

## Solutions

**Q1. For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person (in kg) is divided by the:**

- (a) Square of the weight (in kg)
- (b) Square of the height (in meters)
- (c) Square root of the height (in meters)
- (d) Vitamins intake

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Body Mass Index** is a simple calculation using a person's height and weight.

- The formula is  $BMI = W/h^2$  where  $W$  is a person's weight in kilograms and  $h^2$  is their height in metres squared.
- A BMI of 25.0 or more is overweight, while the healthy range is 18.5 to 24.9.

**Directions:** Each of the next One (2) item consists of two statements, one labeled as the 'Statement (I)' and the other as 'Statement (II)'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below:

**Codes:**

- (a) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true, and Statement (II) is the correct explanation of Statement (I)
- (b) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true but Statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation of Statement (I)
- (c) Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false
- (d) Statement (I) is false, but Statement (II) is True

**Q2. Statement (I):** In order to produce electric power from a geothermal reservoir, temperature above  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  is required.

**Statement (II):** To drive steam turbines, high temperature steam is used.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Geothermal energy is heat within the earth. The word geothermal comes from the Greek words geo (earth) and therme (heat).

- Geothermal energy is a renewable energy source because heat is continuously produced inside the earth. People use geothermal heat for bathing, to **heat** buildings, and to generate **electricity**.
- Geothermal power plants require high-temperature ( $300^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to  $700^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $370^{\circ}\text{C}$ )) hydrothermal resources that come from either dry steam wells or from hot water wells. **Hence Statement (I) is correct.**
- To drive steam turbines **high pressure, high temperature** steam is used. The high pressure creates the necessary thrust while the high temperature prevents the steam from condensing into water which can be **detrimental** for the turbine. **Hence Statement (II) is correct but not the correct explanation of Assertion as high-pressure steam drives steam turbines.**

**Q3. Gun metal is an alloy of**

- (a) Copper, Tin and Zinc
- (b) Aluminium, Tin and Steel
- (c) Copper, Steel and Zinc
- (d) Aluminium, Tin and Zinc

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Gunmetal**, also called G Metal is a variety of bronze, formerly used for ordnance.

- Modern admiralty gunmetal is composed of 88 percent **copper**, 10 percent **tin**, and 2 percent **zinc** and is used for gears and bearings that are to be subjected to heavy loads and low speeds.
- **Hence option A is correct.**

**Q4. If the electrical resistance of a typical substance suddenly drops to zero, then the substance is called :**

- (a) Semiconductor
- (b) Conductor
- (c) Superconductor
- (d) Super semiconductor

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**



In superconductors, resistance drops suddenly to zero at a sufficiently low temperature.

- A superconductor is a material that achieves superconductivity, which is a state of matter that has no electrical resistance and does not allow magnetic fields to penetrate.
- An electric current in a superconductor can persist indefinitely.
- Superconductivity can only typically be achieved at very cold temperatures.
- Prominent examples of superconductors include **aluminium, niobium, magnesium diboride, cuprates** such as yttrium barium copper oxide and iron pnictides.
- These materials only become superconducting at temperatures below a certain value, known as the **critical temperature**.

**Q5. The material used for electric fuse is an alloy of tin and lead. This alloy should have:**

- High specific resistance and low melting point.
- Low specific resistance and high melting point.
- Low specific resistance and low melting point.
- High specific resistance and high melting point.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The material used for electric fuse is an alloy of tin and lead.

- This alloy has **high specific resistance** and also **low melting point** so that it **melts** as soon as large current flows through the wire. **Hence option A is correct.**
- The **specific resistance** is constant for a wire irrespective of the length or cross-sectional area of the wire.

**Q6. Bancassurance is:**

- An insurance scheme to insure bank deposits
- An insurance scheme exclusively for bank employees
- A composite financial service offering both bank and insurance products
- A bank deposit scheme exclusively for employees of insurance companies

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Bancassurance is an **arrangement between a bank and an insurance company allowing the insurance company to sell its products to the bank's client base.**
- This partnership arrangement **can be profitable for both companies.**
- Banks earn additional **revenue by selling insurance products, and insurance companies expand their customer bases without increasing their sales force.**

**Q7. The word FTP stands for:**

- File Transit Provision
- File Translate Protocol
- File Transfer Provision
- File Transfer Protocol

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**

- The File Transfer Protocol is a standard **network protocol used for the transfer of computer files between a client and server** on a computer network.
- FTP is built on a client-server model architecture using separate control and data connections between the client and the server

**Q8. RAM stands for:**

- Random Access Memory
- Read Access Memory
- Random Attribute Memory
- Random Applicable Memory

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Random Access Memory (RAM) –**

- A semiconductor **storage structure that accesses temporary data with a random or direct accessing method.**
- It is accurately referred to as **'erasable read/write' memory.**
- It is also referred to as volatile memory.

**Q9. Which of the following is also known as brain of computer?**

- Monitor
- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
- Control Unit



(d) Central Processing Unit (CPU)

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Central Processing Unit (CPU)**

- The Central Processing Unit (CPU) performs the actual processing of data.
- It is the part of a computer system that interprets and carries out the instructions contained in the software.
- The CPU is **generally called by its generic name 'Processor'. It is also known as the brain of computer.**

**Q10. A technique in which data is written to two duplicate disks simultaneously, is called as \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Mirroring
- (b) Multiplexing
- (c) Duplicating
- (d) Copying

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- **Disk mirroring or mirroring is a technique used to protect a computer system** from loss of data and other potential losses due to disk failures.
- In this technique, **the data is duplicated by being written to two or more identical hard drives**, all of which are connected to one disk controller card.
- If one hard **drive fails, the data can be retrieved** from the other mirrored hard drives.

**Q11. The term 'e-Waste' refers to :**

- (a) The files that are deleted and enter the 'Waste-bin' folder in a computer
- (b) The temporary files, folders, links etc. that are rarely used in a computer
- (c) The electronic products such as mobiles, PCs etc. that are disposed off after their useful life
- (d) A portal that offers services for collecting household waste

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Electronic waste, or e-waste, **refers to all items of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and its parts that have been discarded by**

its owner as waste without the intent of re-use.

- **E-waste is also referred to as WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)**, electronic waste or e-scrap in different regions and under different circumstances in the world.
- It includes a wide range of products – almost any **household or business item with circuitry** or electrical components with power or battery supply.

**Q12. CAD stands for:**

- (a) Computer Aided Design
- (b) Computer Application in Design
- (c) Coded Algorithm in Design
- (d) Compute Advance Design

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- **Computer-Aided Design (CAD) is a computer technology that designs** a product and documents the design's process.
- CAD may facilitate the manufacturing process by **transferring detailed diagrams of a product's materials, processes, tolerances and dimensions with specific conventions** for the product in question

**Q13. Three sets of data on comparable situations are available as under:**

Set No.	No. of data	Mean Value	Standard Deviation
1	9	8	1.6
2	12	7	12
3	15	9	1.4

Considering all the data sets together, the overall mean value would be:

- (a) 7.24
- (b) 7.66
- (c) 8.08
- (d) 8.50

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**



If there are multiple datasets, containing some observations, their weighted mean can be calculated as -

$$\overline{x_{123}} = \frac{n_1 \overline{x_1} + n_2 \overline{x_2} + n_3 \overline{x_3}}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3}$$

Where,

$x_1, x_2, \dots$ , and  $x_3$  are the mean of their respective datasets.

$n_1, n_2, \dots$ , and  $n_3$  are the total number of observations in each data set.

