

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2022

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



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## *Schemes/ Programmes/ Institutions*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements about Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) Program:**

1. It is an infrastructure program of the Department of Science and Technology.
2. It aims to strengthen the R&D base of the Universities in the country.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) Program PURSE is one of the flagship Infrastructure programs of the Department of Science and Technology, launched in 2009 exclusively for the University sector. The main objective of the scheme is to strengthen the research capacity of Indian Universities and provide support for nurturing the research ecosystem and strengthening the R&D base of the Universities in the country.

Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.2) Which of the following given statement is/are correct?**

1. Prammarsh, an online counselling workshop has been launched by National Informatics Centre.
2. The aim of Prammarsh is to bridge the industry-academia gap and spread awareness about various choices available to students under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Prammarsh

NICS has launched Prammarsh, an online counselling workshop. The aim of Prammarsh is to bridge the industry-academia gap and spread awareness about various choices available to students under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about National Institute of Career Services (NICS):**

1. NICS was set up in 2020 under Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. Its aim is to be a National Centre of Excellence to provide enhanced employability through Training, Research & Capacity Building Programme.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: National Institute of Career Services (NICS):**

National Institute for Career Service (erstwhile Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service) was set up in 1964 under Directorate General of Employment (DGE), Ministry of Labour & Employment. Its aim is to be a National Centre of Excellence to provide enhanced employability through Training, Research & Capacity Building Programme in the area of Employment under National Employment Services.

Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.4) Which of the following given statement about SWIFT, a messaging network is/are correct?**

1. It is used by banks and financial institutions globally for quick and faultless exchange of information.
2. Each participant on the platform is assigned a unique 8-digit SWIFT code.
3. SWIFT is a platform that holds securities and money.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: About SWIFT:**

(a) SWIFT is a messaging network used by banks and financial institutions globally for quick and faultless exchange of information pertaining to financial transactions;

(b) The network connects more than 11,000 banking and securities organizations in over 200 countries and territories;

(c) It is headquartered in Belgium;

Each participant on the platform is assigned a unique 8-digit SWIFT code or a Bank Identification Code (BIC) which is essential for any inter-bank transfer;

SWIFT is only a platform that sends messages and does not hold any securities or money. It enables standardized and reliable communication to facilitate the transaction.

**Source:** EPIC February 2022

**Q.5) Consider the following statements about Parvatmala program:**

1. BRO will be Nodal agency.
2. It aims to develop ropeways in hilly areas of the country.

**Which of statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Government has announced in the Budget that the National Ropeways Development Programme – 'Parvatmala' will be initiated through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

**About the National Ropeways Development Programme**

- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) will be the nodal ministry.
- The aim of the programme is to develop ropeways in hilly areas of the country in a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- Around 8 ropeway projects for a length of 60 km would be awarded in 2022-23.
- The programme will also cover congested urban areas, where conventional mass transit systems are not feasible.
- The programme is being presently started in regions like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir and the other North-Eastern states.

Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.6) Renke Commission, sometimes seen in news, is related to which of the following?**

- a) Differently abled
- b) Conservation of wetlands
- c) De-notified Tribes
- d) Financial Inclusion

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Major Government Initiatives to mainstream DNTs, NTs, SNTs Various efforts were undertaken for bringing these communities into the mainstream. Accordingly, the first commission was set up in October 2003. The Renke Commission was set up in 2008.

In 2015, National Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of Bhiku Ramji Idate. This commission was tasked to identify and proper listing of these communities in different states, to evaluate the progress of development of these communities in the states so that a systematic approach can be developed for the development of these communities.

Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.7) Which among the following has proposed the 'Federated Digital Identities'?**

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) RBI
- c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- d) Ministry of Science and Technology

**ANS: C**

## **PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF JULY (FIRST WEEK), 2022**

**Explanation:** The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has proposed to establish 'Federated Digital Identities'.

### **About Federated Digital Identities**

- It is the proposed one unique ID under which a citizen's multiple digital IDs like the PAN, Aadhaar, driving licence and passport numbers etc. can be interlinked, stored and accessed for digital transactions such as authentication and eKYC services.
- It aims to optimize the number of digital identities that a citizen needs to have.
- This proposal is part of the Electronics and IT Ministry's India Enterprise Architecture 2.0 (IndEA 2.0).

Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.8) Which one of the following is the targeted group under the "Pradhan Mantri Swanidhi Scheme"?**

- Marginal farmers
- Dairy farmers
- Landless agricultural labourers
- Street vendors

**ANS: D**

### **Explanation:**

PM SVANidhi stands for Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi. It is a central sector scheme launched in June 2020. It aims to provide micro-credit facilities to street vendors affected due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.9) Which of the following scheme/ project is related to the group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high quality educational programmes on 24\*7 basis using GSAT - 15?**

- Prashikshak
- Shaala Darpan
- Swayam Prabha
- Vidyanjali

**ANS: C**

### **Explanation:**

SWAYAM stands for Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds. This is a program under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). Former President Shri Pranab Mukherjee launched SWAYAM and SWAYAM Prabha. There are 32 Direct To Home (DTH) channels operationalised for telecasting education content free of charge.

Source: Source: EPIC February 2022

**Q.10) Which of the following statement about Electronics Vaccine Intelligence Network (EVIN) project is/ are correct?**

1. It aims to digitize vaccine stock and monitors the temperature of cold chain of smart phone
2. It is being implemented by World Bank

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

The Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) is an indigenously developed system that digitizes records of vaccine stocks and monitors its temperature through a smartphone application eVIN will support the government's Universal Immunization Programme by providing real-time information on vaccine stocks and storage across all the cold chain points in all the states it's being implemented in.

The eVIN program is being implemented by the Government of India in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Source: Source: EPIC February 2022

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## *Science and Technology*

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**Q.1) Which one of the following is not a language translator?**

- a) Assembler
- b) Linker
- c) Interpreter
- d) Compiler

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

**Language-translator:** Program that is used to translate information or instructions that are written in source to object language. It means that can translate from high-level language or assembly-language into machine-language.

- There are generally three types of language- translator- Compiler, Assembler, Interpreter.
- Compiler is that kind of program which translates one language into other target-language
- Linker is not language- translator.

