prices of grain and cotton crops and eviction and land mortgages to moneylenders were the prime reasons for the revolt. (Statement 3 is incorrect)

31) C: Statement 1 is not correct and 2 is correct: The first session of Indian National Congress was held at Bombay from Dec. 28-30, 1885 with 72 delegates and was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

- One of the great contributions of S.N Banerjee was the founding of the Indian Association which was intended to be the centre of an all - India political movement. For the first time there emerged the idea of India as a political unit. Thus in the shape of an all India political conference sponsored by the Indian Association he had set the stage for a more practical demonstration of the newly awakened sense of political unity of India.
- Statement 3 is correct: The first session of the National Conference was held in Calcutta on December 28-30, 1883. Immediately after the conclusion of the second session of the National Conference in Calcutta, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay (December 28, 1885).
- Since he was preoccupied with the second session of the National Conference in Calcutta could not attend it.

32) D:

- It was founded by Atmaram Pandurang and Bal Shastri Jambekar in Maharashtra in 1849. Its founders believed in one God and were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. At its meetings, members took food cooked by low caste people.

33) D:

- Statement 1 is correct. By signing a subsidiary alliance, an Indian state virtually signed away its independence. It lost the right of self defence, maintaining diplomatic relations, of employing foreign experts, and settling its disputes with its neighbours.
- Statement 2 is correct. The system tended to bring about internal decay of the protected states. The cost of subsidiary force provided by the British was very high, much beyond the paying capacity of state and that increased burden on people for its collection and hence it degraded the economy and impoverished the people.
- Statement 3 is correct because the subsidiary alliance policy led to disbandment of state's armies and lakhs of Soldiers lost their livelihood as British soldiers replaced them.

34) D:

Statement 1 is not correct: Lord Wellesley used the system of Subsidiary Alliance. Under his Subsidiary Alliance system, the ruler of the allying Indian State was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. However Wellesley did not introduce the policy of Subsidiary Alliance. Long before him the French Chief Dupleix introduced the policy of lending the European troops in return of a fixed amount of money. The English also adopted the system. Ever since the governorship of Clive, almost every governor applied it, though with little insight.

The special achievement of Wellesley was that he developed and elaborated the policy and applied in almost every Indian state.

- Statement 2 is not correct: The Treaty of Salbai was concluded with Warren Hastings, after the end of the First Anglo-Maratha war.
- Statements 3 are not correct: The Civil Service was brought into existence by Lord Cornwallis. Cornwallis, who came to India as Governor-General in 1786, was determined to purify the administration.

He therefore enforced the rules against private trade and acceptance of presents and bribes by officials with strictness. At the same time, he raised the salaries of the Company's servants. Cornwallis also laid down that promotion in the Civil Service would be by seniority so that its members would remain independent of outside influence.

35) C: Statement 1 is not correct: Haidar Ali was uneducated and illiterate.

- Statement 2 is correct: Though uneducated, he was a brilliant commander and a shrewd diplomat. Cleverly using the opportunities that came his way, he gradually rose in the Mysore army. He soon recognised the advantages of western military training and applied it to the troops under his own command. He established a modern arsenal in Dindigul in 1755 with the help of French experts.
- Statement 3 is not correct: Almost from the beginning of the establishment of his power, he was engaged in wars with the Maratha sardars, the Nizam, and the British. In 1769, he repeatedly defeated the British forces and reached the walls of Madras. He died in 1782 in the course of the second Anglo-Mysore War and was succeeded by his son Tipu.

36) A:

- LEI is a 20-digit unique code to identify parties to financial transactions worldwide. It is a global reference number that uniquely identifies every legal entity or structure that is party to a financial transaction, in any jurisdiction.
- The LEI system was developed by G20 in response to inability of financial institutions to identify organisations uniquely, so that their financial transactions in different national jurisdictions can be fully tracked. The first LEIs were issued in December 2012.
- Legal Entity Identifier India Limited (LEIL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Clearing Corporation of India (CCI), acts as a local operating unit (LOU) for issuing globally compatible legal entity identifiers (LEIs) in India. Besides, entities can also obtain LEI from any of local operating units (LOU) accredited by Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF) – the entity tasked to support implementation and use of LEI.

37) D:

Carnatic music is a system of music commonly associated with the southern part of India especially. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Carnatic music is completely melodic with improvised variations. Purandara Dasa is credited with having founded today's Carnatic music. He is credited with having elevated Carnatic music from religious and devotional music into the realm of a performing art. Carnatic music is usually performed by a small ensemble of musicians consisting of a principal performer (vocalist) a violin, mridangam, and a tamburu.