So, in the given question,

- $x_1 = 8, x_2 = 7$ , and  $x_3 = 9$
- $n_1 = 9, n_2 = 12$ , and  $n_3 = 15$
- Thereby overall mean =  $(8 \times 9 + 12 \times 7 + 15 \times 9) / (9 + 12 + 15)$
- $= (72 + 84 + 135) / (36)$
- $= 291 / 36 = 8.08$
- Hence option C is correct.

**Q14.** If 20% of P = 30% of Q = 1/6 of R, then P: Q: R is:

- (a) 2 : 3 : 16
- (b) 3 : 2 : 16
- (c) 10 : 15 : 18
- (d) 15 : 10 : 18

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

20% of P = 30% of Q = 1/6 of R

1/5 of P = 3/10 of Q = 1/6 of R = k

So, P = 5k, Q = (10/3)k, R = 6k

So, the ratio of P, Q, and R = 5k: 10/3k: 6k

Multiply by 3

P: Q: R = 15: 10: 18

**Q15.** A tree increases annually by 1/8<sup>th</sup> of its height. What will be its height after 2 years, if it stands today 64 cm high?

- (a) 72 cm
- (b) 74 cm
- (c) 81 cm

(d) 85 cm

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Height of tree today = 64cm

After 1 year it will increase by 1/8<sup>th</sup> of its height =  $(1/8) \times 64 = 8$ . So, total height after 1 year =  $64 + 8 = 72$ cm.

After 2<sup>nd</sup> year again increase of 1/8<sup>th</sup> of its height =  $(1/8) \times 72 = 9$ . So, total height after 2 years =  $72 + 9 = 81$ cm

**Q16.** The sides of a triangle GHL are GH = 65 m, HL 75 m and LG = 80 m. What is the area of this triangle?

- (a) 2100 m<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 2160 m<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 2200 m<sup>2</sup>
- (d) 2280 m<sup>2</sup>

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The sides of a triangle are 65, 75, and 80m. This is a scalene triangle.

So, area can be found out by heron's formula =  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

Where s = semi perimeter, and a, b, c = sides of the triangle.

So, a = 65m, b = 75m, c = 80m

Perimeter of triangle =  $a + b + c = 65 + 75 + 80 = 220$ m

Semi perimeter = Perimeter/2 =  $220/2 = 110$ m

Now put values in the formula

$= \sqrt{110(110 - 65)(110 - 75)(110 - 80)}$

$= \sqrt{110 \times 45 \times 35 \times 30}$

$= 150 \times \sqrt{231}$

$= 2279.80 \sim 2280$ m<sup>2</sup>

**Q17.** A train travels at a certain average speed for a distance of 63 km. Thereafter it travels a distance of 72 km with an average speed of 6 km/hour more than the original speed. Total time taken to complete the journey is 3 hours. What is the original average speed of the train?

- (a) 36 km/hour
- (b) 42 km/hour



(c) 48 km/hour

(d) 54 km/hour

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

We have to find the original average speed of the train.

Total journey completed in 3 hours.

We know, distance = speed/time

Given, that a train travels a distance of 63km at an average speed of  $x$  km/hr,

$$\text{Time} = 63/x$$

Given, that the same train travels a distance of 72km at an average speed of  $(x+6)$ km/hr,

$$\text{Time} = 72/(x+6)$$

$$\text{So, } 3 = (63/x) + 72/(x+6)$$

Dividing by 3 to both sides,

$$1 = 21/x + 24/(x+6)$$

$$x(x+6) = 21(x+6) + 24(x)$$

$$x^2 + 6x = 21x + 126 + 24x$$

By grouping,

$$x^2 + 6x - 21x - 126 = 126$$

$$x^2 - 39x - 126 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 42x + 3x - 126 = 0$$

$$x(x - 42) + 3(x - 42) = 0$$

$$(x - 42)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } x - 42 = 0$$

$$x = 42$$

$$\text{Also, } x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = -3$$

Since the average speed  $x$  cannot be negative, So,  
 $x = 42$ km/hr

**Q18. An iron rod of 1 cm diameter and 8 cm length is drawn into a wire of 18 m length with uniform thickness. The thickness of the wire would be:**

(a) 1/21 cm

(b) 1/18 cm

(c) 1/15 cm

(d) 1/12 cm

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Diameter of the iron rod = 1 cm So, radius of the iron rod =  $1/2$  cm = 0.5 cm

Length of the iron rod = 8 cm

We know that, Volume of the cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h = \pi \times 0.5^2 \times 8$  ..... (i)

Length of the wire = 18 m = 1800 cm

Volume of the wire =  $\pi r^2 h = \pi r^2 \times 1800$  ..... (ii)

On equating both the equations

we have  $\pi \times 0.5^2 \times 8 = \pi r^2 \times 1800$

$$r^2 = 2/1800$$

$$r^2 = 1/900$$

$$r = 1/30 \text{ cm}$$

Therefore, the diameter of the wire is 1/15 cm

**Q19. A 60 m long train travels at a uniform speed of 72 km/hour. It passes non-stop along the 600 m platform of a wayside station. What is the elapsed time for the train to entirely clear the platform?**

(a) 30 seconds

(b) 31 seconds

(c) 32 seconds

(d) 33 seconds

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Speed = Distance/ Time

Speed = 72km/hr =  $72 \times 1000 / (60 \times 60) = 20$ m/s

Length of train= 60m and length of platform= 600m. So, total distance = 660m

Now,

$$S = D/T$$

$$20 = 660/T$$

$$\text{So, } T = 33 \text{ seconds.}$$

**Q20. Train A is 75 m long and travels at a uniform speed of 54 km/hour. Train B is 125 m long and travels at a uniform speed of 36**



km/hour in the direction opposite to that of Train A. If these trains are crossing at a double-track stretch, what is the time taken for the two trains to fully clear each other?

- (a) 10 seconds
- (b) 8 seconds
- (c) 7.2 seconds
- (d) 6.6 seconds

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Length of train A = 75m, speed of train A =

$$54\text{km/hr} = 54 \times 1000 / 60 \times 60 = 15\text{m/s}$$

Length of train B = 125m, Speed of train B =

$$36\text{km/hr} = 36 \times 1000 / 60 \times 60 = 10\text{m/s}$$

Now they are moving in opposite direction

So, relative speed will be sum of both

$$\text{So, } S = D/T$$

$$15 + 10 = (75 + 125)/T$$

$$25 = 200/T$$

$$T = 8 \text{ seconds}$$

**Q21. Consider the following statements in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG):**

1. Reports on the accounts of the States are submitted to the President who shall cause these to be placed before the Parliament.
2. CAG is appointed by the President of India and can be removed only on grounds and procedure similar to those of a Supreme Court Judge.
3. The form in which accounts of the Centre and States are to be kept is prescribed by CAG.

**Which of these statements are correct?**

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- The CAG submits **three audit reports** to the President - audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on finance accounts, and audit report on public undertakings.

- The President lays these reports before **both the Houses of Parliament**.
- After this, the Public Accounts Committee examines them and reports its findings to the Parliament.
- He submits his **audit reports relating to the accounts of a state** to governor, who shall, in turn, place them before the state legislature. **Hence Statement 1 is not correct.**
- The CAG is **appointed by the President** of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.
  - He holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. He can resign any time from his office by addressing the resignation letter to the president.
  - He can also be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a **judge of the Supreme Court**. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- CAG advises the **President** with regard to prescription of the form in which the accounts of the Centre and the states shall be kept. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

**Q22. Statement (I):** Every State in India has a High Court in its (State's) territory.

**Statement (II):** As per Constitution of India, each State is provided to have a high Court.

**Codes:**

- (a) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true, and Statement (II) is the correct explanation of Statement (I)
- (b) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true but Statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation of Statement (I)
- (c) Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false
- (d) Statement (I) is false, but Statement (II) is True

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- At present, there are **24 high courts** in the country.
  - Out of them, **four are common high courts**. Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own (since 1966). **Hence statement (I) is false.**





- The Constitution of India **provides for a high court for each state**, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorised the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory. **Hence statement (II) is true.**

**Q23. Statement (I):** The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the constitution, aim at providing the social and economic base of a genuine democracy.