**Source: Lucent's Computer**

**Q.2) Which one of the following statement is correct?**

**A device driver of output devices**

- a) interprets input provided by users into computer usable form.
- b) interprets computer output into user understandable form.
- c) translates user inputs into output device.
- d) facilitates user to communicate with output device.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- A device driver is a particular form of software application that allows one hardware device (such as a personal computer) to interact with another hardware device (such as a printer). A device driver may also be called a software driver.
- Drivers facilitate communication between an operating system and a peripheral hardware device. Each driver contains knowledge about a particular hardware device or software interface that other programs -- including the underlying operating system (OS) -- does not have.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.3) Which one of the following registers is used to keep track of the next instruction to be executed?**

- a) Memory address register
- b) Memory buffer register
- c) Program counter
- d) Memory data register

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Program Counter registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located.

A program counter is a register in a computer processor that contains the address (location) of the instruction being executed at the current time. As each instruction gets fetched, the program counter increases its stored value by 1. The program counter (PC), commonly called the instruction pointer (IP) in Intel x86 and Itanium microprocessors, and sometimes called the instruction address register (IAR), the instruction counter, or just part of the instruction sequencer, is a processor register that indicates where a computer is in its program.

The program counter is simply the location of the instruction being executed, and so it will change based on the processor architecture. That is, 64 bit architecture will need 64 bits to hold the program counter, a 32 bit will need 32, and so on.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.4) Which one of the following is not an audio file format?**

- a) MIDI
- b) WAV
- c) SWF
- d) MPEG

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

- A file with the .MID or .MIDI file extension (pronounced as "mid-ee") is a Musical Instrument Digital Interface file.
- Unlike regular audio files like MP3s or WAVs, these don't contain actual audio data and are therefore much smaller in size. They instead explain what notes are played, when they're played, and how long or loud each note should be.
- Files in this format are basically instructions that explain how the sound should be produced once attached to a playback device or loaded into a particular software program that knows how to interpret the data.
- This makes MIDI files perfect for sharing musical information between similar applications and for transferring over low-bandwidth internet connections. The small size also allows for storing on small devices like floppy disks, a common practice in early PC games.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.5) Which one of the following denotes a sequential electronic circuit that is used to store 1-bit of information?**

- a) Register
- b) Transistor
- c) Flip-flop
- d) Capacitor

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**



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In electronics, a flip-flop or latch is a circuit that has two stable states and can be used to store state information. A flip-flop stores a single bit (binary digit) of data; one of its two states represents a "one" and the other represents a "zero".

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.6) What is the equivalent decimal value of binary number 101110?**

- a) 46
- b) 56
- c) 64
- d) 65

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

Given binary number is 101110.

To convert binary number to decimal, multiply each digit of the binary number by the corresponding power of two.

$$\begin{aligned} &=> 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \\ &= 32 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 0 \\ &= 46 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the decimal equivalent of binary number 101110 is 46.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.7) Which one of the following basic operations for converting raw input data into useful information is not performed by all computers?**

- a) Inputting
- b) Storing
- c) Switching
- d) Outputting

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

All computer systems perform the following five basic operations for converting raw input data into useful information-

- **Inputting:** Process of entering data and instructions into a computer system.
- **Storing:** Saving data and instructions to make them readily available for initial or additional processing as and when required.
- **Processing:** Performing arithmetic operations (add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc.) or logical operations (comparisons like equal to, less than, greater than, etc.) on data to convert them into useful information.
- **Outputting:** Process of producing useful information or results for a user, such as printed reports or visual displays.
- **Controlling:** Directing the manner and sequence in which the above operations are performed.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.8) Which one of the following memories is extremely fast and acts as a high-speed buffer between the CPU and the main memory?**

- a) RAM
- b) ROM
- c) Flash Memory
- d) Cache Memory

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

- Cache memory is a very high-speed semiconductor memory that can speed up the CPU.
- Cache memory acts as a buffer between the main memory and the CPU. It holds the most frequently used part of the program and data.
  - Some advantages of cache memory are -
  - For temporary use, it is helpful in storing data.
- It is faster than the main memory.
- Additional Information
- Cache memory holds only those data and instructions that are held by the primary memory or main memory on which the computer is currently working.
- For storing data/information permanently secondary memory also known as external memory or non-volatile is used.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.9) Which one of the following is not a web browser?**

- a) Internet Explorer
- b) Firefox
- c) Fedora
- d) Google Chrome

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- Fedora is a popular open source Linux-based operating system.
- Fedora is designed as a secure, general purpose operating system. The operating system is developed on a six-month release cycle, under the auspices of the Fedora Project. Fedora is sponsored by Red Hat.
- According to the Fedora Project, Fedora is "always free for anyone to use, modify, and distribute." Fedora is said to be the second-most commonly used Linux distribution, after Ubuntu. There are over a hundred distributions based on Fedora, including Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) project's XO operating system.

Source: Lucent's Computer

**Q.10) Which one of the following represents 1 GB of information?**

- a) 1024 KB
- b) 1024 MB
- c) 1024 TB
- d) 1024 PB

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

- 1 Gigabyte (GB) is about a billion-character i.e., 1000 MB or 1 thousand megabytes
- Gigabyte is a common unit for modern hardware for example 4000 MB = 4 GB
- An ordinary computer has 4 GB of RAM 256 GB of storage
- A DVD has a size 4.7GB
- A flash drive has about 32 GB and a hard drive has 750 GB
- 1 kilobyte (KB) is nearly about 1000 bytes. An ordinary Roman text requires about 2 kilobytes to store
- A Terabyte (TB) of computer storage capacity that is nearly about 2 to the 40th power, or 10 to the 12th power. A Terabyte is approximately 1,024 gigabytes (GB)
- The megabyte (MB) is a multiple-unit byte. The word mega represents 1000000 (10<sup>6</sup>) in the International System of Units (SI). Megabyte is also represented by 1000×1024 (1024000) bytes.
- Therefore, 1 Gigabyte represents one billion characters.