Important elements of carnatic music:

- Sruti: commonly refers to musical pitch
- Swara: refers to type of musical sound that is a single note, which defines a relative position of a note, rather than a defined frequency.
- Raga : A raga in carnatic music prescribes a set of rules for building a melody.
- Tala: Tala refers to the beat set for a particular composition (a measure of time)
- M.S. Subbulakshmi : was a renowned Carnatic vocalist. She was the first musician ever to be awarded the Bharat Ratna. She also received Ramon Magsaysay Award. Some of the famous works include Suprabhatam, Bhajagovindam, Vishnu Sahasranamam, Hanuman Chalisa etc.

38) C: The scope of NULM has been enhanced to cover all statutory towns and it has been renamed as DAY-NULM. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

- The primary target of DAY-NULM is urban poor, including urban homeless and particular emphasis is laid on mobilisation of vulnerable sections of urban population such as SCs, STs minorities, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, destitute, migrant labourers, and especially vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers, etc. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

39) D: Statement 1 is incorrect. The Ujh project is a step towards India's utilization of waters of the Indus and its tributaries.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Ujh is a tributary of river Ravi.

Why in news?

- In a bid to fast track utilization of India's rights under Indus Waters Treaty, the DPR of Ujh Project was recently submitted by Central Water Commission to the Jammu & Kashmir government. The DPR will help India to utilize a part of the flow that presently goes across border unutilized.
- About the Ujh project: The Ujh project is a step towards India's utilisation of waters of the Indus and its tributaries in keeping with its rights under the treaty.

40) D

Aravippuram Movement: On the occasion of Sivarathri in 1888, Sri Narayan Guru, despite belonging to a lower caste installed an idol of Siva at Aavippuram in Kerela in his effort to show that the consecration of a god's image was not a monopoly of the Brahmins. The event inspired several socio-religious reform movements in the South, especially the Temple Entry Movement.

- Statement 1 is not correct: A movement for the support of widow remarriage was launched in Madras Presidency by Veerasalingam Pantulu.
- Statement 2nd is not correct: Justice Movement: It was started by Mudaliar, Nair and Tyagaraja. It demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature in Madras Presidency through Madras Presidency Association in 1917.

41) B:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. e- Samvad portal has been launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- Statement 2 is correct. The portal will provide information on all government schemes related to women. It is an online platform for NGOs and Civil Societies to interact with the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

42) C:

- Statement 1 is correct. NASA's Parker Solar Probe is scheduled for launch in 2018 to explore the Sun's outer atmosphere.
- Statement 2 is correct. Parker Solar Probe will use Venus' gravity during seven flybys over nearly seven years to gradually bring its orbit closer to the sun.

43) D:

- Lord Ripon appointed the first Indian Education Commission in 1882. The commission was popularly known as Hunter Commission after the name of its chairman. It recommended that primary education should be regarded as education of the masses and the medium of instruction in primary education should be the mother tongue i.e. vernacular languages. It also recommended for transfer of control of primary education to newly setup district and municipal boards. (statement 1 and 2 correct).
- Statement 3 is incorrect. The Hunter commission completely restricted itself to primary and secondary education. It did not recommend any such move.

44) C:

- The primary objective of Kishori Shakti Yojana, is to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years. Thus, statement 1 is correct.
- It focuses on education with particular attention on school dropouts and functional literacy among illiterate adolescent girls. Educational activities should be conducted through non-formal education pattern. Nonformal education is provided to adolescent girls. It gives physical, developmental and sex education. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

45) B:

- Australian scientists have developed the world's first 'speed breeding' technique that can boost the production of the crop by up to three times.
- DS Faraday: The scientists have used the technique to develop the new 'DS Faraday' wheat variety due for release to industry this year. DS Faraday is a high protein, milling wheat with tolerance to pre-harvest sprouting.

46) D: Both the statements are not correct.

- Neel Darpan (literally, 'blue mirror') was published by Dinabandhu Mitra which depicted the atrocities of the indigo planters in Bengal.
- The play received wide attention and was translated into English by Michael Madhusudan Dutta. It succeeded in bringing the peasant issue to the wider arena of institutional politics and this resulted in a growing pressure on the planters to behave. By 1863, indigo cultivation shifted from Bengal to Bihar.

47) B: China to become world's first country to launch a lunar probe on far side of moon called Change' 4.

- China to become world's first country to launch a lunar probe on far side of moon. The mission is called Chang'e 4 project. China began their lunar exploration program in 2007 by launching a simple lunar orbiter named 'Chang'e 1'. The second mission in the program named 'Chang'e 2' was launched in 2010, and it was later followed by the third mission 'Chang'e 3'.