**Statement (II):** The Directive Principles are merely directives which the government has to keep in mind while framing policy and is not enforceable through courts.

**Codes:**

- (a) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true, and Statement (II) is the correct explanation of Statement (1)
- (b) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true but Statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation of Statement (1)
- (c) Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false
- (d) Statement (I) is false, but Statement (II) is True

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Directive Principles constitute a very **comprehensive economic, social and political programme** for a modern democratic State.
  - They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. **Thus, statement 1 is correct.**
- The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the **ideals that the State** should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters.
  - The Directive Principles are **non-justiciable in nature**, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. **Thus, statement 2 is correct.**

**Q24. Which one of the following Institutions was NOT set up by the Constitution of India?**

- (a) Union Public Service Commission
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Planning Commission
- (d) Union Judiciary

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Planning Commission **was non – constitutional and non – statutory body** established by an executive resolution

**Q25. The following provision, "Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance" is a:**

- (a) Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution of India
- (b) Directive Principle of State Policy of the Constitution of India
- (c) Fundamental Duty laid down by the Constitution of India
- (d) Presidential order in accordance with the Constitution of India

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- **Article 49** of the Indian Constitution in the Directive Principle of State Policy **directs the state to protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest** which are declared to be of national importance.

**Q26. The Seventh schedule of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding:**

- (a) Scheduled Languages
- (b) Oaths and affirmations
- (c) Administration of Tribal areas
- (d) Union, State, Concurrent Lists

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- **Seventh Schedule** of the Indian Constitution deals with the **division of powers** between the Union and the States in terms of List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List).



**Q27. The President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of elected members of:**

1. Both Houses of Parliament
2. The Legislative Assemblies of the States
3. Union Council of Ministers

**Codes:**

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

**Answer:** All of the above

**Explanation:**

The President is elected **not directly by the people but by members of electoral college** consisting of:

1. The elected members of **both the Houses of Parliament**;
  2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states;
  3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.
- Elected members of Union Council are elected MPs and hence eligible to participate in Presidential Election.

**Q28. The responsibility of preparation of electoral rolls in India rests with:**

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The Local Administration
- (c) The Election Commission
- (d) The Returning Officer

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

One of the main responsibility of Election Commission of India is to **prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls** and to register all eligible voters.

**Q29. At the time of becoming the Prime Minister of our country one:**

- (a) Must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament. If not, must become a member of one of the Houses within Six months.
- (b) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament but must get elected as a member of Lok Sabha within Six months.

- (c) Must be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament prior to appointment.
- (d) Must be a member of Rajya Sabha.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

- The Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament **can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months**, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister.

**Q30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

**List-I (Commission)**

- A. Second Administrative Reforms Commission
- B. Second Commission on Centre State relations
- C. Thirteenth Finance Commission
- D. National Commission for the Review of the working of the Constitution

**List-II (Chairperson)**

1. Vijay Kelkar
2. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah
3. Justice Madan Mohan Punchi
4. M. Veerappa Moily

**Codes:**

- | A     | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- The second ARC constituted in 2005 was chaired by **M. Veerappa Moily**.
- The Punchhi Commission was constituted by the **Government of India in 2007** as a Commission on Centre-State relations. It was chaired by **Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi** who was formerly the Chief Justice of India.
- The Thirteenth Finance Commission of India was constituted by the under the chairmanship of **Vijay L. Kelkar** on 13 November 2007.
- The National Commission to review the working of the Constitution (NCRWC) also





known as **Justice Manepalli Narayana Rao Venkatachaliah Commission** was set up by a resolution of the NDA Government of India led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 22 February 2000 for suggesting possible amendments to the Constitution of India.

**Q31. What is common to Sardar Hukum Singh, Jagjivan Ram, Inderjit Gupta, Somnath Chatterjee and Seth Govind Das?**

- (a) They were Speakers of the Lok Sabha
- (b) They were Deputy Speakers of the Lok Sabha
- (c) They were Pro-tem Speakers of the Lok Sabha
- (d) None of the Above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- There is nothing common to above names.

**Q32. The purpose of Adjournment motion in our Parliament is:**

- (a) To allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance.
- (b) To let opposition members, collect information from concerned Ministers.
- (c) To allow a reduction of specific amount in the demand of grant.
- (d) To postpone the proceedings to check the inappropriate or the violent behaviour on the part of some members.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Adjournment Motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a **definite matter of urgent public importance** and needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

**Q33. Consider the following statements regarding limitations on the authority of the Indian Parliament:**

- 1. Most of the important laws can be introduced in the Parliament with the prior consent of the President.
- 2. Parliament has to operate within the jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution.

**Which of these statements is/are correct?**

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Neither 1 nor 2

(c) 1 only

(d) 2 only

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- Only certain bills like **Money Bills, Financial Bill under Article 117 (1)** can be introduced in the Parliament with the prior consent of the President. **Not most** of the important laws like President assent before their introduction. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land in our country. It has defined the authority and jurisdiction of all the three organs of the Union government and the nature of interrelationship between them. Hence, the Parliament **has to operate within the limits** prescribed by the Constitution. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

**Q34. Consider the following statements:**

- 1. By the early nineteenth century British carried out detailed surveys.
- 2. The effort was to know the topography, the soil quality, the flora, the fauna, the logical histories and the cropping pattern.

**Which of these statements is/are correct?**

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

The British gave much importance to the practice of surveying because they believed that a country had to be properly known before it could be effectively administered. Therefore, they carried out detailed surveys by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in order to map the entire country:

- They conducted **revenue surveys** in villages.
- They made efforts to know the **topography, the soil quality, the flora, the fauna, the local histories and the cropping pattern.**
- They also introduced census operations, held at the interval of every ten years from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- They prepared detailed records of the number of people in all the provinces of India, noting



information on castes, religions and occupation separately.

- The British also carried on several other surveys such as botanical surveys, zoological surveys, archaeological surveys, forest surveys, etc. In this way, they gathered all the facts that were essential for administering a country.

Hence option C is the correct answer.

**Q35. Which is the correct meaning of the term 'rule of primogeniture'?**

- (a) Favourite son inheriting his father's estate
- (b) Eldest son inheriting his father's estate
- (c) Division of the inheritance amongst all the sons
- (d) Division of the inheritance amongst all the sons and daughters

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Primogeniture is a system of inheritance in which a person's property passes to their firstborn legitimate child upon their death.

- The term comes from the Latin "primo" which means first, and "genitura" which relates to a person's birth.

**Q36. Which of the following would be the most useful source of evidence for research about the agrarian history of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries?**

- (a) Accounts of contemporary travellers
- (b) Individual revenue records
- (c) Chronicles and documents from the Mughal court
- (d) Records of the East India company

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The major sources for the agrarian history of the 16th and early 17th centuries are **chronicles and documents from the Mughal court**.

**Q37. Which of the following is a correct statement about both the Mughal and Ottoman empires in the sixteenth century?**

- (a) Both of these empires had powerful navies that engaged European navies.

- (b) Both of these empires expanded through the use of gunpowder weapons and extensive bureaucracies.
- (c) Both of these empires gave little monetary support to artistic and cultural endeavours.
- (d) In both of these empires the majority of the people were Muslims.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The **Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires** are called the **Gunpowder Empires** because they had strong military powers that utilized gunpowder and innovative artillery. That successfully helped them to expand and protect their territory.