Source: Lucent's Computer

## *Economy*

**Q.1) The reduction of the rate of inflation is termed as which of the following?**

- a) Deflation
- b) Reflation
- c) Disinflation
- d) Stagflation

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Inflation related concepts are:**

- deflation when there is a persistent general fall in the level of prices
- disinflation is the reduction of the rate of inflation
- stagflation which is a combination of inflation and rising unemployment due to recession and
- Reflation, which is when inflation returns after a spell of deflation and recession thus showing that growth is back as seen in the US and EU after the great recession (2007-09) when growth was revived.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.2) When inflation is high in an economy, which of the following statement is not correct?**

- a) It discourages Exports
- b) It encourages Savings
- c) fiscal deficit may go up
- d) All of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** If inflation is high in an economy, the following problems can arise

- low income groups are particularly hurt
- People on a fixed income (e.g. pensioners, students receiving scholarships) will be worse off in real terms due to higher prices and same income as before
- inflation discourages exports as domestic sales are attractive . Inflation may erode the external competitiveness of domestic products if it leads to higher production costs such as wage increases, and higher interest rate.
- inflation can drag down growth as the investment climate turns bad due to instability and uncertainty and also as interest rates are raised and cost of credit increases
- Inflation may discourage saving and thus hit investment. The savings pattern also gets skewed in favour of unproductive assets like gold as inflation may be higher than interest rates and yield is negative.
- Inflation tax is a hidden tax. It is the financial loss in the value of money incurred by holders of cash. Another way of seeing it is: when the government wants to tax people, they resist it. But the government needs the money. So it prints and releases the money into market and that inflates the economy which means people pay more for the goods and services they consume. The end result is that the tax that they did not pay is paid by way of price rise.

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- Strikes can take place for higher wages which can cause a wage spiral. Also if strikes occur in-an important industry which has a comparative advantage the nation may see a decrease in productivity, exports and growth.
- Govt. fiscal deficit may go up as the need to subsidise is more to make goods and services affordable

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.3) Economic growth is usually coupled with which of the following?**

- a) Inflation
- b) Stagflation
- c) Deflation
- d) Hyperinflation

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Inflation**

- It refers to the rise in the prices of most goods and services of daily or common use, such as food, clothing, housing etc.
- A certain level of inflation is required in the economy to ensure that expenditure is promoted and hoarding money through savings is demotivated.
- As the spending increases, the demand also increases which leads to inflation.
- Hence, Economic growth is usually coupled with inflation.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.4) The inverse relationship between rate of inflation and rate of unemployment is shown by which of the following curve?**

- a) Phillips curve
- b) Engel curve
- c) Lorenz curve
- d) Laffer curve

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Philips's Curve**

- The inverse relationship between rate of inflation and rate of unemployment is shown in the Phillips curve: price stability has a trade-off against employment.
- Some level of inflation could be considered desirable in order to minimize unemployment.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.5) Which of the statements given below is/are correct?**

1. Disinflation is the opposite of inflation.
2. When an economy experiences deflation, demand from businesses and consumers to buy products goes down.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Deflation**

- Deflation is a prolonged and widespread decline in prices that causes consumers and businesses to curb spending as they wait for prices to fall further. It is the opposite of inflation.
- It should not be confused with disinflation, which merely describes a slowdown in the rate of growth of prices. Deflation may occur at the wholesale or retail level. It may result for demand side or supply side reasons.
- Deflation is hard to deal with because it is self-reinforcing. Deflation needs to be checked with
- Keynesian stimulus or it can breed deeper deflation, leading to what is known as a deflationary spiral.
- When an economy experiences 'deflation, demand from businesses and consumers to buy products goes down because they expect to pay less later as prices fall further. With crashing demand, Producers can not to sell and go bankrupt, unemployment rises reducing demand further. That causes deflation to become even more aggravated. It makes it more expensive to service existing, debts. As debt becomes unserviceable, the risk of default and bankruptcy rises too and bank becomes reluctant to lend as their own NPAs rise.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.6) Which of the below given products/items has the highest weightage in Wholesale Price Index (WPI)?**

- a) Manufactured Products
- b) Fuel and Power
- c) Primary goods
- d) All have equal weightage

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The weightage is as follows: Manufactured Products (64.20%), Primary Articles (22.60%) and Fuel & Power (13.10%).

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.7) Which index is used to calculate inflation in India?**

- a) Wholesale Price Index
- b) GDP deflator
- c) Commodity Price Index
- d) Productive Price Index

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In India inflation is calculated by using Wholesale Price Index. WPI calculates the price paid by the manufacturers and wholesalers in the market.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.8) What is the base year of Consumer Price Index (CPI)?**

- a) 2017
- b) 2005
- c) 2012
- d) 2004

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Consumer Price Index (CPI):**

- A comprehensive measure used for estimation of price changes in a basket of goods and services representative of consumption expenditure in an economy is called consumer price index.
- Presently the base year of Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 2012. The base year was changed in January 2017.
- The calculation involved in the estimation of CPI is quite rigorous. Various categories and sub-categories have been made for classifying consumption items and on the basis of consumer categories like urban or rural.
- Based on these indices and sub indices obtained, the final overall index of price is calculated mostly by national statistical agencies. It is one of the most important statistics for an economy and is generally based on the weighted average of the prices of commodities. It gives an idea of the cost of living.
- Inflation is measured using CPI. The percentage change in this index over a period of time gives the amount of inflation over that specific period, i.e. the increase in prices of a representative basket of goods consumed.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.9) Which of the following is also known as jumping inflation?**

- a) Core Inflation
- b) Bottleneck Inflation
- c) Galloping Inflation
- d) Creeping Inflation

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Galloping inflation (also jumping inflation) is one that develops at a rapid pace (dual or triple-digit annual rates), perhaps only for a brief period of time. Such form of inflation is dangerous for the economy as it mostly affects the middle and low-income classes of population.

Source: Sriram's IAS

**Q.10) Which of the following Institution/office bring out the Wholesale Price (WPI) data in India?**

- a) The Reserve Bank of India
- b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c) The Ministry of Finance
- d) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Ministry of Commerce and Industry brings out the Wholesale Price (WPI) data in India.
- The Wholesale Price Index measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses.
- It is published by the Office of Economic Advisor (Ministry of Commerce & Industry).
- The base year for WPI is 2011-12.
- It is effective from April 2017.
- It is unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which tracks the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers.
- It captures the average movement of wholesale prices of goods and is primarily used as a GDP deflator.
- WPI(2011-12) reckons only basic prices and does not include taxes, rebate/trade discounts, transport and other charges.

Source: Sriram's IAS



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## *Indian Polity*

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**Q.1) Maximum life of an ordinance is:**

- a) Six Months
- b) One Year
- c) Six Months and Six Weeks
- d) One year and Six weeks

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Every ordinance issued by the President during the recess of parliament must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament when it reassembles. If the ordinance is approved by both the Houses, it becomes an act. If Parliament takes no action at all, the ordinance ceases to operate on the expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament.