48) A

- To address the longevity risks among the workers in unorganized sector and to encourage the workers in unorganized sector to voluntarily save for their retirement, the GoI has therefore announced a new scheme called Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in 2015-16 budgets. Thus, the statement 1 is correct.
- The exit from APY is permitted at the age with 100% annuitisation of pension wealth. On exit, pension would be available to the subscriber. Thus, the statement 2 is incorrect.

49) D.

- Statement 1 is correct. It was believed that modernisation of India would come through English education and the dissemination of knowledge of the Western sciences. When William Bentinck, a Utilitarian reformist took over as governor general in 1828 and Thomas Babington Macaulay was appointed the law member in his council in 1834, the latter was immediately appointed the President of the General Committee of Public Instruction. On 2 February 1835 he issued his famous Minute on Indian Education, which became the blueprint for the introduction of English education in India. Full of contempt for Oriental learning, Macaulay's Minute asserted that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia. What he advocated, therefore, for the Indians was an education in European literature and sciences, inculcated through the medium of English language. Such an education, he argued, would create a class of persons between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and intellect. Bentinck immediately endorsed his proposals in an executive order of 7
- March 1835, and did not budge from this position despite loud protests from the Orientalists,
- Statement 2 is correct. ORIENTALIST-ANGLICIST CONTROVERSY Within the General Committee on Public Instruction, the Anglicists argued that the government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies. The Orientalists said while western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning. Even the Anglicists were divided over the question of medium of instruction—one faction was for English language as the medium, while the other faction was for Indian languages (vernaculars) for the purpose. Unfortunately there was a great deal of confusion over English and vernacular languages as media of instruction and as objects of study. Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835), This famous minute settled the row in favour of Anglicists—the limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.
- Statement 3 is correct. The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect who would act as interpreters between the Government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the 'downward filtration theory'. Modern ideas, if not education, did filter down to the masses, though not in a form desired by the rulers, but through political parties, press, pamphlets, public platforms, etc. Modern education only helped this process by making available the basic literature on physical and social sciences to nationalists, thus stimulating their capacity to make social analysis—otherwise the content, structure and curricula of modern education served colonial interests.

50) D:

- The Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up with loan assistance of the World Bank for rehabilitation and improvement of about 250 dams initially in seven States (namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand) and institutional strengthening and project management in Central Water Commission (CWC) and other Implementing Agencies. Thus, statement 1 is correct.
- The project aims to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner, and to strengthen the dam safety institutional setup of participating States / Implementing Agencies. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

51) D

- Degassing led to Hydrosphere, Oxygen were not present

52) A

- Trade Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Scheme (TREAD) envisages economic empowerment of women. There is a provision of Govt of India Grant upto 30% of Loan/credit

sanctioned subject to maximum ceiling of 30 Lakhs to NGOs as appraised by Lending Institutes/Banks for undertaking capacity building activities such as Training, counselling, Participation in exhibitions, establishment of new SHGs etc and other components as approved by Bank/Steering Committee. The focus of the scheme is to promote self-employment and income generation activities for women mostly from SHG groups in non-farm sector. The scheme comes under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

53 D

To generate rural employment and to promote the entrepreneurs in the rural areas of the country, Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC):

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.
- Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters.
- A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation & Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

54 C

(it focuses on building new cities in developing countries)

- A charter city is a city in which the governing system is defined by the city's own charter document rather than by state, provincial, regional or national laws. In locations where city charters are allowed by law, a city can adopt or modify its organizing charter by decision of its administration by the way established in the charter. These cities may be administered predominantly by citizens or through a third-party management structure, because a charter gives a city the flexibility to choose novel types of government structure.

55 B

- Safeguard Duty is duty payable on import of goods which is already being manufactured in India but cost of which is high compared to import price. It is imposed by Central Government on goods so that the Indian manufacturers do not suffer due to import of cheaper goods from outside. It helps in creating a level playing field for Indian manufacturers and importers.

56) C

- a. Kamakhya Temple - Near Guwhati, Assam
- b. Virupaksha Temple - Hampi, Karnataka
- c. Thousand Pillar Temple - Warangal, Telangana
- d. Srikalahasti Temple - Thirupathi, Andhra Pradesh

57) C

UDAN is an innovative scheme to develop the regional aviation market. It is a market-based mechanism in which airlines bid for seat subsidies. This first-of-its-kind scheme globally will create affordable yet economically viable and profitable flights on regional routes so that flying becomes affordable to the common man even in small towns. The selected airline operator would have to provide a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 40 UDAN Seats (subsidized rates) on the UDAN Flights for operations through fixed wing aircraft and a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 13 Seats on the Flights for operations through helicopters. On each such route, the minimum frequency would be three and maximum of seven departures per week.