- The Gunpowder Empires were significant due to their impact on the **trade and military**. Due to their power, these empires controlled the important region of Eurasia that oversaw trade between Europe and Asia.

**Q38. Consider the following:**

1. Rowlatt Act movement
2. Kheda movement
3. Champaran
4. Ahmedabad mill strike

**What is the correct chronological order of the above-mentioned Gandhian movements?**

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- On **6 April 1919**, Mahatma Gandhi started a **non-violent Satyagraha** against the unjust Rowlatt Act passed by the British government.
- The **Champaran Satyagraha of 1917** was the first satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in British India.
- **Kheda Satyagraha of March, 1918** is known to be the **first non-cooperation movement** led by **Mahatma Gandhi**. This satyagraha was centred on the **peasant-Patidar community of Kheda**, who refused to agree to a **23 percent tax hike imposed** on them despite a disastrous crop failure and **outbreak of plague and cholera**.



- **Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918** is considered the **first hunger strike** led by **Gandhi**. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between **Ahmedabad workers and millowners**.

- In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between Ahmedabad cotton mill owners and workers over the cessation of the plague bonus.

So the correct sequence is: Champaran movement, Kheda Satyagraha, Ahmedabad mill strike, Rowlatt Act.

**Q39. Which one of the following sets of industries were among first modern industries in India?**

- (a) Tea, Cotton and Sugar
- (b) Jute, Silk and Cotton
- (c) Cotton, Jute and Coal Mines
- (d) Sugar, Silk and Steels

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- **Cotton, Jute and Coalmines** are the sets of industries were among first modern industries in India.
- The emergence of the cotton textile industry **started with the introduction of the first machinery in Kolkata in the year 1818 at fort Gloster**. Followed by this, another major event is the installation of machinery in Mumbai in the year 1854 by Nanabhai Davar.
- The first jute mill was established at **Rishra**, on the River Hooghly near Calcutta in 1855 when Mr. George Acland brought jute spinning machinery from Dundee.
- Coal mining started in 1774 by **M/s Sumner and Heatly of East India Company** in the Raniganj Coalfield along the Western bank of river Damodar.

**Hence Option C is the correct answer.**

**Q40. Which term is used to describe the spread of Buddhism from India through Southeast Asia?**

- (a) Social mobility
- (b) Cultural diffusion
- (c) Ethnocentrism
- (d) Interdependence

**Answer: B**

- In cultural anthropology and cultural geography, cultural diffusion is the spread of cultural items—such as ideas, styles, religions, technologies, languages — between individuals, whether within a single culture or from one culture to another.

**Q41. Consider the following statements about heritage :**

1. Heritage is that which has been or may be inherited.
2. Heritage is anything given or received to be a proper possession.

**Which of these statements is/are correct?**

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

**Answer: A**

**Q42. Consider the following statements regarding human development:**

1. Skills may be harnessed in the society through participation of NGOs.
2. To fill the internal gaps in the system, reviews and international experiences can prove to be helpful.

**Which of these statements is/are correct?**

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

**Answer: C**

- NGOs, through capacity building, develop community capacities such as ability, skill and knowledge of mobilizing resources, planning and evaluating community initiation and solving problems to gain the mastery over their lives. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Reviews of ongoing schemes and initiatives and learnings from international experiences can help in pinpointing the lacunae in the internal systems. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**



**Q43. Biome, largest recognizable assemblage of animals and plants on the Earth, is controlled mainly by:**

- (a) Biological activity
- (b) Landforms
- (c) Climate
- (d) Soil

**Answer: C**

The largest recognizable assemblage of plants and animals on the Earth. The distribution of the biomes is controlled mainly by **climate**.

**Q44. Despite having huge coal reserve in our country, why do we import millions of tons of coal?**

1. It is policy of Govt. of India to save its own coal reserve for future use and import now from other countries for present use.
2. Most of the thermal plants in our country are coal based and they are unable to get sufficient coal supply from our coal mines.
3. Steel plants require large quantities of coking coal which we do not have, coking coal is to be imported from other countries.

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

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

**Answer: B**

- There is no such government policy in India which aims to save local coal for future. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Most of the thermal plants in our country are coal based and they are unable to get sufficient coal supply from our coal mines. Thus, to meet the shortfall between coal demand and domestic coal supply, coal has to be imported from other countries. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Coking coal is essential raw material in steel manufacture. But India does not have significant local reserves of coking grade coal. Thus we have to import coking coal from other countries. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

**Q45. A cultivator has about two hectares rain fed land without irrigation facilities. Which type of crops would he like grow?**

1. Jowar
2. Cotton
3. Arhar
4. Potatoes

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

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

**Answer: D**

- Jowar and Arhar can be grown without irrigation facilities.
- In India, jowar plant is grown in areas with less than 100 cm rainfall and temperature ranging from 26° to 33° C. After wheat, the sorghum or jowar is the grain with the highest cultivable land in the country.
- Arhar crop requires average rainfall of 600-650 mm with moist conditions for the first eight weeks and drier conditions during flowering and pod development stage, this will result in highly successful crop. Rains during flowering results in poor pollination.
- Arhar crop grown successfully in summer, rainy and winter season, April-Summer, June-Kharif or rainy, September-Rabi or winter season.

**Q46. Match List-1 with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

List-I	List-II
A. Buxa Tiger Reserve	1. Rajasthan
B. Periyar Tiger Reserve	2. Gujarat
C. Sariska National Park	3. West Bengal
D. Wild Ass Sanctuary	4. Kerala

**Code:**

- |     |          |          |          |          |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
| (a) | 2        | 1        | 4        | 3        |
| (b) | 3        | 4        | 1        | 2        |



- (c) 2 4 1 3  
(d) 3 1 4 2

**Answer: B**

- Buxa Tiger Reserve is a Tiger reserve and National Park in northern West Bengal.
- Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (PNP) is a protected area located in the districts of Idukki and Pathanamthitta in Kerala.
- Sariska Tiger Reserve is a tiger reserve in Alwar district, Rajasthan.
- Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat

**Q47. Which one of the following statements is true about red soil?**

- (a) It is rich in humus.  
(b) It is rich in potash.  
(c) It is rich in iron compounds.  
(d) It is derived from volcanic origin.

**Answer: C**

- This type of soil is formed as a result of weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks. The red colour of the soil comes from the high percentage of iron content. The soil's texture varies from being sandy to clayey, but it is mainly loamy. It lacks phosphate, humus and nitrogen content. The red soil is found in regions such as Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, some parts of Karnataka and southeast Maharashtra.

**Q48. "Kyoto Protocol", an agreement signed by various countries, is associated with**

- (a) International trade  
(b) Deep sea oil and mineral exploration  
(c) Clean environment and climate change  
(d) Building common food stock to save human being from any natural disaster

**Answer: C**

Kyoto Protocol is associated with reductions in emission of Greenhouse Gases. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

**Q49. Which of the following can be threats to the biodiversity of a geographical area?**

1. Global warming
  2. Fragmentation of habitats
  3. Invasion of alien species
  4. Promotion of vegetarianism
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(c) 3 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: A**

- Global warming, Fragmentation of habitats, invasion of alien species etc. are well known causes responsible for decline in biodiversity.
- Promotion of vegetarianism is not responsible for decline in biodiversity.

**Q50. Vultures, which were very common in our countryside a few years ago, are rarely seen nowadays. This is attributed to one of the following:**

- (a) Destruction of their nesting sites by new invasive species  
(b) A drug used by cattle owners for treating their diseased cattle  
(c) Scarcity of food available to them  
(d) A widespread, persistent and fatal disease amongst them

**Answer: B**

- Diclofenac, a drug used by cattle owners for treating their cattle is very harmful for the vultures.
- After the vultures consume the dead carcass of cattle with diclofenac in their bodies, the organs of vultures fail, resulting in their death.