The ordinance may also cease to operate even earlier than the prescribed six weeks, if both the Houses of Parliament pass resolutions disapproving it. If the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks is calculated from the later of those dates.

This means that the maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks, in case of non-approval by the Parliament (six months being the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament). If an ordinance is allowed to lapse without being placed before Parliament, then the acts done and completed under it, before it ceases to operate, remain fully valid and effective.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Which of the following denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form?**

- a) Pardon
- b) Respite
- c) Reprieve
- d) Commutation

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

1. Pardon It removes both the sentence and the conviction and completely absolves the convict from all sentences, punishments and disqualifications.

2. Commutation It denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form. For example, a death sentence may be commuted to rigorous imprisonment, which in turn may be commuted to a simple imprisonment.

3. Remission It implies reducing the period of sentence without changing its character. For example, a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years may be remitted to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

4. Respite It denotes awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact, such as the physical disability of a convict or the pregnancy of a woman offender.

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5. Reprieve It implies a stay of the execution of a sentence (especially that of death) for a temporary period. Its purpose is to enable the convict to have time to seek pardon or commutation from the President.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.3) The provision of “Annual financial statement is provided under which of the following articles of the constitution?”**

- a) Article 110
- b) Article 112
- c) Article 226
- d) Article 75

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

**No. Subject-matter**

- 52. The President of India
- 53 Executive power of the Union
- 54. Election of President
- 55. Manner of election of President
- 56. Term of office of President
- 57. Eligibility for re-election
- 58. Qualifications for election as President
- 59. Conditions of President’s office
- 60. Oath or affirmation by the President
- 61. Procedure for impeachment of the President
- 62. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President
- 65. Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions
- 71. Matters relating to the election of President
- 72. Power of President to grant pardons etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases
- 74. Council of ministers to aid and advise the President
- 75. Other provisions as to ministers like appointment, term, salaries, etc.
- 76. Attorney-General of India
- 77. Conduct of business of the Government of India
- 78. Duties of Prime Minister in respect to furnishing of information to the President, etc.
- 85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution
- 111. Assent to bills passed by the Parliament
- 112. Union Budget (annual financial statement)
- 123. Power of President to promulgate ordinances
- 143. Power of President to consult Supreme Court

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Consider the following statement with respect to election of VICE President:**

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament
2. It include the members of the state legislative assemblies

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

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

**ANS:A**

**Explanation:**

The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

Thus, this Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

Explaining the reason for this difference, Dr B R Ambedkar observed:

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.5) Consider the following statement:**

1. Removal of VICE President requires impeachment.
2. No ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President. He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term. A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Who among the following is 'de facto executive'?**

- a) President
- b) Vice President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) CAG

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

In the scheme of parliamentary system of government provided by the constitution, the President is the nominal executive authority (de jure executive) and Prime Minister is the real executive authority (de facto executive). In other words, president is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Consider the following statement:**

1. The term of the Prime minister is fixed
2. The death of an Incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the console of minister.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

However, if he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must resign or the President can dismiss him. Since the Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies. In other words, the resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the council of ministers and thereby generates a vacuum.

The resignation or death of any other minister, on the other hand, merely creates a vacancy which the Prime Minister may or may not like to fill.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Consider the following:**

1. NITI Aayog
2. National Water Resource Council
3. National Integration Council

**Prime Minister is the chairman of which of the above institution.**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

The Prime Minister has various other roles. These are:

1. He is the chairman of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), National Development Council, National Integration Council, Inter-State Council and National Water Resources Council.
2. He plays a significant role in shaping the foreign policy of the country.
3. He is the chief spokesman of the Union government.
4. He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.
5. As a leader of the nation, he meets various sections of people in different states and receives memoranda from them regarding their problems, and so on.
6. He is leader of the party in power.
7. He is political head of the services.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.9) Consider the following statement:**

1. The total number of ministers, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
2. This provision was also added by the 91<sup>ST</sup> Amendment Act of 2003.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

1. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act of 2003.
3. A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act of 2003.

Sources: Laxmikanth

**Q.10) “Article 74 provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions”.**

Which of the following constitution amendment act have made the advice binding on the President?

- a) 42nd CAA
- b) 44th CAA
- c) 91st CAA
- d) Both a and B

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

Article 74 provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The 42<sup>nd</sup> and 44th Constitutional Amendment Acts have made the advice binding on the President.

Further, the nature of advice tendered by ministers to the President cannot be enquired by any court. This provision emphasises the intimate and the confidential relationship between the President and the ministers.

Sources: Laxmikanth

## Geography

**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. S waves can travel into only solid and liquid medium
2. P waves can travel in all three mediums

**Which of the above given statement is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

S-waves are shear waves, which move particles perpendicular to their direction of propagation. They can propagate through solid rocks because these rocks have enough shear strength. Liquids lack shear strength. This is the reason why, if you take a glass of water and suddenly remove the glass, the water will not keep its shape. S-waves need a medium that is rigid enough for them to propagate. This is why S-waves cannot propagate through liquids.

P-waves travel through liquids and gases as well as through solids. Although liquids and gases have zero rigidity, they have compressibility, which enables them to transmit P-waves. P-waves are predominantly compressional waves. As a P-wave passes, material compresses in the same direction the wave is moving. Sound waves are P-waves moving through the air.

P waves travel fastest and are the first to arrive from the earthquake. In rock, S waves generally travel about 60% the speed of P waves, and the S wave always arrives after the P wave.

Source: NCERT

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. Earth's outer core and inner core are in solid and liquid form respectively.
2. Asthenosphere is the upper part of core.

**Which of the above given statement is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The inner core is solid, the outer core is liquid, and the mantle is solid/plastic. This is due to the relative melting points of the different layers (nickel-iron core, silicate crust and mantle) and the increase in temperature and pressure as depth increases. At the surface, the nickel-iron alloys and silicates are cool enough to be solid. In the upper mantle, the silicates are generally solid but localized regions of melt exist, leading to limited viscosity.

The mantle extends from Moho's discontinuity to a depth of 2,900 km. The upper portion of the mantle is called asthenosphere. The word astheno means weak. It is considered to be extending upto 400 km. It is the main source of magma that finds its way to the surface during volcanic eruptions.