58) D

World Bank's Human Capital Index

Broader theme of the World Development Report (WDR) this year is The Changing Nature of Work.

World Bank has launched a Human Capital Project (HCP) – The HCP programme is claimed to be a program of advocacy, measurement, and analytical work to raise awareness and increase demand for interventions to build human capital.

There are three components of HCP-

- A cross-country human capital measurement metric called the Human Capital Index (HCI)
- A programme of measurement and research to inform policy action
- A programme of support for country strategies to accelerate investment in human capital

The HCI has three components:

- Survival, as measured by under-5 mortality rates;
- Expected years of Quality-Adjusted School which combines information on the quantity and quality of education (quality is measured by harmonizing test scores from major international student achievement testing programs and quantity from number of years of school that a child can expect to obtain by age 18 given the prevailing pattern of enrolment rates across grades in respective countries);
- Health environment using two proxies of (a) adult survival rates and (b) the rate of stunting for children under age 5.

59) C

- 82.5 ° E or Indian Standard Meridian passes through Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

60) D

- Uygurs are from Xinjiang province but a reasonable population is also found in Kazakhstan.
- Nuer are an ethnic population of South Sudan.
- Kurds are from Iraq, Iran and Turkey.
- Houthis are from Yemen.

61) B

- The well-known Chennakesava temple at Belur belongs to the Hoysala School of architecture
- Hoysala architecture is the building style developed under the rule of the Hoysala Empire between the 11th and 14th centuries, in the region known today as Karnataka, a state of India.
- Large and small temples built during this era remain as examples of the Hoysala architectural style, including the Chennakesava Temple at Belur, the Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, and the Kesava Temple at Somanathapura.

62 D

- Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals.
- It has applications in Automotive industry, Smart cities and infrastructure, Banking operations, Financial auditing, Art forms, military and video games.

63) D

64) D

65) B

66) C

67) B

68) D

69) B

70) C

71) B

72) C

73) D The beaks of different birds are adapted for

- Feeding on different kinds of food. Flat beak
- Helps in feeding on fish, insects and plants in
- Water. A long thin beak is useful for pulling
- Worms out of mud. The strong beak of parrot
- Is useful for crushing nuts.

74) C

75) A

76) C

- This food chain helps in fixing inorganic Nutrients. Detritus food chains are generally shorter than grazing food chains.

77) C

- Only 10 % of the energy at a trophic level is transferred to the next higher level because 90 % of energy is used up at each trophic level because of this, no food chain can last more than four trophic levels

78) B

- Total-factor productivity (TFP) is a variable which accounts for effects in total output not caused by traditionally measured inputs. If all inputs are accounted for, then, total factor productivity (TFP) can be taken as a measure of an economy's long-term technological change or technological dynamism.

79) C

80) A

81) C

Nominal GDP uses the quantities and prices in a given time period to track the total value produced in an economy in that same span

82) D

83) B

Generally, we divide all economic activities into eight different industrial divisions. They are (i) Agriculture (ii) Mining and Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (v) Construction (vi) Trade (vii) Transport and Storage and (viii) Services. For simplicity, all the working persons engaged in these divisions can be clubbed into three major sectors viz. (a) primary sector which includes (i) and (ii) (b) secondary sector which includes (iii), (iv) and (v) and (c) service sector which includes divisions (vi), (vii) and (viii).

84) A

85) C

86) D

87) C

88) C

- Ajanta has only Buddhist caves while Ellora has Buddhist, Jain and Brahminical caves.

89) B

90) A

- Pattadakal represents second stage of Chalukyan temple construction. First stage is represented by Aihole and Badami Cave temples are mainly found in Ajanta, Ellora and Nasik. Structural temples are mainly found in Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal

91) B

- Kailash Temple of Ellora and Dashawatar Temple of Jhansi are examples of Besar style.
- Temples of Khajuraho and Jain Temple of Dilwara are the examples of Nagara architecture style.

92) B

Tomb of Jahangir is in Lahore, Pakistan

93) B

94) B

95) C

96) A

97) D

98) D

99) B

It is given to senior citizens belonging to below poverty line, it is a central sector scheme, 30% of beneficiaries in each district should be women

100) C

sunrise sector or business that is just in its infancy but shows promise of rapid boom