**Q51. NABARD means:**

- (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development  
(b) National Agricultural Bank and Rural Development  
(c) National Agricultural Board and Rural Development  
(d) National Board for Agricultural and Rural Area Development

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- **NABARD stands for National Agriculture and Rural Development.**





- It came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).

**Q.52 Which of the following is NOT a recommendation of the National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board for putting cooperative farming on a sounder footing?**

- Every Society should have a definite programme for total pooling of lands.
- Financial assistance should be given only for purchase of new land.
- State Governments should give priority to revitalization of the existing societies.
- Joint farming must be practiced with respect to all lands of the society.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

**Q.53 Three States which have Human Development Index (HDI) higher than China are:**

- Kerala, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- Kerala, Punjab and Maharashtra
- Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and
- Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat

**Answer: D**

**Q.54 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

**List-I (Chairperson)**

- D.M. Dharmadhikari
- Anil Kakodkar
- B.N. Srikrishna
- Adi Godrej

**List-II (Issue)**

- National Corporate Governance Policy
- Air India Indian Airlines merger
- Indian Railways High Level Safety Review Committee
- Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission

**Code:**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	2	4	3	1

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

Chairperson	Issue
D.M. Dharmadhikari	Air India Indian Airlines merger
Anil Kakodkar	Indian Railways High Level Safety Review Committee
B.N. Srikrishna	Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
Adi Godrej	National Corporate Governance Policy

**Q.55 The newly introduced rupee symbol is based on:**

- Roman and Greek script
- Persian and Dravidian script
- Roman and Devanagari script
- Greek and Devanagari script

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

- The symbol is a perfect blend of Devnagri Ra and Roman R, the letters derived from the word 'Rupiah' in 'Hindi' and 'Rupees' in 'English'.

**Q.56 The regional project by name 'CASA-1000\* (Central Asia-South Asia-1000), funded by World Bank, pertains to the field of:**

- Eradication of HIV AIDS
- Roads and Buildings
- Electricity
- Eradication of illiteracy

**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

- About CASA 1000**
- Initiative of World Bank.
- The CASA-1000 project is the first step towards creating the Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market





(CASAREM), leveraging Central Asia's significant energy resources to help alleviate South Asia's energy shortages on a mutually beneficial basis.

**Q57. Who won the Golden Boot Award in the recently concluded UEFA Euro 2012?**

- (a) Fernando Torres (Spain)
- (b) Mario Balotelli (Italy)
- (c) Cristiano Ronaldo (Portugal)
- (d) Mario Gomez (Germany)

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- **Spain** striker **Fernando Torres** has won the **Euro 2012 Golden Boot** award.

**Q.58 Match List-1 with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

**List-I (Person)**

- A. Steve Jobs
- B. Sheryl Sandberg
- C. Larry Page
- D. Ross Levinsohn

**List-II (Company)**

- 1. Google
- 2. Apple
- 3. Yahoo
- 4. Facebook

**Code:**

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

Person	Company
Steve Jobs	Apple
Sheryl Sandberg	Facebook
Larry Page	Google
Ross Levinsohn	Yahoo

**Q.59 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below PSC the lists:**

**List-I (Book)**

- A. Rahul Dravid : Timeless Steel
- B. An Ashes Summer
- C. Sachin : A Hundred Hundreds Now
- D. Opening Up : My Autography

**List-II (Author)**

- 1. Steve Waugh and Nasser Hussain
- 2. Greg Chappell
- 3. Mike Atherton
- 4. V. Krishnaswamy

**Code:**

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

Women	Area
Rahul Dravid : Timeless Steel	Rahul Dravid/Sambit Bal
An Ashes Summer	Steve Waugh
Sachin : A Hundred Hundreds Now	V. Krishnaswamy
Opening Up : My Autography	Michael Atherton

**Q.60 Why was Justice Dalveer Bhandari in the news recently?**

- (a) He became member of UN Human Rights Council.
- (b) He was elected to the International Court of Justice.
- (c) He became Director General of World Trade Organization.
- (d) He became Secretary-General of SAARC.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

- **Justice Dalveer Bhandari** was elected to **International Court of Justice**.
- He was the former judge of the Supreme Court of India.

**Q.61 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below:**

**List-I (Head)**

- A. Jim Yong Kim



- B. Kamlesh Sharma
- C. Christine Lagarde
- D. Catherine Day

**List-II (Institution)**

- 1. President World Bank
- 2. Secretary-General Commonwealth
- 3. Managing Director, IMF
- 4. Secretary-General of the European Commission

Code:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**

Person	Institution
Jim Yong Kim	President World Bank <b>Present World Bank President: David Malpass</b>
Kamlesh Sharma	Secretary Commonwealth Games <b>Present Commonwealth Secretary: General-Baroness Patricia Scotland</b>
Christine Lagarde	Secretary General of European Union <b>Present Secretary General of European Union: Marija Pejčinović Burić</b>
Catherine Day	Managing Director IMF <b>Present Managing Director of IMF: Kristalina Georgieva</b>

**Q62. It is said that, in order to control inflation, foreign inflow needs to be sterilized. Sterilization here refers to**

- (a) Ensuring that counterfeit currency does not enter circulation

- (b) Ensuring that black money is accounted for
- (c) Withdrawing equivalent local currency to maintain a desirable rate of exchange
- (d) Compliance with import-export regulations

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Sterilisation in the context of monetary policy refers to the activity of the RBI of taking away the excess money supply created due to its foreign exchange market intervention. **Hence, C is the right answer.**

**Q63. Which of the following are the main causes of the slow rate of growth of per capita income in India?**

- 1. High rate of capital formation
  - 2. High level of fiscal deficits
  - 3. High rate of growth of population
- a) 1, 2 and 3
  - b) 1 and 2 only
  - c) 1 and 3 only
  - d) 2 and 3 only

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- **Slow rate** of capital formation in the economy leads to slow growth rate of national income which in turn leads to slow rate of growth of per capita income in India. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- High level of fiscal deficits leads to slow growth rate of GDP which in turn leads to slow rate of growth of per capita income in India. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Per capita income is national income divided by the total population of country. Therefore, when there is high rate of growth of population, this will automatically lead to slow rate of growth of per capita income in India. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- **Therefore, D is the right answer.**

**Q64. If the RBI adopts an expansionist open market operations policy, this means it will:**

- a) Sell securities in the open market
- b) Buy securities from non-government holders
- c) Openly announce to the market that it intends to expand credit



- d) Offer commercial banks more credit in the open market

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- If the RBI adopts an expansionist open market operations policy, this means it will Buy securities from non-government holders. This will lead to increase in money supply in the economy as for the purchase of government securities, RBI needs to pay INR in consideration. **Hence, B is the right answer.**

**Q65. Structural Planning refers to:**

- (a) Centralized planning
- (b) Laying down broad goals and strategies
- (c) Changing existing institutions or creating new ones
- (d) Fixing flexible targets

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- In structural planning, the **present social and economic structure is changed** and a new structure emerges. In the developing countries, there is a structure planning. **Big economic and social changes** are brought about to usher into a new system. For instance, **shift from capitalist to socialist economy can** be called a structural change. Structural planning can help in **accelerating the pace of economic development**. The Communist countries like Russia and China followed structural planning. **Hence, C is the right answer.**

**Q66. Which of the following is NOT one of the features of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) being set up for promoting exports?**

- (a) Foreign workers will be allowed free entry without Visa restrictions
- (b) The SEZ area will be treated as foreign territory for trade operations, duties and tariff
- (c) There will be no routine examination by customs authorities of import/export cargo
- (d) No license is required for import into the zone