Source: NCERT

**Q.3) Consider the following pairs:**

1. Cocos plate: Between Central America and Pacific plate
2. Nazca plate: Mostly the Saudi Arabian landmass
3. Philippine plate: Between the Asiatic and Pacific plate

**How many above given pairs are correctly matched?**

- a) One pair only
- b) Two pairs only
- c) All Three pairs
- d) None of the above

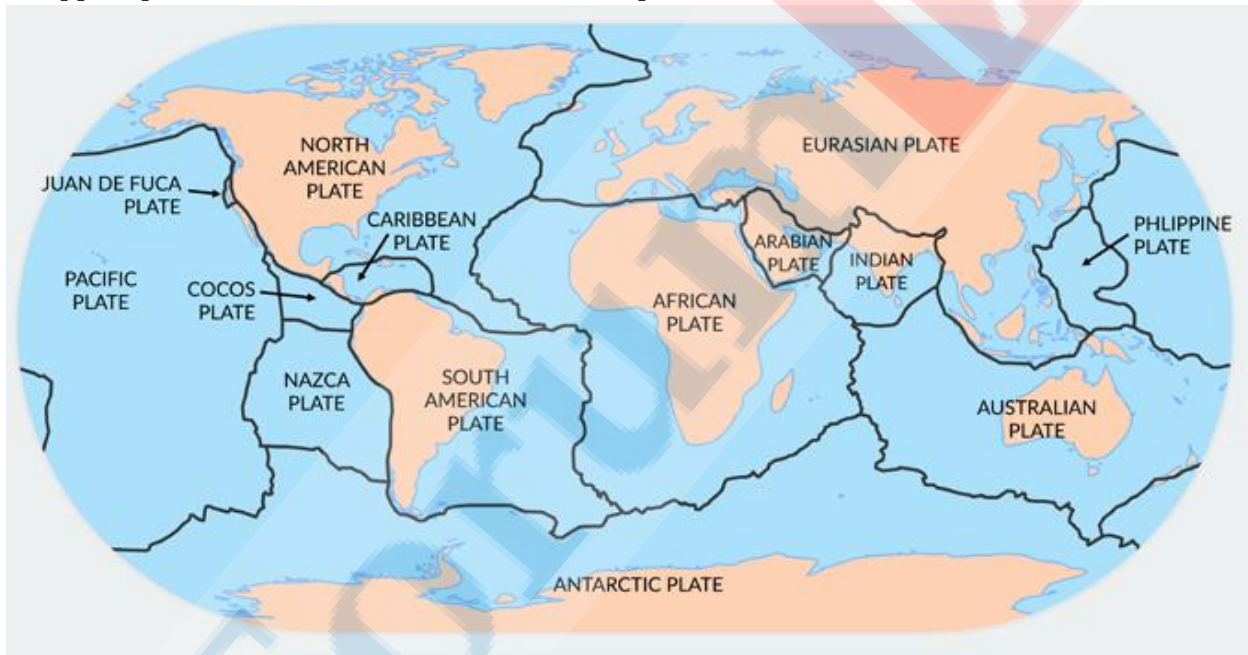
**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Cocos plate: Between Central America and Pacific plate

Nazca plate: Between South America and Pacific plate

Arabian plate: Mostly the Saudi Arabian landmass

Philippine plate: Between the Asiatic and Pacific plate



Source: NCERT

**Q.4) “A wavy mass of intrusive rocks, at times, is found at the base of synclines or at the top of anticline in folded igneous country”. Which of the following is explained in the above statement?**

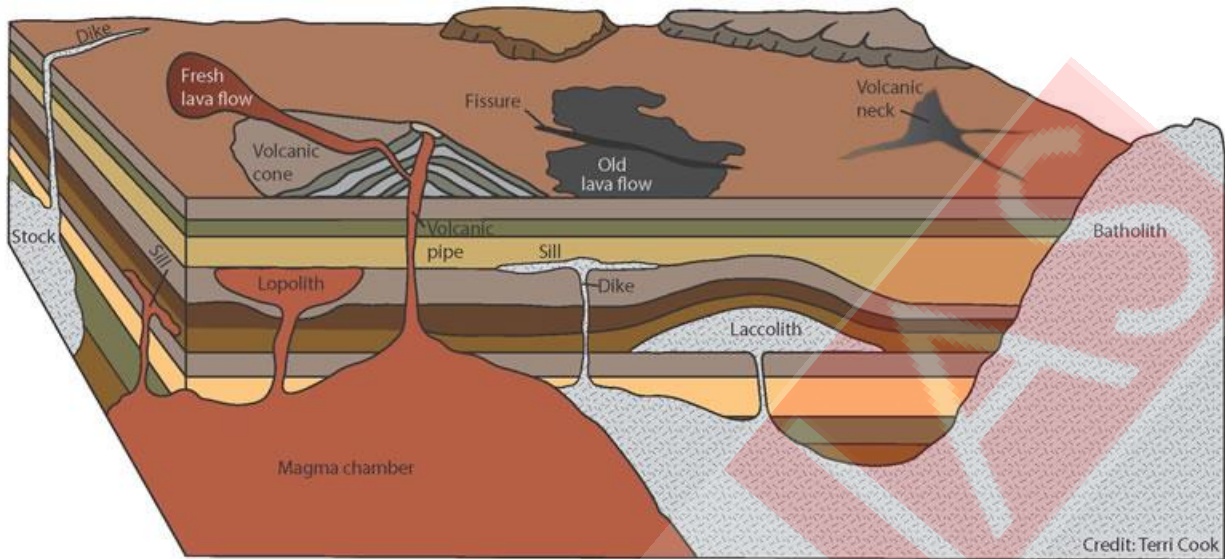
- a) Batholith
- b) Sill
- c) Phacolith
- d) Lacolith

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The near horizontal bodies of the intrusive igneous rocks are called sill or sheet, depending on the thickness of the material. The thinner ones are called sheets while the thick horizontal deposits are called sills.