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Allowing foreign workers free entry without Visa restrictions is not the feature the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) being set up for promoting exports. This may create a serious challenge with regard to internal security. **Hence, A is the right answer.**

**Q67. Which one of the following expresses the relation between normal price and market price?**

- (a) Market price is greater than normal price
- (b) Market price is equal to normal price
- (c) Market price tends to be equal to normal price
- (d) Market price is lesser than normal price

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- **Market price** is that price which prevails in a market on a single day or on very few days. It is a very short-period price which prevails at a particular time. On the other hand, **normal price** is that price which tends to prevail in the long-run. It is a price which has a tendency to prevail over a period of time. Since market price caters the inflation, therefore, it is greater than normal price. **Hence, A is the right answer.**

**Q68. Inflation can be controlled by:**

- (a) Increase in wages
- (b) Decrease in taxation
- (c) Reduction in public expenditure
- (d) Making the rupee dearer

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Increase in wages leads to increase in disposable income of people which will lead to increase in demand and consequent increase in inflation. **Hence, A is incorrect.**
- Decrease in taxes leads to increase in disposable income of people as now they need to pay less taxes which will lead to increase in demand and consequent increase in inflation. **Hence, B is incorrect.**
- Reduction in public expenditure leads to decrease in income of people as now they will have less source of income which they were getting earlier, e.g., MGNREGA wages. This will lead to decrease in demand and



consequent decrease in inflation. **Hence, C is correct.**

- Making INR dearer means there is a high demand of INR. When demand is high then people will demand more to spend more and that will lead to increase in inflation. **Hence, D is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, C is the right answer.**

**Q69. Which of the following can be termed an infrastructural bottleneck in the development of India's economy?**

- The federal nature of Indian Polity.
- Existence of a large variety of financial institutions
- Delay in the administration of justice relating to land acquisition and displacement
- The volatility of the Indian rupee

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Delay in the administration of justice relating to land acquisition and displacement leads to delay in starting of development projects in the country. Therefore, it becomes infrastructural bottleneck in the development of India's economy. **Hence, C is the right answer.**

**Q70. Which of the following statements is true about Industrial Policy since 1991?**

- Only 5 industries related to security, strategic and environmental concerns require industrial License
- An investor need not file an industrial entrepreneur Memorandum
- There is no reservation of products for production in small scale sectors
- The number of industries reserved for public sector has been enhanced

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- There are only **4 industries** at present related to security, strategic and environmental concerns, where an industrial license is currently required - Electronic aerospace and defence equipment, Specified hazardous chemicals,

Industrial explosives, Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes. **Hence, A is incorrect.**

- Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) is required by the government for statistical purposes only, similar to Foreign Assets and Liabilities statement filed by the enterprise to the RBI. Through IEM, the government conduct a limited post facto check to see whether the proposed manufacturing activities require an industrial license or not. **Hence, B is correct.**
- The new industrial policy announced on 24th July, 1991 as part of the process of economic reforms has stated that the policy of reservation of products in the small-scale industries sector will continue. **Hence, C is incorrect.**
- Government stakes in Public Sector Enterprises were **reduced** to enhance their efficiency and competitiveness. **Hence, D is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, B is the right answer.**

**Q71. In which of the following Acts, housing facility is a statutory provision?**

- The Plantations Labour Act, 1951
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Mines Act, 1952
- None of the above

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Housing facility is a statutory provision under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In the Act, it is mentioned that it shall be the duty of every employer to provide and maintain for every worker and his family residing in the plantation necessary housing accommodation. **Hence, A is the right answer.**

**Q72. Statement (I):** Industrial relation is currently more influenced by the external market forces than the power play between employers and employees.

**Statement (II):** The forces of globalization have made competition so imperative that unions and



their tactics like stopping productivity no more hold good

## Codes:

- (a) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true, and Statement (II) is the correct explanation of Statement (I)
- (b) Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are individually true but Statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation of Statement (I)
- (c) Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false
- (d) Statement (I) is false, but Statement (II) is True

**Answer: C**

## Explanation:

- Due to globalisation, Industrial relation is currently more influenced by the external market forces than the power play between employers and employees. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- Unions and their tactics are still playing a crucial role irrespective of the forces of globalisation. **Hence statement (II) is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, C is the right answer.**

**Q73. The main objective of the Minimum Wage Act, 1948 is to safeguard the interests the workers engaged in:**

- (a) Unorganized sector
- (b) Organized sector
- (c) Industrial sector
- (d) Agricultural sector

**Answer: A**

## Explanation:

- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is an Act to provide for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments related to the unorganised sector. **Hence, A is the right answer.**

**Q74. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

## List-1 (Contribution)

- A. Industrial Welfare Movement
- B. Human Relations Thought
- C. Concept of Third Force

D. Ahmedabad Experiment

## List-II (Contributor)

- 1. Charles A Myer
- 2. A.K. Rice
- 3. Robert Owen
- 4. Elton Mayo

## Code:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

**Answer: D**

## Explanation:

- Robert Owen was associated with Industrial welfare Movement
- Elton Mayo was associated with Human Relations Thought
- Charles A Myer was associated with Concept of Third Force
- A.K Rice was associated with Ahmedabad Experiment.
- **Hence, D is the right answer.**

**Q75. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:**

## List-I (Board/Committee)

- A. First National Commission on Labour, 1969
- B. Wage Board for Working Journalists, 2009
- C. Second National Commission on Labour, 2002
- D. Index Review Committee, 2009

## List-II (Chairperson)

- 1. G.K. Chadha
- 2. Ravindra Verma
- 3. P.B. Gajendragadkar
- 4. G.R. Majithia

## Code:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |





(d) 1 2 4 3

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- **The first National Commission on Labour** was set up on 24 December 1966 under the Chairmanship of Justice **P.B. Gajendragadkar**. The Commission submitted its report in August, 1969 after detailed examination of all aspects of labour problems, both in the organised and unorganised sectors.
- The Government of India constituted two wage boards (**Majithia Wage Boards**), one for working journalists and other for non-journalists newspaper employees in 2007 as sixth Wage Board under the Chairmanship of Justice Majithia as per the provisions of The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. The Majithia Wage Boards submitted their final report to the Government of India on 31st Dec., 2010.
- The second National Commission on Labour (NCL) was set up on 15 October 1999 under the **chairmanship of Ravindra Varma** which submitted its report to the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 29 June 2002.
- Since the release of current series of CPI-IW with base year 2001=100, various Central Trade Union Organisations had been pressing for a review of these Index Numbers by a high powered tripartite Committee. Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India constituted an Index Review Committee under the Chairmanship of **Prof. G.K. Chadha**.
- **Therefore, A is the right answer.**

**Q76. In which part of the Indian Constitution, Worker's participation in Management has been incorporated?**

- (a) The Preamble
- (b) The Fundamental Rights
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- **Article 43 A** of the Constitution of India has provided for worker's participation in management in these words: "The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation, or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in an industry". **Hence, C is the right answer.**

**Q77. How does National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) seek to improve livelihood options of rural poor?**

1. By setting up a large number of new manufacturing industries and agribusiness centres in rural areas.
  2. By strengthening Self Help Groups (SHG) and providing skill development.
  3. By supplying seeds, fertilizers, diesel pump-sets and micro irrigation equipment free of cost to farmers.
- a) 1, 2 and 3
  - b) 2 only
  - c) 3 only
  - d) 1 only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- It is a centrally sponsored programme, launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in June 2011. It involves working with community institutions through community professionals in the spirit of self-help which is a unique proposition of DAY-NRLM. It impacts the livelihoods through universal social mobilization by inter alia organising one-woman member from each rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihoods plans through accessing financial resources from their own institutions and the banks. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- NRLM does not include setting up a large number of new manufacturing industries





and agribusiness centres in rural areas. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