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Source: NCERT

**Q.5) Arrange the following in chronological order according to Geological Time Scale from older to newer:**

1. Permian
2. Pre-Cambrian
3. Caenozoic
4. Mesozoic

**Select the correct option using the codes given below:**

- a) 1-2-3-4
- b) 2-1-3-4
- c) 2-1-4-3
- d) 1-2-4-3

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Geological Time Scale				
EON	ERA	PERIOD	MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO	KEY EVENTS
Phanerozoic	Caenozoic	Quaternary	1.6	Humans evolve
		Tertiary		
		Cretaceous		
	Mesozoic	Jurassic	138	Extinction of Dinosaurs
		Triassic		
		Permian		
	Paleozoic	Carboniferous	240	Permian mass extinction
		Devonian		
		Silurian		
		Ordovician		
Proterozoic	Also known as Precambrian	Cambrian	500	Invertebrates become common
		Archean		
		Hadean		
			3500	Earliest life

Source: NCERT

**Q.6) Sonoran is a desert located in which of the following Continent?**

- a) Antarctica
- b) Europe
- c) Asia
- d) North America

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Sonoran Desert, also called Desierto de Altar, arid region covering 120,000 square miles (310,800 square km) in southwestern Arizona and southeastern California, U.S., and including much of the Mexican state of Baja California Sur, part of Baja California State, and the western half of the state of Sonora. Subdivisions of the hot, dry region include the Colorado and Yuma deserts.

Source: ATLAS

**Q.7) The highlands of 'Deccan plateau' are among which of the following type of mountains?**

- a) Block mountains
- b) Fold mountains
- c) Residual mountains
- d) Volcanic mountains

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Residual mountains are those mountains which have been eroded by the agents of degradation such as winds, rain, frost and running water. The hard rocks that are left behind are called residual mountains.

The Sierras of central Spain and Mesas of USA are some examples of residual mountains. Examples of Residual Mountains in India are: the Aravali hills, the Nallamala hills, the Javadi hills, the Veliconda hills, the Palkonda range, and the Mahendragiri hills.

Source: NCERT

**Q.8) Consider the following statements about Earth:**

1. Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the fourth largest in our solar system.
2. The Earth's atmosphere is 77% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, with traces of argon, carbon dioxide and water.

**Which of the following given above statement is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the fifth largest in our solar system. It is the only planet that we know of that can house living things, from plants to animals to humans – even though it has not always been able to do so. The Earth's atmosphere is 77% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, with traces of argon, carbon dioxide and water. There was probably a very much larger amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere when the Earth was first formed, but it has since been almost all incorporated into carbonate rocks and to a lesser extent dissolved into the oceans and consumed by living plants.

Source: NCERT

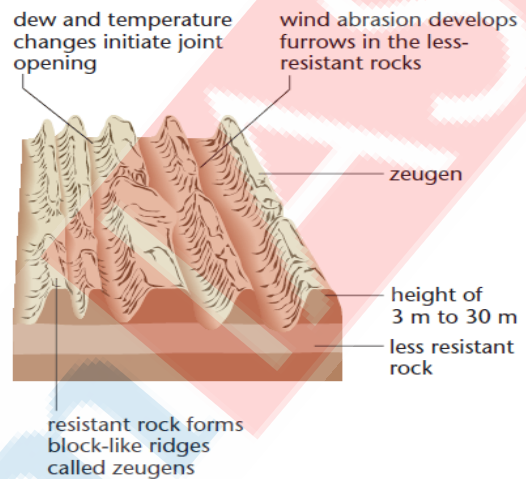
**Q.9) What is 'Zeugen'?**

- a) It is a landform of wind erosion in deserts.
- b) It is a tribe in sub-saharan Africa.
- c) It is another name for slash and burning farming in India.
- d) It is newly formed island near New Zealand.

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Zeugen are tabular masses which have a layer of soft rocks lying beneath a surface layer of more resistant rocks. Difference in erosional effect of the wind on soft & resistant rock surfaces, carve them into weird looking ridge & furrow landscape. Mechanical weathering initiates their formation by opening up joints of the surface rocks. Wind abrasion further eats into underlying softer layer so that deep furrows are developed. The hard rocks then stand above the the furrows as ridges or Zeugen. Zeugen may stand 10 to 100 feet above the sunken furrows. Continuous abrasion by winds gradually lowers the Zeugen & widens the furrow.

Source: GC Leong



**Q.10) The driest place on earth is located in which of the following deserts?**

- a) Atacama
- b) Sahara
- c) Kalahari
- d) Gobi

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The driest place on Earth is in Antarctica in an area called the Dry Valleys, which have seen no rain for nearly 2 million years. There is absolutely no precipitation in this region and it makes up a 4800 square kilometer region of almost no water, ice or snow. While some areas of the Atacama along the coast have succulent plants like cacti, the more arid parts of the desert have no vegetation. These parched regions do not even have cyanobacteria – green photosynthetic microorganisms that live in rocks or under stones in most other deserts.

Source: NCERT

## *Environment*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements about Bombay Natural History Society:**

1. BNHS was started by eight British naturalists of Mumbai in 1883.
2. BNHS has been designated as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO) by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation: About BNHS**

- BNHS was started by eight amateur naturalists of Mumbai, of which two were Indians.
- The guiding principle of BNHS has been that conservation should be based on scientific research - a tradition exemplified by its former president, Dr Sálím Ali - world renowned ornithologist and receiver of Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan awards by Government of India.
- Today, BNHS has a vibrant presence at dozens of places across India covering diverse habitats such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, mountains, deserts and marine areas.
- This includes work in the Global Biodiversity Hotspots such as Western Ghats and eastern Himalaya. Over 150 scientists and professionals work on and off the field to further the tasks of research, conservation and nature education.
- BNHS has been designated as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO) by Department of Science & Technology, Government of India and is the Partner of BirdLife International in India.

Source: [http://bnhsenvis.nic.in/Content/AboutBNHS\\_17494.aspx](http://bnhsenvis.nic.in/Content/AboutBNHS_17494.aspx)

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about Central Zoo Authority (CZA):**

1. It is a statutory body.
2. Its main objective is to complement and strengthen the national effort in conservation of rich biodiversity of the country.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Central Zoo Authority (CZA) was established as a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment & Forests by the Government of India in the year 1992.

- The main objective of this Authority is to complement and strengthen the national effort in conservation of rich biodiversity of the country, particularly the fauna.

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- Other objectives of this Authority include enforcing minimum standards and norms for upkeep and healthcare of animals in Indian zoos and to control mushrooming of unplanned and ill-conceived.
- For the overall management of the animals housed in the Indian zoos, standards and norms for appropriate housing, upkeep, health care, diet etc.

Source: <https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/organisationenvironment/central-zoo-authority-india-czai>

**Q.3) The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established by the Central Government to implement which of the following act?**

- a) Biodiversity act, 2002
- b) Forest rights act, 2006
- c) Environment Protection Act, 1986
- d) The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established by the Central Government in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002).

The NBA is a Statutory Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory functions for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

Source: <http://nbaindia.org/content/22/2/1/aboutnba.html>

**Q.4) Consider the following statements about National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):**

1. It was constituted under Biodiversity act, 2002.
2. It is a statutory authority to implement Project Tiger.

**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

**ANS: B**

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

- NTCA has been fulfilling its mandate within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for strengthening tiger conservation in the country by retaining an oversight through advisories/normative guidelines, based on appraisal of tiger status, ongoing conservation initiatives and recommendations of specially constituted Committees.
- The 'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, providing funding support to tiger range States for in-situ conservation of tigers in designated tiger reserves, and has put the endangered tiger on an assured path of recovery by saving it from extinction, as revealed by the recent findings of the All India tiger estimation using the refined methodology.

Source: <https://ntca.gov.in/about-us/#ntca>

**Q.5) Under which of the following act the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was established?**

- a) Biodiversity act, 2002
- b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- d) Environment Protection Act, 1986

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Source: <https://cpcb.nic.in/Introduction/>

**Q.6) Which of the following pollutants are monitored under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)?**

- Ozone
- Sulphur Dioxide
- Oxides of Nitrogen
- Particulate Matter 10
- Particulate Matter 2.5

**Choose the correct answer code from below given options:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Central Pollution Control Board is executing a nation-wide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

- The network consists of 804 operating stations covering 344 cities/towns in 28 states and 6 Union Territories of the country.
- The objectives of the N.A.M.P. are to determine status and trends of ambient air quality; to ascertain whether the prescribed ambient air quality standards are violated;
- To Identify Non-attainment Cities; to obtain the knowledge and understanding necessary for developing preventive and corrective measures and to understand the natural cleansing process undergoing in the environment through pollution dilution, dispersion, wind based movement, dry deposition, precipitation and chemical transformation of pollutants generated.
- Under N.A.M.P., four air pollutants viz ., Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Oxides of Nitrogen as NO<sub>2</sub>, Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM / PM<sub>10</sub>) and Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations.
- The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and wind direction, relative humidity (RH) and temperature were also integrated with the monitoring of air quality.

Source: <https://cpcb.nic.in/about-namp/>

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Botanical Survey of India (BSI):**

1. It was established in 1890.
2. Headquarter of BSI is located at Chennai.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) was established in 1890 with the objectives of exploring the plant resources of the country and identifying plant species with economic virtue. It is located in Kolkata, West Bengal.

In 1954, the Government reorganised the BSI with the objectives of

- undertaking intensive floristic surveys and collecting accurate and detailed information on the occurrence, distribution, ecology and economic utility of plants in the country;
- collecting, identifying and distributing materials that may be of use to educational and research institutions; and
- acting as the custodian of authentic collections in well planned herbaria and documenting plant resources in the form of local, district, state and national flora.

Source: <https://bsi.gov.in/>

**Q.8) Emissions gap report is released by which of the following?**

- a) UNDP
- b) UNEP
- c) WEF
- d) UNFCCC

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Emissions Gap Report 2021 was recently released by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The report in an annual series that provides an overview of the Emission gap- difference between where greenhouse emissions are predicted to be in 2030 and where they should be to avert the worst impacts of climate change.

Source: UNEP

**Q.9) “CATS Accreditation” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Tigers
- b) Elephants
- c) Snow leopard
- d) Rhinoceros

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** On the occasion of Global Tiger Day, 2021, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) announced Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CATS) accreditation for 14 out of India's 51 tiger reserves.

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CATS are globally accepted conservation tool that sets best practices and standards to manage tigers and assessments to benchmark progress.

Source: The Hindu

**Q.10) The term “GFANZ” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Species conservation
- b) Climate finance
- c) Ozone control process
- d) None of the above

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** GLASGOW FINANCIAL ALLIANCE FOR NET ZERO (GFANZ) was launched by UN Special Envoy for Climate Action and Finance, along with UNFCCC Climate Action Champions, and the COP26 Presidency.

- GFANZ was originally unveiled in 2021 as a forum for leading financial institutions to accelerate transition to a net-zero global economy through de-carbonization of the economy in line with the Paris agreement. The Objective of ‘net Zero’ is to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.
- The target is in line with Race to Zero campaign of UN that rallies non-state actors, including companies, cities, regions, financial and educational institutions to take rigorous and immediate action to halve global emissions by 2030.

Source: The Hindu



## *Schemes/ Programmes/ Institutions*

**Q.1) Which of the following organization was aimed at protecting Hindu orthodoxy and spread of western education and directly against Brahmo Samaj?**

- a) Veda Samaj
- b) Dev Samaj
- c) Dharma Sabha
- d) Arya Samaj

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Dharma Sabha was formed in 1830 in Calcutta by Radhakanta Deb. The organization was established mainly to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Henry Derozio. More specifically, the impetus of forming the organization came from a new law enacted by the colonial British rule which banned the practice of sati in the country; the focus of the new association was to repel the law which was seen as an intrusion by the British into the religious affairs of the indigenous people by some sections of the Hindu community.

Source: Spectrum's Modern History

**Q.2) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Movement</b>	<b>Type</b>
1. Deoband Movement	Reformist
2. Ahmadiya Movement	Revivalist
3. Aligarh Movement	Revivalist
4. Wahabi Movement	Reformist

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

- a) 2 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

- A revivalist movement is one which desires or inclines to revive practices from an earlier times whereas a Reform movement seeks to bring gradual change in certain aspects of the society. **Wahabi movement** sought to undo western influences and the perceived degeneration in Indian muslims as per them. **Ahmadiya movement** on the other hand was a reformist movement in the sense that it based itself on the universal religion of all humanity and spread western liberal education among the Indian Muslims. It was Ahmadiya movement that opposed Jihad while the Wahabis considered India to be dar-ul-Harb (land of the kafirs ) and it needed to be converted to dar-ul-Islam(land of Islam)
- **The Deoband Movement** was organized by the orthodox section of the Muslim ulema. It was a revivalist movement with two goals - to spread the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims, and to keep the spirit of jihad against foreign rulers alive.