- NRLM does not include supplying seeds, fertilizers, diesel pump-sets and micro irrigation equipment free of cost to farmers. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, B is the right answer.**

**Q78. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing livelihood security in rural areas of India by providing at least one hundred:**

- a) Days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to able adults in the Information Technology sector.
- b) Days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to adult members of a rural household.
- c) Meals to children of rural households in one financial year.
- d) Employees for rural developmental schemes in a financial year.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. **Hence, B is the right answer.**

**Q79. One of the following Government of India programmes aims to help, build or upgrade dwelling units of below the poverty line rural families:**

- a) National Programme Social Assistance
- b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
- c) Indira Awas Yojana
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission TAL

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development. The main objective of the Indira Awaas Yojana is to

provide a grant for the construction of houses to members of Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST), freed bonded labours and to non-SC/ST category below the poverty line. **Hence, C is the right answer.**

**Q80. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched in 1995 with the aim to:**

1. Enhance enrolment, retention and attendance of primary school children
  2. Improve the nutritional status of primary school children
  3. Improve the habit of reading among rural households
  4. Encourage the use of Tiffin boxes among primary school children
- a) 1 and 2 only
  - b) 1 and 4 only
  - c) 2 and 3 only
  - d) 1, 2 and 4

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched in 1995 with the aim to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance of primary school children. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It also aimed at improving the nutritional status of primary school children. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It is not aimed at improving the habit of reading among rural households. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- It had no provisions with respect to encouraging the use of Tiffin boxes among primary school children. **Hence, statement 4 is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, A is the right answer.**

**Q81. Which of the following is NOT covered by the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952?**

- a) Pension
- b) Provident Fund
- c) Deposit Linked Insurance
- d) Injury Compensation



**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 deals with pension, provident fund and deposit linked insurance but it has no provisions with respect of injury compensation. **Hence, D is the right answer.**

**Q82. Which of the following statements about Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is true?**

- It is not social security legislation.
- Its name has been changed to the Employee's Compensation Act in 2009.
- It provides maximum compensation in the event of death.
- It does not provide compensation for occupational diseases.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- Workmen's Compensation Act is a social security legislation. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Its name has been changed to the Employee's Compensation Act in 2009. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It provides maximum compensation in the event of permanent total disablement results from injury. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- It provides compensation for occupational diseases. **Hence, statement 4 is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, B is the right answer.**

**Q83. Which of the following legislations is comprehensive social security legislation?**

- The Maternity Benefit Act
- The Employees State Insurance Act
- The Employees Compensation Act
- The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 deals with provident fund, pension fund and deposit linked insurance scheme. Therefore, it is a comprehensive social security legislation. Rest of the given Acts unidimensional in terms

of providing social security. **Hence, D is the right answer.**

**Q84. What is the maximum limit of gratuity payable under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972?**

- 3 Lakhs rupees
- 7-5 Lakhs rupees
- 10 Lakhs rupees
- 10.5 Lakhs rupees

**Answer: None of the above**

**Explanation:**

- The ceiling of Gratuity amount under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has been raised from time to time keeping in view over-all economic condition and employers' capacity to pay and the salaries of the employees, which have been increased in private sector and in PSUs. The latest such enhancement of ceiling of gratuity was made vide Government of India Notification dated **29.03.2018** under which the gratuity amount ceiling has been increased **from Rs.10 Lakhs to 20 Lakhs w.e.f. 29.3.2018.**
- Therefore, as per previous limits **C is the right answer** but since that limit does not exist at present, hence, none of the above is right.

**Q85. The Endeavour of 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' Programme is to:**

- Promote institutional deliveries
  - Provide monetary assistance to the mother to meet the cost of delivery
  - Provide for wage loss due to pregnancy and confinement
- 1 and 2 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by **promoting institutional delivery** among the



poor pregnant women. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- Disbursement of Cash Assistance: As the cash assistance to the mother is mainly **to meet the cost of delivery**, it should be disbursed effectively at the institution itself. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- There is no feature in the scheme with respect to the provision of wage loss due to pregnancy and confinement. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, A is the right answer.**

**Next Four (04) items are based on the passage given below:**

It has been rightly said that we spend the first half of our lives trying to understand the older generation, and the second half trying to understand the younger generation. Youth has always felt somewhat exasperated with age, and age has always been suspicious of youth. With their natural ebullience and impatience, a majority of young people are keen to act and learn on their own rather than be guided by the experience of their elders. The older people being more at home with words rather than with action, often make noises about the problems of youth. In every generation, old men are found shaking their hoary heads and waxing nostalgic about the good old days when young people knew better and showed due reverence to age and tradition. In all ages, whenever they have pondered over the ways of youth, they have foreseen nothing but ruination staring the world in its face. And yet the world goes on. Every generation passes from the spontaneity and exuberance of youth to the caution and prudence of old age, and then yield place to the next.

**Q86. What, according to you, is the theme and the idea of the passage:**

- (a) Generation gap
- (b) Problems of the youth
- (c) Optimism of the older generation
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:** Accordingly, the theme of the passage should be 'generation gap' as the passage talks about the differences between younger generation and older generation. 'With their natural ebullience and impatience, a majority of young people are keen to act and learn on their

own rather than be guided by the experience of their elders. The older people being more at home with words rather than with action, often make noises about the problems of youth' and 'In every generation, old men are found shaking their hoary heads and waxing nostalgic about the good old days when young people knew better and showed due reverence to age and tradition.' are the examples of the difference of the generation mentioned in the passage. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

**Q87. The older generation is suspicious about the younger generation as the youngsters lack:**

- (a) knowledge
- (b) experience
- (c) patience
- (d) time

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:** According to the passage, 'with their natural ebullience and impatience, a majority of young people are keen to act and learn on their own rather than be guided by the experience of their elders'. This suggests that the older generation is suspicious about the younger generation as the youngsters lack 'experience'. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

**Q88. The author seems to be supportive of the idea that**

- (a) the people of the older generation are men of words rather than action
- (b) the young generation is impatient
- (c) the younger generation today is much misunderstood and more maligned than it deserves
- (d) none of the above

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:** According to the passage, there is a lack of connection and understanding between the young generation and the older generation as the younger generation is often misunderstood by the older generation. It is given in the passage that 'In every generation, old men are found shaking their hoary heads and waxing nostalgic about the good old days when young people knew better and showed due reverence to age and tradition.', which shows that the author is supportive of the idea that 'the younger generation today is much misunderstood and more maligned than it deserves'. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.



**Q89. "And yet the world goes on"-what is the tone of the author in this statement?**

- (a) Optimistic
- (b) Pessimistic
- (c) Cynical
- (d) Critical

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:** As given in the passage 'and yet the world goes on', this suggests that the author is hopeful and optimistic as despite of all the misunderstanding and differences between the younger generation and older generation the world still goes on. 'Every generation passes from the spontaneity and exuberance of youth to the caution and prudence of old age, and then yield place to the next.', this statement describes the optimism of the author. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

**Next Four (04) items are based on the passage given below:**

Who deserves more severe punishment? One who gives bribes or the one who takes them? The corrupt practice of bribery is possible because there is someone who is ready to pay money for illegal action or decision in his favor. Otherwise, how can one demand a bribe? The bribe-giver tempts others to be corrupt and thus demoralizes our national character. Even Jesus Christ, fearing the power of temptation, had said, "Lead me not into temptation". A bribe-giver is generally moneyed and influential, while, on the other hand, one who demands bribe does so because of his poor circumstances and compulsions. Hence, one who gives bribe should be awarded more severe punishment because he exploits the weakness of the poor. Giving and taking bribe happens in a more vicious circle which can continue only because of money. Naturally, therefore, it is the affluent that grease this wheel of corruption and should accordingly be dealt with firmly and suitably punished to put a stop to this nefarious practice.

**Q90. The author feels that the practice of bribery is there because there are willing bribe givers.**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partially true
- (d) None of the above

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:** As given in the passage, 'The corrupt practice of bribery is possible because there is someone who is ready to pay money for illegal action or decision in his favor.', which describes the author's view on the practice of bribery. Therefore, it is true that the author feels that the practice of bribery is there because there are willing bribe givers. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

**Q91. Who, according to the author, is more responsible among the following?**

- (a) The bribe-taker
- (b) The bribe-giver
- (c) The witness
- (d) The general public

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:** According to the author, 'The corrupt practice of bribery is possible because there is someone who is ready to pay money for illegal action or decision in his favor. Otherwise, how can one demand a bribe? The bribe-giver tempts others to be corrupt and thus demoralizes our national character.'. Therefore, it is clearly mentioned that the bribe-giver is more responsible for the corruption as per the author. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

**Q92. Who, according to the author, should be punished more severely?**

- (a) The Police who allow this practice
- (b) The bribe-giver
- (c) The person who demands bribe
- (d) None of the above

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:** As per the author, 'A bribe-giver is generally moneyed and influential, while, on the other hand, one who demands bribe does so because of his poor circumstances and compulsions. Hence, one who gives bribe should be awarded more severe punishment because he exploits the weakness of the poor', this describes



the authors view that the person who gives bribe should be punished more severely in case of bribery and corruption. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

**Q93. Who, according to the author, is more corrupted?**

- (a) Our system
- (b) The person who demands bribe
- (c) The affluent who exploits the weakness of the poor
- (d) The supporter of bribe who is left with little choice

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:** According to the author, 'The corrupt practice of bribery is possible because there is someone who is ready to pay money for illegal action or decision in his favor. Otherwise, how can one demand a bribe? The bribe-giver tempts others to be corrupt and thus demoralizes our national character' and also 'one who gives bribe should be awarded more severe punishment because he exploits the weakness of the poor', this shows that the affluent who exploits the weakness of the poor is more corrupted. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

**Q94. A judgment made before all the facts are known must be called:**

- (a) Deliberate
- (b) Sensible
- (c) Premature
- (d) Harsh

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:** A judgement made before all the facts are known is called as 'premature' which means that decision was made too hastily, and probably would have been different if more time had been taken. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

'Deliberate' means done consciously and intentionally.

'Sensible' means done or chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit.

'Harsh' means unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses.

**Q95. Which of the following pairs of words expresses the same relationship as in ELUSIVE: CAPTURE?**

- (a) Sensible: decide
- (b) Headstrong: controlled
- (c) Elastic: stretch
- (d) Persuasive: convince

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:** 'Elusive' means 'difficult to find, catch, or achieve.' while 'capture' means 'take into one's possession or control by force.'. Hence, elusive and capture are the opposite of each other. The pair which expresses the same relationship as that of elusive and capture is 'headstrong' and 'controlled'. 'Headstrong' means 'very determined to do what you want without listening to others', while 'controlled' means 'not showing emotion; having one's feelings under control.'. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

'Sensible' means done or chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit.

'Decide' means make a choice from a number of alternatives.

'Elastic' means (of an object or material) able to resume its normal shape spontaneously after being stretched or compressed.

'Stretch' means (of something soft or elastic) be made or be capable of being made longer or wider without tearing or breaking.

'Persuasive' means good at persuading someone to do or believe something through reasoning or the use of temptation.

'Convince' means cause (someone) to believe firmly in the truth of something.

**Q96. Choose the word which is the nearest opposite to the meaning of the underlined word:**

I wish I could pursue my studies.

- (a) Discontinue
- (b) Abandon
- (c) Restrain
- (d) Deter

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:** 'Pursue' means 'follow or chase (someone or something)', the opposite of pursue should be 'abandon' which means 'give up





completely (a practice or a course of action). Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

'Discontinue' means cease from doing or providing (something), especially something that has been provided on a regular basis.

'Restrain' means to control the actions or behaviour of someone by force, especially in order to stop them from doing something.

'Deter' means discourage (someone) from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences.

**Q97. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word CIRCUITOUS?**

- (a) Indirect
- (b) Confusing
- (c) Crooked
- (d) Cyclic

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:** 'Circuitous' means '(of a route or journey) longer than the most direct way', the word which is closest to the meaning of circuitous is 'crooked' which means 'bent or twisted out of shape or out of place'. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

'Indirect' means not directly caused by or resulting from something.

'Confusing' means bewildering or perplexing.

'Cyclic' means occurring in cycles; recurrent.

**Q98. Archaeological studies suggest the theory**

- (a) All the continents were settled with human societies at about the same time
- (b) Farming societies developed before hunting and gathering
- (c) The earliest human evolved in the Rift valley in East Africa
- (d) The wheel was in use in all ancient societies

**Answer:** (C)

**Explanation:**

- Homo sapiens, the first modern humans, evolved from their early hominid predecessors between 200,000 and 300,000 years ago. They developed a capacity for language about 50,000 years ago. The first modern humans began moving outside of **Africa** starting about

70,000-100,000 years ago. Thus it cannot be said that human societies emerged at the same time in all the continents. **Hence statement (a) is incorrect.**

- As per archaeological studies, **hunting and gathering** societies emerged **before** the farming societies. **Hence statement (b) is incorrect.**
- The earliest human evolved in the Rift valley in East Africa. **Hence statement (c) is correct.**
- The wheel was invented in the 4th millennium BC in Lower Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), where the Sumerian people inserted rotating axles into solid discs of wood. **Hence statement (d) is incorrect.**

**Q99. Which of the following is the earliest to be constituted?**

- (a) Press Council of India
- (b) United News of India
- (c) NAM News Network
- (d) Press Trust of India

**Answer:** (D)

**Explanation:**

- On 7th September, **1978**, an Act to establish a **Press Council of India** for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India was enacted.
- The **United News of India (UNI)**, founded in **1961**, has emerged as one of the largest news agencies in India.
- The **NAM News Network (NNN)** is the transformation of the now-defunct NANAP or Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool. The resurrection was with the concurrence and endorsement of the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC VI) hosted by Malaysia in November **2005**.
- **Press Trust of India (PTI)**, news agency cooperatively owned by Indian newspapers, which joined together to take over the management of the Associated





Press of India and the Indian outlets of the Reuters news agency of Great Britain. It began operating in February **1949** and is headquartered in Mumbai. **Hence PTI is the earliest and D is the correct answer.**

**Q100. Which of the following sets of countries has only federations?**

- (a) New Zealand, India, Zimbabwe and Argentina
- (b) Malaysia, Australia, Nigeria and Brazil
- (c) India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and South Africa
- (d) France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland

**Answer: (B)**

**Explanation:**

- France is a unitary State organised on a decentralised basis under the 1958 Constitution. **Hence D is not the correct answer.**
- **New Zealand** is a **unitary** state rather than a federation—local government has only the powers conferred upon it by the national Parliament. **Hence A is not the correct answer.**
- With the promulgation of its constitution in 2015, Nepal replaced a unitary government with a federal system of government. This process has made Nepal a federal democratic republic governed with three levels of government: a federal level, seven provinces and 753 local government. **Hence C is not the correct answer as per year 2012.**
- **Hence B is the correct answer as Malaysia, Australia, Nigeria and Brazil are federations.**