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Mahmud-ul-Hasan (1851-1920), the new Deoband leader, sought to instill political and intellectual content in the school's religious ideas.

- **The Aligarh Movement** is known as the most important socio-religious movement among Muslims. It was organized by Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1899), who has been described as the most prominent Muslim figure. Syed Ahmad Khan was born into a Muslim noble family in 1817 and had joined the Company's service as a judicial officer. He realized that Muslims would have to adapt to British rule. As a result, Syed Ahmad advised Muslims to pursue Western education and government service.

Source: Spectrum's Modern History

### **Q.3) Bharat Dharma Mahamandal was founded by who among the following?**

- a) Hridayanath Kunzru
- b) Pandit Din Dayal Sharma
- c) Beharmji M. Malabari
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

**ANS: B**

#### **Explanation: Bharat Dharma Mahamandala:**

- Bharat Dharma Mahamandala was a prominent Hindu organization founded by Pandit Din Dayalu Sharma in Hardwar in 1887, who also founded the Hindu College, Delhi, on May 15, 1899.
- Its objective was to bring together all leaders of the orthodox Hindu community and to work together for the preservation of Sanatan Dharma.
- The offshoots of the Mahamandala were the Sanatan Dharma Sabhas, founded for the defense of Hinduism from critics both within the community and outside it. In the early years of the 20th century, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was very closely associated with the Mahamandala and the Sanatan Dharma movements.

Source: Spectrum's Modern History

### **Q.4) Who among the following was the first Secretary of Satyasodak Samaj?**

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Savitri Phule
- c) Narayanrao Govindrao Kadalak
- d) Mulshankar

**ANS: C**

#### **Explanation: Satyashodhak Samaj:**

- Jyotiba decided to set up an organization to preach his ideology and mobilise individuals. Accordingly, on September 24 1873, Phule convened a meeting of all his admirers and disciples at Poona. About sixty men from many important centers of the Maharashtra region assembled. In this gathering, Jotirao delivered an introductory speech and elaborated on the necessity of a central institution for the guidance of the movement and to help systematise mobilisation.
- Jotirao named this institution as 'Satyashodhak Samaj'. The Samaj was created to help spread education among women and other communities who were considered lower castes. Jyotiba was elected as the first president and treasurer of the Samaj and Narayanrao Govindrao Kadalak served as the first secretary.

Source: NCERT

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in New York in 1875.
2. Theosophy was a philosophy that combined mysticism and spiritualism with metaphysics.

**Which of the above given statement is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in New York in 1875. In 1882, the headquarters of the Society were established in Adyar, near Madras (now Chennai) in India.

Theosophy was a philosophy combining mysticism and spiritualism (with heavy influences from Buddhist and Hindu thought) with metaphysics. The Society was fashioned as a 'brotherhood' promoting unity. The Society was also concerned with preparing the world for the coming of the 'World Teacher' when he arrived on Earth.

**Source:** NCERT

**Q.6) Who among the following raised the slogan, “No religion, No caste, No God for mankind”?**

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
- b) Sahodaran Ayyapan
- c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- d) Hridayanath Kunzru

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Sri Narayana Guru preached the doctrine of 'One caste, One religion, One God.' It was his atheist disciples, Sahadaran Ayyapan, who changed into 'no religion, no caste and no God for mankind.

**Source:** NCERT

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about Veda Samaj:**

1. Veda Samaj was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu.
2. Veda Samaj was renamed as the Brahmo Samaj of Southern India in 1871.

**Which of the above given statement is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Veda Samaj:**

Veda Samaj was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu when the former visited Madras in 1864. K. Sridharalu Naidu later visited Calcutta to study the Brahmo Samaj movement and when he returned, he renamed the Veda Samaj as Brahmo Samaj of Southern

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India in 1871. He translated the books of Brahma Dharma into Tamil and Telugu and undertook missionary tours to propagate the faith. However, Naidu's untimely death in 1874 in an accident led to several schisms into this organization.

Source: NCERT

**Q.8) Who among the following is credited for creation of Singh Sabha Movement?**

- a) Giani Gian Singh
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Lala Hardayal
- d) Tulsi Ram

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Singh Sabha Movement:**

- The Singh Sabha Movement was a Sikh movement that began in Punjab in the 1870s in response to Christian, Hindu reform movements (Brahmo Samajis, Arya Samaj), and Muslim proselytising (Aligarh movement and Ahmadiyah).
- The movement was founded at a time when the British had dissolved and annexed the Sikh Empire, the Khalsa had lost its prestige, and mainstream Sikhs were rapidly converting to other religions.
- The movement's goals were to "promote the true Sikh religion and restore Sikhism to its pristine glory; write and distribute Sikh historical and religious books; and propagate Gurmukhi Punjabi through magazines and media."
- Sir Khem Singh Bedi, Thakur Singh Sandhawalia, Kanwar Bikram Singh of Kapurthala, and Giani Gian Singh were among those who contributed to the formation of the Sabha.
- Sandhawalia was elected president, and Giani Gian Singh was appointed secretary.

Source: NCERT

**Q.9) With respect to Aravipuram Movement, consider the following statements:**

1. Aravipuram Movement was launched by Sri Narayana Guru.
2. He consecrated an idol of Vishnu at Aravipuram for Ezhava community.

**Which of the above given statement is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Aravipuram Movement:**

Aravipuram Movement was launched by Sri Narayana Guru on Shivaratri day of 1888. On that day, Sri Narayana Guru defied the religious restrictions traditionally placed on the Ezhava community, and consecrated an idol of Shiva at Aravipuram.

Sri Narayana Guru, born in a low-caste Ezhava family, had studied Sanskrit, Malayalam, Tamil and astrology. The Aravipuram Pratistha was a historic event, because a member of a lower caste, forbidden from entering the temple, had himself consecrated the Shiva image in a temple. On the wall of the temple Sri Narayana Guru inscribed the words: "Devoid of the dividing walls of caste or race, or hatred of rival faith, we all live here in brotherhood."

**Source:** NCERT

**Q.10) Who among the following started self-respect movement?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Sahodaran Ayyapan
- c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- d) Sri Narayana Guru

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: Self-Respect Movement:**

The self-respect movement was founded by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, commonly known as Periyar. It was a dynamic social movement aimed at destroying the contemporary Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and god.

A number of present-day political parties in Tamil Nadu, such as Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) owe their origins to the Self-respect movement.

**Source:** NCERT